# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## WHO WON THE COAL STRIKE?

### SALIENT FACTS OF THE SOFT-COAL STRIKE

*(As condensed from the newspaper summaries)*

**HISTORY**

**Chief demands: 60 per cent. wage advance and 30-hour week.**

**Nov. 1—Demands having been rejected, miners begin strike.**

**" —Leaders temporarily enjoined from prosecuting strike.**

**Nov. 8—Permanent injunction; revocation of strike order demanded.**

**Nov. 11—Strike order revoked, but few strikers return to work.**

**Nov. 14—Conference at Washington. Operators reject 31.60 per cent. increase.**

**Nov. 25—Fourteen per cent. increase rejected by miners.**

**Nov. 27—Conference breaks up.**

**Dec. 3—Strike leaders ordered arrested for contempt of court.**

**Dec. 6—Union officials accept President Wilson's settlement plan.**

**Dec. 10—Strike leaders vote end of strike.**

**Settlement involves 14 per cent. increase and inquiry by special commission.**

**RESULTS**

**Loss in production, 40,000,000 tons.**

**Loss in wages to miners, $60,000,000.**

**Annual wage-gain to miners, $70,000,000.**

**Loss to operators, $12,000,000.**

**Loss to general public beyond estimate.**

**Huge loss to manufacturers through coal-shortage.**

**Thousands of men thrown out of work.**

TERMS RECEIVED with "unqualified approval" by the coal operators, accepted with the comment "the fight is won" by the strike-leaders, regarded with gratification by the Government, and hailed by many responsible papers as a "great victory for the public," would seem to be all that could reasonably be expected as a solution of the coal crisis. But through the general jubilation there sounds a note of doubt and warning from no less an authority than Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator. Dr. Garfield, the Washington correspondents tell us, fears that in the near future this settlement will mean further inroads upon the pocketbooks of the coal-consuming public. While he is not quoted directly, correspondents of several papers agree in their reports of his attitude. Thus in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) we read that he "is said to feel" that in the commission provided by the President's terms, which will consist of one representative of the miners, one of the operators, and one of the public, "the public will surely be outvoted, and the miners' representative, knowing that any raise in wages he advocates can be taken care of if the operators' representative is given an increase in the price of coal, will force his demands, and the lone representative of the public will have no power to resist them." For the present, the same correspondent reminds us, the Government can control prices through the Lever Act, but unless Congress extends that act it dies with the promulgation of peace. The same objections are thus presented in a special dispatch to the New York *Times* (Dem.):

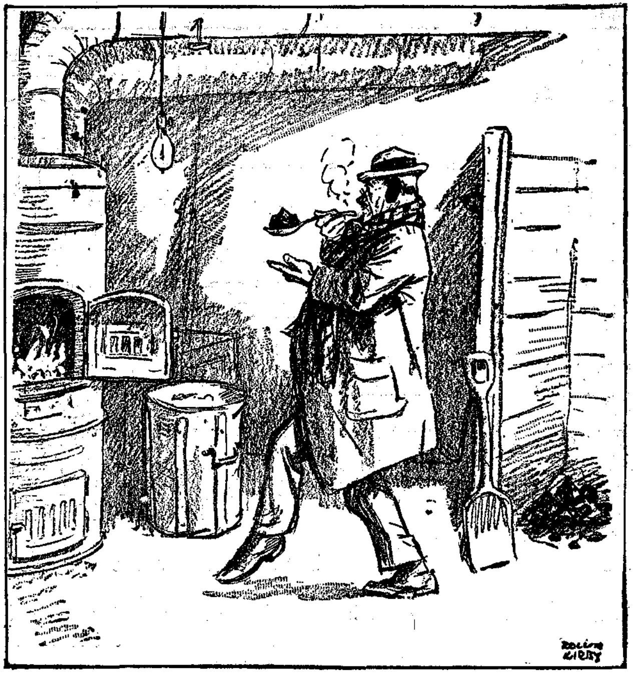
> "Mr. Garfield is understood to object to the provision of the settlement that when the miners return to work President Wilson shall appoint a committee of three, composed of one miner, one operator, and one representative of the public, which shall review all points in the controversy and recommend within sixty days a new wage-scale and readjust coal-prices, if it deems such readjustment necessary.
>
> "This differs from the program arranged by Mr. Garfield in his address to the miners and operators on November 26, when he made the proposal of a 14 per cent. wage-increase and recommended that a commission, headed by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and with advisory powers only, be named by the operators and miners to review the wage and price dispute.
>
> "Supporters of the Garfield plan contend that the representatives of the miners and operators would jointly form a majority of the commission provided in the President's proposal and dominate the situation. If they wished to recommend further wage-increases which would have to be borne by the public, the representative of the public would be powerless, through his vote at least, to prevent such a recommendation, it is asserted."

Other correspondents, nevertheless, agree that operators, miners, and government officials are "highly gratified" by the settlement, under which the miners returned immediately to work with the 14 per cent. wage-increase originally proposed by Dr. Garfield and with other conditions of work the same as those which obtained on October 31, 1919, pending the report of the President's commission. And in the editorial columns of the daily press the first reaction is also one of confidence and optimism. "The first point to be emphasized in the coal settlement is that the public won a great victory," affirms the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

> "The public has shown its power. It has demonstrated that no minority, whether miners or operators, and no matter how entrenched, is able to hold up the majority. The people are intelligent enough to see that the wheels of industry must revolve if any one is to have an endurable life, and wo betide any group that runs counter to their just and righteous will. . . . . . .
>
> "It is unfortunate that for political reasons the coal administrator is led to indulge in talk about protecting the public from any increase in coal prices as a result of the wage-increase he has conceded. Temporarily he may impose such a policy, but not for long. Dr. Garfield is intelligent enough to know that the only way to get cheap coal is to mine coal cheaply, and he is aware that in the end the wage-increase will be saddled on the

burdened public. How long will public servants be controlled by the notion that the American people are so silly as not to perceive the necessary consequence of higher wage scales?

"But let us not dwell too much on the fly in the ointment. The public has won a striking triumph over the advocates of minority rule. Its nature is such that its indirect good effects will exceed in value its direct good effects. America is too keen of mind to have any delusion of what it means if this or that bunch of persons can take the country by the throat and squeeze it into lifelessness while its pockets are rifled."



KEEPING THE HOME FIRES BURNING.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

President Wilson, declares the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "is entitled to unstinted praise" for breaking the deadlock in the coal controversy. And under the head-line, "A Strike Won by the Public," the New York *World* says:

"A strike unnecessary and in violation of law was threatening the country with suffering and disaster. Besides the hundreds of thousands of miners voluntarily idle, industry everywhere was experiencing the first chill of an approaching fuel famine. Embargoes, restrictions, and rationings like those to which a population besieged is subjected were the order of the day.

"When inquiry was directed to the contending forces of labor and capital responsible for the impending calamity it was found that there was wrong on both sides. Every effort to settle the dispute without a suspension of work failed because each group of antagonists thought only of its own pride and advantage. Not until after the final rupture were the interests of the public given decent consideration.

"In Judge Anderson's court the strike bosses discovered that they were acting in violation of a law enacted for national defense during a war not yet ended. Presently in the same tribunal the representatives of capital learned from the Judge's summons to a Federal grand jury that they were under suspicion of conspiracy and profiteering, punishable under the same law.

"All capital, like all labor, took alarm at this situation. Prospective shut-downs were about to inflict ruinous losses upon industry and commerce. Wise leaders of labor quickly perceived the false position in which a powerful union had been placed. In Mr. McAdoo's statement that the profits of bituminous-coal operators in 1917 were 'shocking and indefensible,' and in Secretary Glass's characterization of them in that year and since as 'fabulous,' cautious capitalists doubtless found reason to remonstrate with their brethren of the mines. The formidable undertakings by various States to produce coal by volunteering also had their effect. . . . . . .

"The chief lessons and benefits for all concerned should be increased respect for law and public rights, against which no conspiracy can long prevail."

A strike which reduced the production of bituminous coal for five weeks to less than 40 per cent. of normal, resulting in lightless nights, closed schools and factories, curtailment of train-service, cold and suffering in many homes, and the issuing of fuel-conservation orders more drastic in some respects than any promulgated during the war, naturally serves as a text for much editorial moralizing. "The coal-miners have real grievances, we believe, but the cure is not freezing the people and stopping industry," remarks the Minneapolis *Journal*, which commends the decision of the miners "to return to work and trust the American people to see that they get justice." There will be regret that the present agreement could not have been reached "before the loss of millions of dollars of wages and millions of tons of coal, besides loss and inconvenience to the general public greater than to the immediate combatants," remarks the New York *Times;* and *The World* trusts that "the United Mine-Workers and all other labor organizations have learned a lesson" from this "foolish and ill-advised strike."

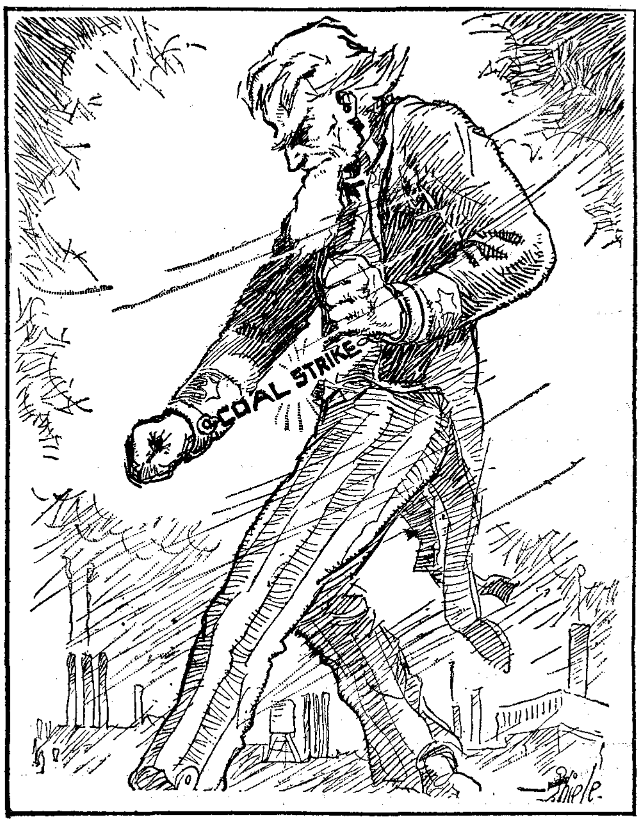
For the public "the outstanding lesson" of the strike, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American*, is the need for the establishment of "some permanent form of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration," which would protect the nation against such crises as that through which it has just passed. We read:

"Our administrative and economic systems are fatally inadequate to meet the demands of our present civilization. An inefficient and indifferent Government has failed to provide machinery for the prompt, just, and enforceable settlement of controversies of this nature between capital and labor, in which the public's interest is paramount."

"The American people needed just such a lesson," declares the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, and continues:

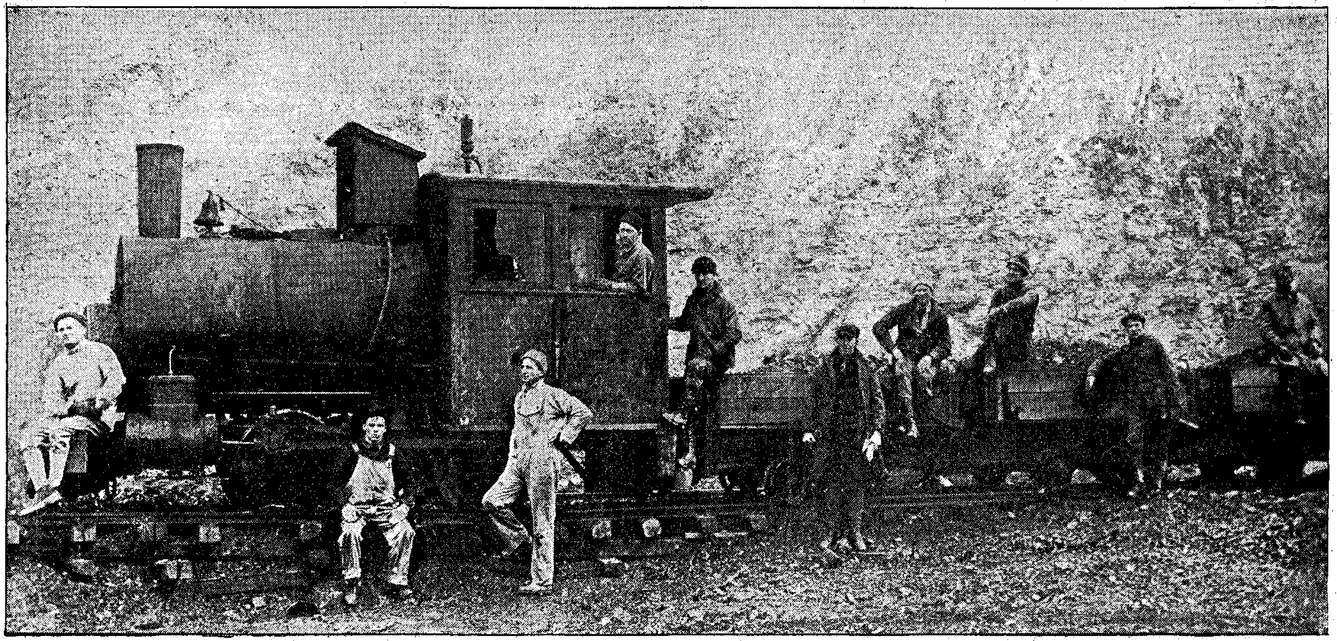
"For years students of industrial affairs have witnessed the development of power in tremendous volume in labor and capital organizations. They have seen in this development a menace to the people. But the people have been largely unmindful of these things. They have waxed fat in most cases and have been content to let well enough alone.

"An aroused public interest is always essential to the settlement of any question affecting the common welfare. This strike is the one thing alone which could arouse the people from their lethargy and compel them to move forward with sufficient force to stamp out the dangers which menace them.



BREAKING THE SHACKLES.

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS BOYS GETTING OUT COAL.

"It is easier to dig coal than it is to play football," said some of the men from the Kansas colleges who responded by the hundreds to Governor Allen's call for volunteers to work the Kansas coal-mines during the strike. A start toward working the mines by volunteer labor in the interest of the public was made also in Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

"It requires years of agitation to secure the abolition of the railway-pass and the antitrust laws designed to curb the power of organized capital. So far organized labor has had practically a free hand. Many writers have pointed to the possibility of despotic exercise of accumulated power among men engaged in essential industries, but no move of consequence has been made to curb that power and hold it within legitimate channels. Now the need of such action is very obvious. Now we understand as never before the necessity of protecting the public from the unwise use of power among men who labor as well as among those who through capitalistic enterprise seek to take unfair advantage of their strength."

When the strike-leaders agreed on December 10 to call the miners back to work Attorney-General Palmer issued a statement in which he said:

"The coal strike is settled as the Government wanted it settled. . . . Mining will be fully resumed at once, the danger of distress and suffering during the winter is passed, the authority of the Government has been recognized and upheld, the supremacy of the law has been established, and a precedent of incalculable value has been set for peaceful, orderly, and lawful adjustment of industrial disputes."

Acting President Lewis of the United Mine-Workers also issued a statement in which he gave confidence in President Wilson as one of the reasons the miners accepted the proposed terms of settlement:

"They did so because it provides a definite, concrete, and practical method by which adequate consideration and a proper adjustment of their claim for an increase in wages and improved conditions of employment may be brought about. The United Mine-Workers have full confidence in the President of the United States and a profound regard for his will and judgment.

"The President's proposal differs from any heretofore advanced in that it leaves nothing in doubt so far as a plan of adjustment and the details thereof are concerned. The scheme proposed by Dr. Garfield left no hope for the mine-workers other than the acceptance of an increase in mining-prices of 14 per cent. The President's proposal provides that this amount of advance is preliminary, and that the tribunal which he will set up will have full authority to consider further questions of wages and working conditions, as well as profits of operators and proper prices for coal, readjusting both wages and profits if it shall so decide. It further provides that the commission will have authority to settle internal questions peculiar to each district, all of which are of very great importance to the mine-workers."

## GRINDING AXES FOR GRINDING TAXES

THO THE BUTCHER OR THE BAKER wax rich as prices soar, there has been consolation for the consumer in the thought that any extraordinary profits are being divided up with the Government through the excess-profits tax and are thus helping to keep everybody's else taxes down. But just here, editors and government officials are now saying, is where the consumer is deceiving himself. As Chairman Campbell of the House Rules Committee has remarked, "the butcher passes his taxes on to the baker, the baker passes his taxes on to the candlestick-maker, and thus prices will remain high as long as the expenses of the Government remain high." And, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) adds, "the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker do more than pass their taxes on; they add a percentage of profit for every dollar paid out in taxes." In trying to make as much profit with the excess-profits tax as without it, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "the over-burdened business man charges the excess-profits tax to cost, and so the tax is passed on." And so, as *The Inquirer* quotes Mr. W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, the product travels along the line with the price growing like a snowball rolling down-hill, "and the public, whether represented by a railroad president, a farmer, a merchant, a common laborer, or financier, having had the composite bill of all his predecessors passed to him, raises the price of his own labor, whether that labor be stored-up labor in the form of capital, labor of the hands, or labor of the mind, to meet the new cost of living." Excess-profit taxes may keep income taxes down, but every taxpayer "not deliberately self-deluded" must realize, the New York *Sun* thinks, "that a rational income tax increased by dollars or tens of dollars in a whole year is a lighter load by far for him to pack than bills of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker increased by dollars and tens of dollars every week." *The Sun* is but one of many papers to quote approvingly the statement of Secretary of the Treasury Glass in his recent annual report condemning this tax. Said Mr. Glass:

"The Treasury's objections to the excess-profits tax even as a war-expedient (in contradistinction to a war-profits tax) have been repeatedly voiced before the committees of the Congress. Still more objectionable is the operation of the excess-profits tax in peace times. It encourages wasteful expenditure, puts a premium on overcapitalization and a penalty on brains, energy, and enterprise, discourages new ventures, and confirms old ventures in their monopolies. In many instances it acts as a consumption tax, is added to the cost of production upon which profits are figured in determining prices, and has been, and will, so long as it is maintained upon the statute-books, continue to be, a material factor in the increased cost of living."

In agreement with Secretary Glass and the journals already quoted, such papers as the Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Democratic New York *World*, and independent Utica *Press* unite in condemning this tax, which some one has called the "favorite child of the Democratic War Congress." Even the Fargo *Courier-News* (Non-Partizan League), a bitter enemy of profiteering, and a constant critic of "big business," is convinced by the Glass statement and its own observations "that big business has added the excess tax to the price of commodities." Unless, therefore, it says, "the Government is prepared to control prices, Mr. Glass's suggestion that the excess-profits tax be repealed is probably wise."

In addition to the repeal of the excess-profits tax, the Secretary's report, as the New York *World* summarizes it, calls for other tax-revision as follows:

> "Increase of the normal tax-rate applicable to the smaller incomes now reached by the income-tax law.
>
> "Increase of the smaller supertaxes.
>
> "A provision to reach the incomes derived by the wealthier classes from their investments in non-taxable securities of municipalities and States to avoid payment on large parts of their wealth that otherwise would be reached by the heavy supertax."

According to the Washington dispatches, Congress is not likely to put these recommendations into effect, altho there has been much criticism of the excess-profits tax by Republican law-makers. While members of the House Ways and Means Committee recognize the force of the Secretary's arguments, they are averse, we read in one dispatch, "to lessening the taxes imposed upon corporations while increasing the burdens of the masses." The suggested changes will mean that the small taxpayer, the man financially just above the wage-workers, "the surviving specimen of the once useful and thrifty middle class, the chief financial victim of the war's changes," as he is described in one newspaper, must shoulder the burden. The man with an income from four to ten thousand dollars already, observes the Columbia *State* (Dem.), "finds the going by no means smooth," and, in this paper's opinion, ought not to be made to carry a still heavier burden. The South Carolina daily continues:

> "It seems to be a confession of lameness when the Government intimates that the exaction of greater revenue from great wealth is not practicable. Conceding that powerful corporations and rich individuals can circumvent present laws and pass their excess-tax loads to consumers, that to our mind is concession that the fault is with the taxing power. Its obligation is to amend and stiffen the laws, tho departures apparently drastic and radical on their face be essential to the step. One does not like the implied admission that the great fortunes and corporate accumulations can not be rounded up by the tax-gatherer and forced to tote fair."

But, at any rate, while the burden of taxation may be shifted, no one sees in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury any hope that it may soon be lightened. No appreciable reduction may even be thought of for the next fiscal year, declares the Secretary, and rigid economy, he insists, must be practised by all branches of the Government in order to avoid levying additional taxes. The Government, according to the report, is facing estimated expenditures of $5,629,486,359 for the fiscal year ending with June, 1920, and $4,473,696,358 for the year following. The Secretary estimates the deficit for the current year at $3,905,000,000, and for the next year at about $2,000,000,000. House leaders are planning to reduce estimates, to eliminate many war-activities, and to increase salaries only where absolutely necessary, the correspondents tell us.

## GERMANY BALKS

MANY YEARS OF BARGAINING with Germany are in prospect, with chances for some very sharp and shrewd moves; hence the significance of the fact that Germany's objection to the Allied protocol last week induced the Supreme Council to tone it down. The protocol required, among other things, the surrender to the Allies of 400,000 tons of merchant shipping to make up for the German naval vessels sunk by Germans at Scapa Flow and the evacuation of Lithuania by German forces; and as a result of Germany's balk the Scapa Flow clause has been referred to the almost-forgotten Hague Tribunal, and the clause relating to German troops in Lithuania is for the time being forgotten. In demanding that the protocol be revised, Baron Kurt von Lersner, German delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris, denied that his Government was responsible for the Scapa Flow episode, and said the evacuation of Lithuania was considered complete, and the Allies did not press the matter further.

The attitude of Germany, nevertheless, remains a matter of concern. While the New York *Globe* believes the German "flash of defiance" may or may not have been due to their perception that the ranks of the Allies had been broken by America's refusal to enter the League, other papers blame the United States Senate for failing to ratify the Peace Treaty, and still others say that in any case Germany would have rebelled sooner or later. The New York *World* goes a little further than the others in not blaming Germany for "kicking over the traces." Says *The World:*

> "The modification by the Peace Conference of the terms of the protocol recently submitted to Germany amounts to an admission that the demands made therein were unwise, if not unjust. Most of these exactions were afterthoughts. Common sense, to say nothing of self-interest, ought to dictate a policy at once helpful and just toward an administration, weak as it is, upon which so much depends."

The Springfield *Republican* notes that the Paris correspondents believe the Supreme Council made a "grave blunder" in making new demands upon Germany:

> "The decision of the Supreme Council, after the colossal Treaty had been drawn up, revised, signed, ratified, and made ready for promulgation, to make wholly new demands upon Germany was an act of almost inconceivable folly. Under the Treaty as it stood they had power to pick Germany's bones bare; no new demands could add a penny to an indemnity avowedly far beyond Germany's ability to pay."

That a lesson has been pointed out to the Allies by Germany's recent attitude is the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to quote General Cherfils, a prominent French military critic, as having said, "The Peace Treaty is the revenge of the parliamentary spirit against the military spirit." *The Tribune* intimates that this is not the last time Germany will become balky:

> "Germany's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty protocol as it stood has taught the Allied Powers a lesson. They had failed to provide satisfactorily for joint action of a coercive nature. The burdens of a military demonstration on the right bank of the Rhine would have fallen on France. The Council could have turned confidently to Foch. But Foch would have functioned as commander-in-chief of the French armies rather than in his old rôle of Allied generalissimo.
>
> "The Council, therefore, trimmed down its demands a little so as to invite German assent. It probably didn't care to force an issue at this time, because a military gesture would have disclosed that Allied unity of command was already close to the vanishing point.
>
> "Peace will not come after the German protocol is signed. It will not really come until Germany has worked out her sentence. Until then Allied military cooperation can not be dispensed with. A staff or coordinating bureau, with a generalissimo at its head, must be ready to apply coercion whenever Germany turns shirker."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees in Germany's recent assertion of what she considers her rights the "lifting of an arrogant head; the same old insolent spirit reasserting itself." This strongly Republican paper then seeks to place the responsibility for the latest change of front on Germany's part:

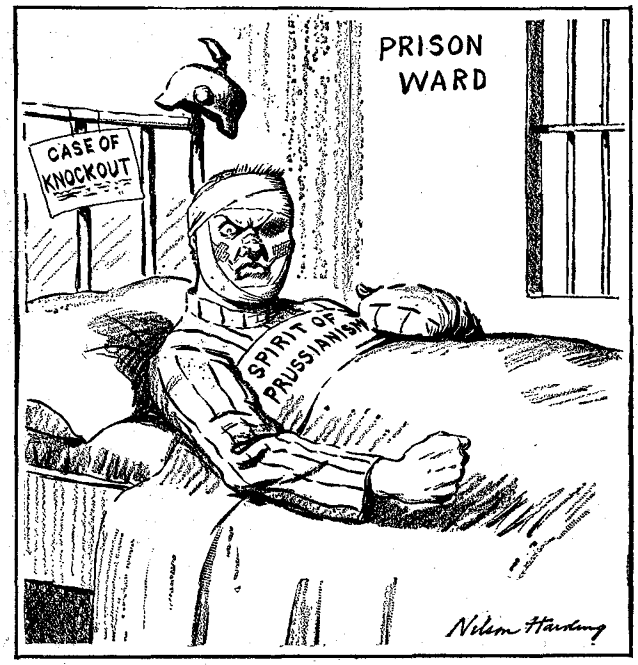
> "For this rebellion against the Allies responsibility must be shouldered by the Senate. Had the Senate ratified the Treaty, peace would now be an established fact. Germany was ready to sign—unwilling, of course, but prepared. But she sees—or thinks she sees—a decided split among her late enemies. She long schemed and plotted to keep the Entente and the United States apart. The attitude of the Senate gives her great satisfaction. Nothing could suit her better than to have this country part company with France and England. She believes that with the United States out, she could toy with the Entente and do about as she pleased."

The Boston *Globe* believes that other contributing causes "have emboldened the Germans to start haggling again." The German Government, asserts this newspaper, "stands (or, rather, teeters) between two fires, the reactionaries—extreme monarchists—and the Spartacans, who are extreme radicals." Events leading up to the German stand in the matter of the protocol are given as follows:

> "The spectacle of disunion among the Allies; Italy looking on at d'Annunzio's Fiume adventure; England alert to the fabulously rich commercial possibilities in making an early peace with *Soviet* Russia; the French imperialists complaining bitterly of the Allied policies which deprived them of much coveted spoil, particularly in Roumania; but, more than all, the proclamation to the whole world of Allied disunion contained in the United States Senate's rejection of the Treaty."

In characteristic language the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution* sets forth its own particular reason for Germany's emphatic statement of her position with regard to the protocol, blaming "a little coterie of Wilson-haters in the Senate." We read on:

> "The Senate, by failing to ratify the Peace Treaty, has placed this country in the position of saying to those with whom we made common cause against Prussian autocracy: 'We have helped win the victory, but now we shall put the responsibility of applying it and maintaining peace wholly upon you! We are through! Our policy is to tuck our tail between our legs, slink back and out of it, and apply ourselves once more to money-grubbing!'"

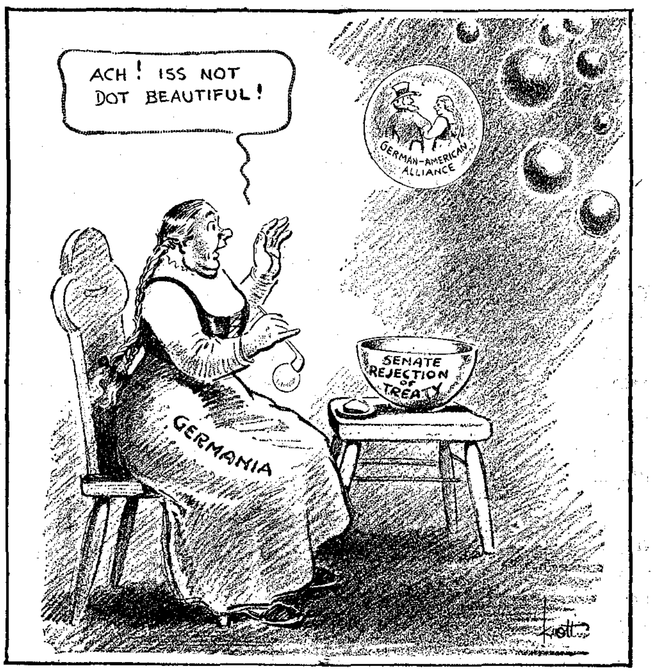


SIGNS OF RETURNING CONSCIOUSNESS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

The fact that the Treaty has been ratified, and can be put in effect by the Peace Council, without waiting for the final action of the United States, is pointed out by the Washington *Post,* which believes that if the Germans can not nullify the Treaty they "will endeavor to disintegrate it from within." *The Post* then calls attention to another complication:

> "If the League of Nations should be set up, Germany will demand membership and obtain it. She can then force reconsideration of the entire Peace Treaty, because any member of the League can bring forward any question which threatens the peace of the world. German diplomacy is equal to the task that would confront it. Allied diplomacy is not equal to the situation. If it were, it would not have constructed an open door through which Germany can pass from defeat toward another war.
>
> "This is an intolerable situation, not to be cured by the ratification of the Treaty by the United States. It is not non-action by the United States that endangers the situation; it is the failure of the Paris Conference to follow up the victory by making Germany powerless. The Treaty is a failure. It does not safeguard France. Therefore France may be expected to act for herself, with the approval of her friends. The taking of the left bank of the Rhine would be an effective means of holding Germany to account. One of these mornings the world may be astonished by a stroke as sudden as d'Annunzio's seizure of Fiume, resulting in French occupation of the Rhineland."



BLOWING BUBBLES.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

"For the independent stand of the German Government the Allies have only themselves to thank," declares the Boston *Transcript,* and adds that the "German spirit of defiance bears no relations whatever" to the events which transpired in the United States Senate. *The Transcript* says further:

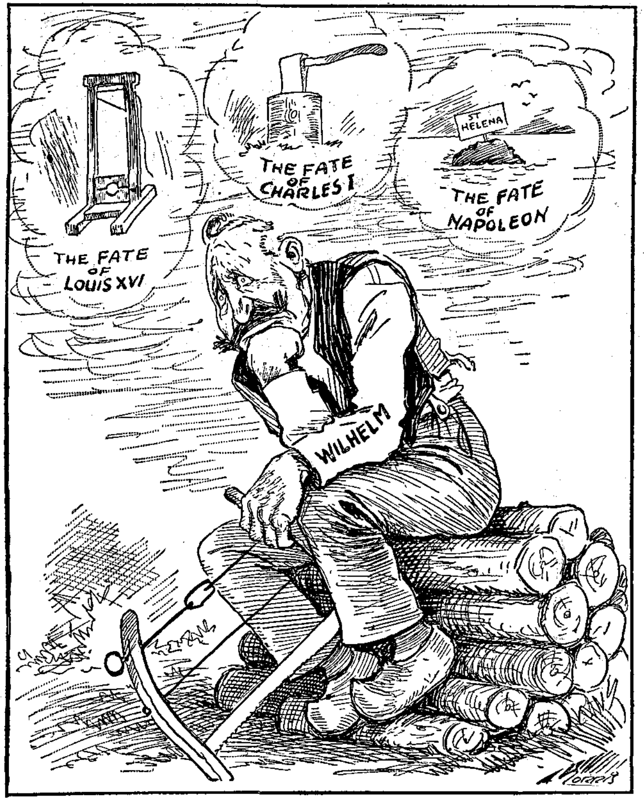
> "The German arrogance now being manifested is due wholly to the delay in putting into effect the terms of the Versailles Treaty. That delay can only be accounted for in one way: its object was the coercion of the American Senate into an abandonment of its constitutional function as copartner with the President in the exercise of the treaty-making power, by an immediate ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. The Versailles Treaty long since should have been in effect, regardless of the action of the American Senate. And as a result of the Allied attempt to influence the American Senate, the world to-day is seeing the evils of the re-birth of German arrogance, and the menace of German militarism."

Wherever the blame may lie, the consensus of opinion seems to be that Marshal Foch is the proper person to handle further ebullitions on the part of Germany. While it is pointed out that the American troops on the left bank of the Rhine are not under his direct command, their commanding officer, General Allen, is ready at a moment's notice to act upon any order from President Wilson. In such case the plan for action against Germany drafted by Marshal Foch last June, and ready then to be put in effect if the Germans should fail to sign the Treaty of Versailles, probably would be taken advantage of, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post.* This plan, it will be recalled, was for a rapid drive of from forty to sixty miles in depth, using aircraft, cavalry, and armored cars, and motor-trucks for transporting infantry. As to Germany's present military position, General Sir Frederick Maurice, in a special cable to the New York *Times,* sets at rest the "secret army" of Germany rumor, which has persisted for some time:

> "Germany has not got a secret army and is not in a position to place in the field and maintain any body of troops which would resist effectively the forces Foch can set in motion."

## NEW LIGHT ON WILHELM'S GUILT

"I SWEAR I DID NOT WILL THIS WAR." This impressive assurance, dispatches at the time told us, was given by the German Kaiser to his millions of bereaved subjects when the world-war was still at its height. Now while German Royalists are agitating for a return to those "glorious days of the Hohenzollern sway," the outside world is perusing with intense interest certain hitherto unpublished documents from the German archives which prove, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, that "Wilhelm Hohenzollern, German war-lord, planned the war, urged it, demanded it, and hurled invective against those who sought to avoid or delay the conflict." The Kaiser "at any time before August 1 could have prevented the war," notes the New York *Times,* which goes on to say that while perhaps he did not consciously "will the war" with England, "he willed a little war with Serbia; if need be, he willed, so far back as July 5, a safe war with Russia; and when it became apparent that France would stand by Russia he willed a war with France, thinking he was certain to win."



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

ANOTHER VERSION OF "THE THINKER."

(With acknowledgment to Rodin.)

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

These official documents which so conclusively refute the Kaiser's denials of personal responsibility for the world-war were gathered from the archives of the German Foreign Office for the present German Government by the Socialist Deputy Karl Kautsky, assisted by General Montgelas and Professor Schucking, who was document expert of the Foreign Office under the Kaiser. After months had been spent in compiling these secret documents and preparing them for publication, the German Government decided to withhold them from the public, perhaps until after the conclusion of peace. But it appears that a copy of the compilation found its way into Holland, and from that country a summary has been sent to England and the United States. The compilation comprises *more than nine hundred documents not published in any of the* various White, Yellow, or Red books of the belligerents. Many are in the Kaiser's own handwriting, and others are inscribed with his illuminating marginal notes and comments. The summary, which runs to many thousands of words, is published exclusively and restricted by copyright in the United States by Mr. Hearst's New York *American.* The new light which it throws on the Kaiser's attitude is indicated by the following summary in the New York *Evening Post:*

> "It is, no doubt, still possible for the champions of Wilhelm II. to assert that he did not 'will this war.' But he plainly did will the war between Austria and Serbia, and with incredible recklessness faced the clear likelihood of a resulting general European war. It can no longer be pretended that the Kaiser was ignorant of what was going on. All the official dispatches were laid before him, and he scribbled free comments upon the margins. These are his main personal contributions to the Kautsky collection. Wilhelm was not only fully aware of the Austrian plans, but was urging their execution. 'Now or never,' he wrote on the edge of a dispatch from his Ambassador in Vienna, speaking of the intention to have 'a thorough reckoning with Serbia.' And when he was informed that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, had at last given way and consented to war, his marginal comment was: 'There now—a man for all that!' Upon a note conveying the assurances of the Austrian Foreign Minister that Austria did not purpose to take any Serbian territory, the Kaiser wrote: 'Ass! Austria must retake the Sanjak, or else Serbia will come down to the Adriatic.'
>
> "These are but samples of the Kaiser's hot-headed notations. It is now certain that, despite the subsequent protestations of Bethmann-Hollweg and von Jagow, the German Government was all along cognizant of Austria's intentions and of the exact nature of her ultimatum to Serbia. For the low cunning with which the Foreign Office conducted the Austrian negotiation, Wilhelm may not have been personally responsible. The whole has the marks of a vulgar conspiracy. Von Jagow made a nice calculation of the time when President Poincaré would be leaving Cronstadt, and urged Vienna to hold up the ultimatum until after the French statesman should be at sea. And it would appear that the Kaiser's yachting trip was arranged as part of the game of deception. At any rate, one of the dispatches which Kautsky unearthed was sent from Berlin to Munich by the Bavarian Minister, and stated that 'Germany, after the presentation of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, would conduct a diplomatic campaign in which she would point to the absence of the Kaiser and profess surprise at Austria's action.'
>
> "If the Kaiser was amazingly light-minded in egging Austria on to war, he displayed still worse qualities when finally confronted with the consequences of his initial folly. Told that England was certain to come into a continental war, he was alternately rattled and furious. He suggested trying to bribe England to neutrality by the offer of Persia. Later he wrote in his rage: 'We must inflame the Mohammedan world into a savage uprising. If we are to bleed to death, England must lose India.' And similar mad ideas filled the minds of his civilian and military advisers. On August 5, 1914, the Chief of Staff sent a memorandum to the Foreign Office in which he advocated 'ruthless action,' such as stirring up insurrections in Egypt and India. Count von Moltke even had hopes of the United States. America, he thought, might be induced to take naval action in favor of Germany 'in return for which Canada beckons as a prize of victory'!
>
> "We are able only to indicate the nature of these new and most suggestive documents. They would have a direct bearing upon the Kaiser's guilt, if he were ever to be brought to trial. But their most telling significance is other than personal. They take us back vividly into the time when war, spoils, plunder, seizures of territory, stratagems, diplomatic plottings filled the minds of statesmen and poisoned international relations."

# THE NEWBERRY CASE

An INDICTMENT is not a conviction, and the charge against Senator Newberry, of Michigan, is yet to be proved in open court, but the accusation itself is so startling as to stir the American press to exclamations of surprize, or sometimes to reflections of a satirical sort. Instead of losing its reputation as a "rich man's club," the Senate seems to have increased its initiation fee as a result of substituting direct popular election of its members for the old indirect method, remarks one writer as he reflects upon the expensive methods which a Federal grand jury reports as having been used in the last Senatorial election in Michigan. While even editors of opposite political belief point out that these charges are made against a man with a long record of useful public service in war and peace, some, however, incline to credit the charges against Mr. Newberry and his associates and emphasize the huge sums of money associated with this "first serious scandal" under popular election of Senators. Compared with these charges involving from $500,000 to $1,000,000, "all the rest of the chapters in the story of alleged Senatorial misbehavior are but piker tales," one Michigan daily observes, the Stephenson expenditures in Wisconsin having been but $107,793, and the Lorimer "slush fund" a mere $100,000. "The chair of a Michigan Senator should be of onyx and gold inlaid with glittering gems, if we may accept the findings of the Federal grand jury," says the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.), in the furniture-making city where the grand jury sat, and it considers the expenditure of such sums amazing, "particularly for a State that prides itself upon the purity of the great mass of its electorate." The Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.) calls the jury's report "a challenge to the political morality of Michigan and the United States." Outside of the State scores of papers of both political parties agree with the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) that "Michigan has defiled her political system and shamed the whole country." Whether Mr. Newberry is technically guilty or not, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) declares that "practically he has been the beneficiary of perhaps the very worst misuse of money ever made in American elections."

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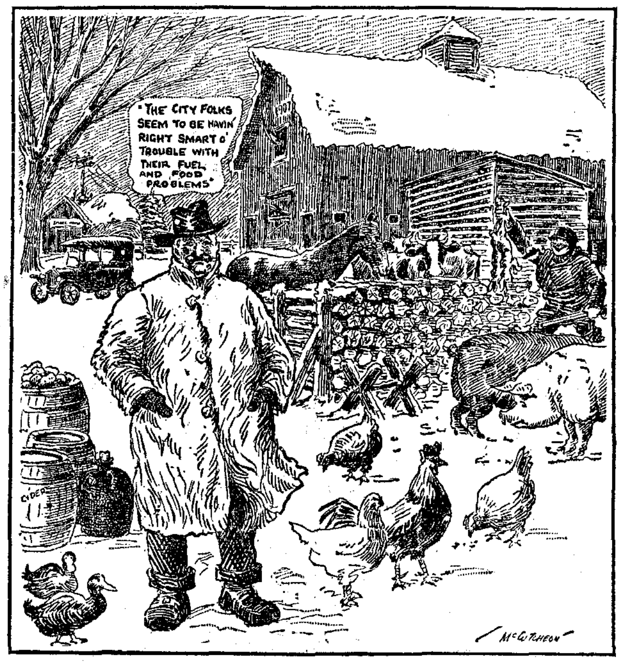
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.

It will be remembered that Truman H. Newberry, a Detroit business man who served in our Navy in our last two wars, and was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and for a short time Secretary under President Roosevelt, defeated Henry Ford in 1918 for the United States Senate seat left vacant by the death of Senator W. A. Smith. His plurality was 7,567. Ford partizans promptly filed charges of corruption. A Senate inquiry was proposed, but Mr. Newberry took his seat last March. Some weeks ago the Department of Justice announced that it had decided to bring fraud charges connected with the nomination and election of Mr. Newberry before a Federal grand jury in Grand Rapids. Some three hundred witnesses were examined and much evidence was gone over, some of which had been obtained through Mr. Ford's investigators. On November 29 the jury handed in two blanket indictments charging Mr. Newberry and 134 others with corruption and conspiracy in connection with the election. It was charged that between $500,000 and $1,000,000 had been spent in primary and election, whereas Federal law limits such expenditures to $10,000 and the Michigan law sets an even narrower limit. It is recalled by the New York *World* (Dem.) that Mr. Newberry's managers admitted last year that they had disbursed $176,568. Among those indicted with Mr. Newberry, as a Grand Rapids dispatch to *The World* notes, "are State Senators, prosecuting attorneys, mayors, and others who have held high places in civic affairs. Invariably they have been men of impeccable reputation." Senator Newberry has issued a statement in which he says:

> "I do not propose to rest under the charges that my seat was obtained by bribery and corruption. Such charges are lies made out of the whole cloth, and I believe the country will realize the political animus inspiring them. Certainly the people of Michigan understand the source which prompted this entire campaign against me. I propose to expose that source, to show the malignity behind it, as well as the use of unlimited money in the attempt to cast a cloud upon my good name and that of my supporters."

Mr. Newberry's opponent in the election, Henry Ford, has declared that "he is very sorry" for Mr. Newberry and his people, who are old acquaintances; "the big interests have simply victimized him." Michigan opinion, according to a New York *World* correspondent in Grand Rapids, is about evenly divided. There is, we are told, "the element of the rejoicing who feel that a grand political housecleaning has been started; and there is the other faction of the indignant who seem to consider the entire matter a 'frame-up' and an outrage." Newspaper opinion in the Wolverine State divides similarly, tho there is a general agreement that the charges must be thoroughly and impartially sifted in open court. "The interest of clean politics, the interest of morality, the interest of public justice demand the most thorough airing of the information brought together," says the Detroit *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), and the Grand Rapids *Press* calls for a "speedy and thorough job of housecleaning." The Detroit *Free Press*, a Newberry supporter, suggests that "when one takes into consideration the intensely partizan attitude of the Wilson Administration, when one remembers the vast power in the Department of Justice," the people of Michigan can well afford "to withhold judgment on the accused until all the facts against them and for them are laid before a jury in open court." But the Grand Rapids *News* (Ind.) declares that the mere fact that the Department of Justice is part of the Democratic Administration can have no bearing on the case, and should not be given any consideration, nor should "specious arguments that the expenditure of so much money was justifiable, that it was not uncommon, that it was necessary, that opposing candidates appropriated as much money, have any weight." The Detroit *News* (Ind.), which supported Ford, speaks similarly, asserting that the question at issue is a larger matter than the personalities involved; it "affects the vitality and force of Democratic institutions in this country."


"THE CITY FOLKS SEEM TO BE HAVIN' RIGHT SMART O' TROUBLE WITH THEIR FUEL AND FOOD PROBLEMS"
CIDER
McCutcheon

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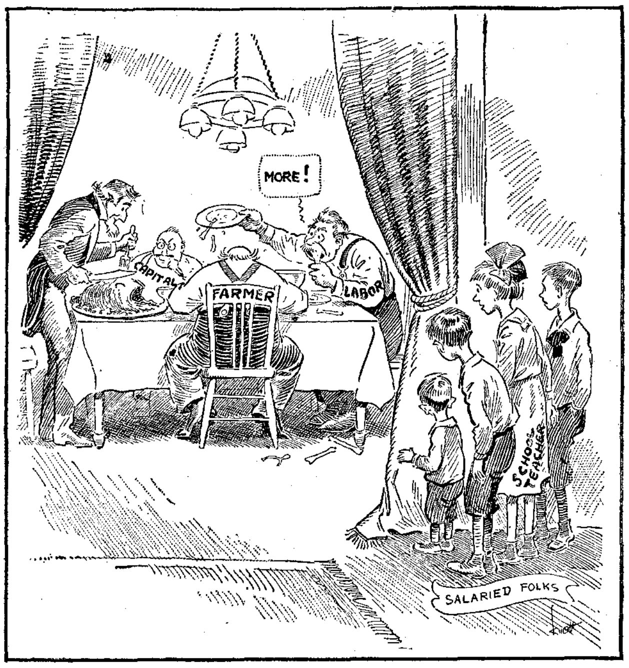
THE PRODUCER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



WAITING FOR THE SECOND TABLE.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

THE FARMER'S RÔLE, AS SEEN BY ENVIOUS CITY EYES.

## THE FARMER NOT THE VILLAIN IN THE HIGH-PRICE DRAMA

FIVE FARMERS ATE A MEAL consisting of steak, potatoes, corn, bread and butter, and coffee at "a moderately priced hotel" in Washington. They paid eleven dollars for it and then figured out among themselves that the farmers who produced the materials got just eighty-two cents. As they were in Washington as part of a committee to talk with the President and Congress about the high cost of living, they were naturally more deeply imprest than ever with what one farm paper calls "The Folly of Making the Farmer the Cost-of-Living Goat." And we find farm journals, teachers in agricultural colleges, and individual farmers who write to the papers, protesting vigorously against the attempt to hold the farmer primarily responsible for high food-prices. They agree that such prices are due to causes beyond the producer's control, they find rising wages largely responsible, and object to efforts to force down food-prices as unjust to the farmer and fraught with peril to the consuming world. In North Dakota, for instance, the Fargo *Courier-News* protests against metropolitan sneers "at the farmers as rich grumblers—farmers who daily face the loss of their places and whose wives must toil from twelve to fifteen hours daily." The Kansas State Board of Agriculture declares that "the Kansas farmer is not profiteering, whatever may be said of others." The Dean of the Ohio College of Agriculture declared at a recent meeting in Cleveland that "the farmer's income in 1918 was actually less than in 1917, for while his sales increased 3 per cent. his expenses increased 10 per cent." In an article in *The Dearborn Independent*, Prof. Thomas C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, points out that "a recent comparison between farm-prices, food-prices, and wage-levels and reliable government statements are most favorable to the contention that the farmers are not receiving the percentage of final cost of foodstuff to which they are entitled." In a leading article in *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln) Prof. H. C. Filley, of the University of Nebraska, presents facts in connection with the production of the chief farm-products, and concludes that the farmer is not responsible to any considerable extent for the high cost of living, and that the farmer "certainly has done his part by producing in the face of a most severe and ever-increasing shortage of farm-labor." The farmer, writes an economic authority in *The Annalist* (New York), bitterly resents charges of profiteering and calls attention to four things: "First, the total impossibility of profiteering, because of lack either of organization or means; secondly, the great increase in the supply of farm-products where weather conditions have permitted, despite the great handicaps of labor and fertilizer scarcity, united with an almost prohibitive cost of farm-materials and equipment; thirdly, the fall in price of farm-products as received by the farmer, which have in general declined far more readily than the prices received by manufacturers and dealers"; in the fourth place, "the farmer points to the great 'spread' between the price received by him and the price received by the final middleman." The latter price, notes this writer, "may be from 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. higher than the former, wherefore a substantial decrease of the farmer's price, even if transmitted to the consumer, becomes almost negligible." City people, says *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines), "do not realize that costs of farm-production and farm-living have advanced with the prices of farm-products"; nor do they "understand that production has been maintained by extra long hours in the field and by free work of farm-women and children."

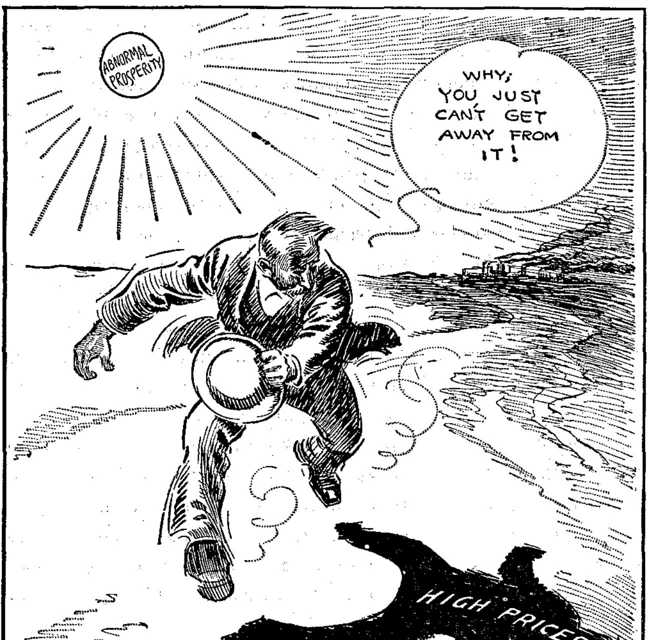
Farmers writing to *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka) protest against being made "the price goat." "Everything we buy is going higher all the time," writes one; "everything we have to buy has advanced from two to three times the usual price," protests another. There seems to be statistical proof that farm-receipts and expenses have been going up together. The Department of Agriculture thus shows how prices of a group of important farm-products have risen, the basis 100 being the average price number for the forty-three years 1866–1908:

| *Date* | *1919* | *1918* | *1917* | *1916* | *1913* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1 | 272.4 | 264.1 | 183.6 | 129.0 | 110.9 |
| February 1 | 259.9 | 271.6 | 195.6 | 139.9 | 112.6 |
| March 1 | 257.1 | 288.8 | 206.5 | 138.6 | 113.3 |
| April 1 | 271.2 | 288.6 | 225.2 | 140.2 | 113.6 |
| May 1 | 293.7 | 281.8 | 280.6 | 143.3 | 116.2 |
| June 1 | 307.2 | 271.9 | 291.3 | 145.8 | 121.2 |
| July 1 | 310.2 | 272.9 | 289.9 | 144.8 | 122.9 |
| August 1 | 329.0 | 280.6 | 307.8 | 147.7 | 125.4 |
| September 1 | 317.7 | 293.3 | 279.6 | 161.5 | 136.3 |
| October 1 | 290.0 | 289.3 | 277.0 | 163.6 | 139.1 |
| November 1 | .... | 269.5 | 261.3 | 178.8 | 133.9 |
| December 1 | .... | 265.5 | 252.3 | 187.9 | 132.7 |

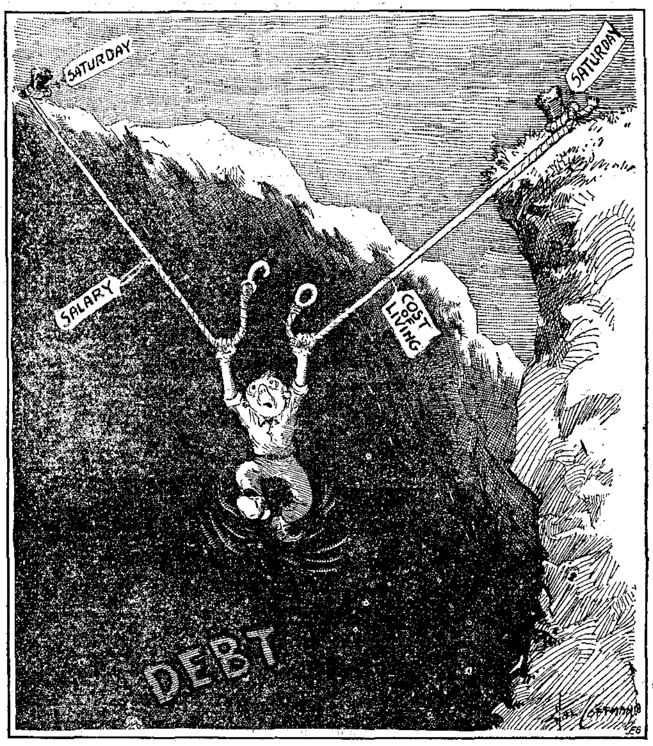
To balance this, we reprint from *Capper's Weekly* the following comparison of prices on farm-implements and lumber:

| | *1919* | *1917* |
|---|---|---|
| Three-inch farm-wagon | $140.00 | $90.00 |
| Row-binder | 240.00 | 175.00 |
| Header | 450.00 | 300.00 |
| Swath-binder | 285.00 | 175.00 |
| Disk harrow | 70.00 | 45.00 |
| Timber, per thousand | 62.00 | 35.00 |
| Shingles, per thousand | 8.50 | 3.50 |

The farmer, writes the Kansas City correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, feels that he has a real grievance in the tendency to increase wages and thus keep higher the price of his necessities, while at the same time there is a popular demand for lower food-prices. The farmers, similarly notes the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "are constantly exhorted to produce more at their own risk and by long hours of hard labor in order to produce surpluses which will cause lower prices in order that workmen interested only in wages may retain present wages or higher, work short hours, incur no risks of production, and do as little as they reasonably can during working-hours." *The Chronicle's* California farmer-correspondents write that "so far as they are concerned, there must be a reduction in the wages which they have to pay and in the cost of whatever they have to buy before they will even consider reductions in the price of what they have to sell." The farmer, says *The Montana Farmer* (Great Falls), finds the rest of the world hoping "that he will produce enough to knock the bottom out of his own market in order that they may buy more cheaply with the proceeds of their six-hour days and five-day weeks." *Successful Farming* (Des Moines) tells the city workers: "If you expect the farmers to go on feeding you at the old price, you have got to get back to work at the old wage and make it possible for the farmer to buy cheaper so he can produce cheaper." The city laborer, says *Hoard's Dairyman* (Fort Atkinson, Wis.), "is not proceeding along safe grounds for himself or for industry as a whole when he is asking for shorter hours, higher wages, and cheaper foods." The higher wages in the cities, says this farm journal, have brought about a shortage of farm-labor and forced up farm-wages. Unless prices keep up, the farmer may not find it profitable to produce on a large scale, and the city worker "may find himself and family hungry next year because the farmer has not worked his acres to their full limit." As one farmer writes in *Capper's Weekly*, "I am going to quit this fall, as I can make more getting these big wages than I can trying to pay them." At the recent convention of the National Grange a resolution was passed declaring that "if industrial wages are increased and hours of labor decreased, the increase will still further decrease farm-production and increase farm-costs."



A NATURAL PHENOMENON.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.



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CAN HE MAKE THEM MEET?
—Coffman in the Washington *Times*.

Taking up the discussion of wages and food-prices, the St. Paul *Farmer* calls attention to wage-increases of from 52 to 221 per cent. in the last five years, as against increases in foodstuff prices of 88 per cent. But these latter are retail prices and not farm-prices, and *The Farmer* concludes that "the producer of food-products has not been guilty of any serious profiteering as compared to the wage-earner of the organized classes." The Louisville *Inland Farmer* calls attention to the break in the price of hogs and cattle, which has been almost negligible in its effect on the ultimate consumer, but which "represents a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of this country." *Farm and Home* (Springfield, Mass.) declares that the farmer is being seriously affected by the campaign against high prices, the danger being "that prices will be forced down for what the farmer has to sell, while continuing high or going up for what he has to buy." *The Orange Judd Farmer* (Chicago) declares that "farmers of the Central West have a right to complain of the injustice of forcing down the price of the products of their labor when there is no corresponding reduction and no corresponding effort to bring down the price of those things which they are forced to buy." *The Progressive Farmer* (Birmingham), speaking for Southern farmers, protests repeatedly against the driving down of prices for farm-products. It declares that for many years farmers have supplied the world with food at prices which meant poverty for them. Hereafter, it declares, "they will demand cost of production plus a fair profit." This simply means, as *Wallace's Farmer* puts it, that "city people must get over the notion that it is the duty of the farmer to feed them cheaply." With this sentiment editorial writers in such farm journals as *Farm and Ranch* (Dallas) and *Hoard's Dairyman* agree. And, adds the last-named paper, "to replenish the food-supply of the world, we need high prices to stimulate production and to minimize waste; the days of cheap food have passed."

## WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE DID

"THE LONGEST STEP that civilization has ever taken to guard the interests and welfare of workers throughout the world," is the way in which the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* characterizes the recent International Labor Conference, held in Washington under the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. The United States was represented only unofficially, because of the Senate's failure to ratify the Treaty, but there were present official representatives of the employers, labor, and governments of thirty nations, including Germany and Austria. The fact that the United States had no official delegates present, altho the gathering was presided over by Secretary of Labor Wilson, leads the Philadelphia *Press* to believe that a ridiculous and impossible situation was thus created, very "much like a presentation of 'Hamlet' with the rôle of *Hamlet* himself omitted from the cast." "The United States has no time to-day to analyze the gauzy dreams of internationalism in labor," declares the *Press*; "it must first set its own house in order. The conference had no place in the scheme of things until after the Peace Treaty is ratified by this country." On the other hand, the Emporia *Gazette* intimates that the people are not well informed on the subject. Says *The Gazette:* "The American public does not seem to realize that the Conference was not a gathering of Bolsheviki, but an official gathering of employers and employees and accredited representatives of civilized governments." Future meetings of the body will take place at the seat of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The recommendations of the Conference are merely advisory and have no binding force, but are expected to have great moral effect. They are thus summarized by Dr. Louis Levine, expert economist, in the New York *World:*

"The Conference adopted a draft of a convention limiting the *hours of labor in industrial establishments* to eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week. In processes which are carried on continuously by a succession of shifts the fifty-six-hour week is allowed. Special provisions are also made for the so-called backward countries. In Japan the hours of labor are limited to forty-eight a week in case of underground work in mines; in the raw-silk industry the weekly hours are fixt at sixty, and in all other industries at fifty-seven. A weekly rest of twenty-four hours is required.

"The Conference adopted a draft of a convention prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments. Japan is permitted to employ children over twelve years of age in industry on condition that a child so employed shall have completed a course of study in an elementary school. In India no child under twelve years of age is to be employed in mines and quarries, on railroads and docks, and in factories working with power and employing more than ten persons.

"The Conference adopted a draft of a convention prohibiting the employment of young persons in industry at night. Exceptions are made for two-shift industries and for tropical countries. Special provisions are made for Japan and India.

"The Conference approved the principle embodied in the Bern Convention of 1906 that women should not be employed in industrial establishments at night. A draft of a convention was adopted prohibiting the employment of women six weeks after and before giving birth to a child. The woman shall receive free medical attention and maternity benefits and shall not be dismissed from employment during her absence. The principle of compensation for occupational diseases was affirmed.

"The draft of the convention on unemployment adopted by the Conference provides that all States shall establish free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority that the work of such national agencies shall be coördinated by the International Labor Office; that this office shall receive from all ratifying countries all available information on measures taken to reduce unemployment. The draft recommendation calls upon the various countries to abolish private employment agencies which are operated for profit and to establish an effective system of unemployment insurance."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

The Reds are out to supply jobs for soldiers.—*Salt Lake Citizen.*

Germany is now the land of the easy mark.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Some of the "fair-price lists" look mighty brunettish.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Evidently a coal strike does not diminish the supply of hot air.—*Salt Lake Citizen.*

Money talks nowadays, and what it says sounds like "Good-by."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Since wool is cheaper than last year, the high price of woolen clothing must be due to the price of cotton.—*Albany Journal.*

Mexico shows a sporting desire to fight while our boys are still in condition.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If the Reds deported themselves better they'd not be deported.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The operators seem to labor under the delusion that they created the coal. —*Baltimore American.*

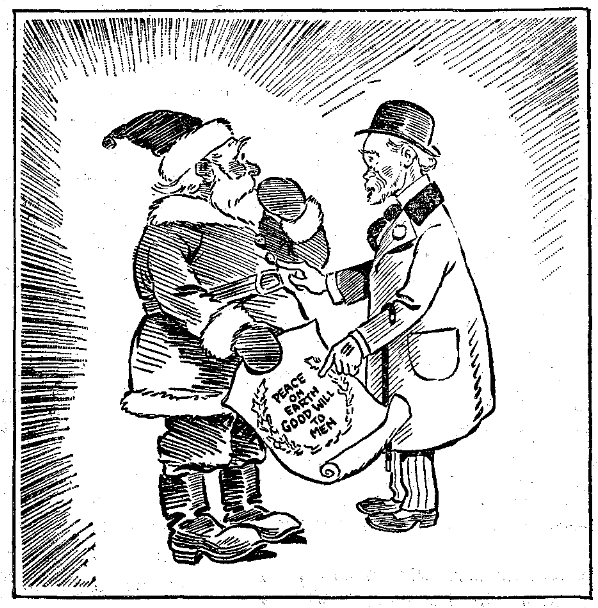
Hindenburg says the German people are bent, but not broken. It was their bent, Hindy, that got them into trouble. —*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Ex-Emperor Charles of Austria wants to be King of Hungary. Here is one man who is not yet fed up with trouble.—*Baltimore American.*

Miss Mexico seems ready to adopt desperate measures in order to attract a visit from a bunch of young men in khaki.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

It would greatly simplify matters if a dozen or two of statesmen would stop running for the Presidency until they get pending public business cleared up. —*Sharon Herald.*

The new industrial commission, we see, is holding its sessions in secret, so it does not seem likely to add as much to the general confusion as had been feared. —*Grand Rapids Press.*


PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MEN

Senator Lodge—"Let me Americanize it!"

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

The next important visitor is Santa Claus.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Germany has bad marks in finance as well as history.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

"German bark lost," says a head-line. The bite also has disappeared. —*Sharon Herald.*

The radical does not favor radical treatment of himself.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

It's the high cost of giving that now engages serious attention.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Michigan leads in beans, potatoes, copper, iron, and, we understand, the cost of United States senators.—*Grand Rapids News.*

Mexico still seems to be under the impression that all a buzz-saw can do is buzz.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

What the industrial situation needs most is a little more prod in production —*Boston Herald.*

Among problems worrying the Democratic Administration are those of coal . . . and Wood.—*New York Evening Sun*

Governor Roberts says the people are sitting on a seething volcano. Well, they've got to get heat some way.— *Paterson Press-Guardian.*

The bright side of the Mexican situation is that if war results the cost of living in this country may drop back to war-prices.—*Chicago Tribune.*

First thing you know the public will die of starvation or something, and then capital and labor will have had all their trouble for nothing.—*Kansas Industrialist.*

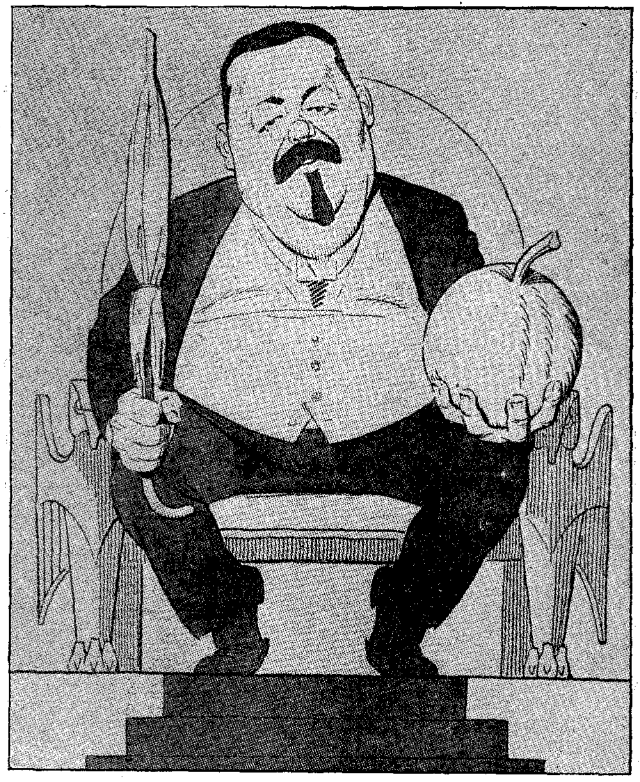
The difficulty about advancing wages to meet the American standard of living is that the American standard is some advancer itself.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Some one suggests that a law be passed to prevent people from melting gold coins. Another attempt to deprive the poor of their few remaining pleasures.— *Salt Lake Citizen.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## IS THE GERMAN REPUBLIC SAFE?

RIDICULE HEAPED UPON a so-called minority of the German press which fans the embers of reviving royalist hopes does not, however, disguise the very real fear of a revival of monarchy in Germany. Public demonstrations accorded General Hindenburg in Berlin and other cities have been noted with great interest, we learn from Hague dispatches, among the busy weavers of German royal intrigue near Amerongen and at The Hague. A "well-informed" Dutch politician, who knows the Kaiser personally, is quoted in Hague dispatches as saying: "Now is the time to watch the Kaiser, if ever. He knows that 75 per cent. of the German people are royalists and he may be tempted to return to Germany." Again, the Berlin *Freiheit* reports the formation in Germany of a body called the German Council, whose object is to influence the press in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. The Council is headed by Count Behrendorff, former member of the Prussian House of Lords, and *Die Freiheit* avers that it has ample funds at its disposal. Furthermore, a monarchist movement in favor of both the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, according to Geneva dispatches, is forming a nucleus in Switzerland with the aid of German and Austrian refugees, and has as philosopher and guide Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial German Chancellor. Berlin dispatches report, too, that General Ludendorff apparently has consented to be one of the leaders of the German National, or Pan-German, party. He is a prominent figure at public meetings of the latter organization, and it is remarked significantly that his appearances are not announced beforehand, "lest others besides the Pan-German faithful should be prompted to attend the gatherings." At a memorial service at the Potsdam Garrison Church advance mention was made of an address by a "military commander," who proved to be no other than Ludendorff. The occasion was a memorial service to the war dead, but the General, by his own avowal, did not come to bury Cæsar but to praise him. The speech, which is said to have echoed throughout Germany, is reported in the press in part as follows:



FREDERICK THE GROSS.

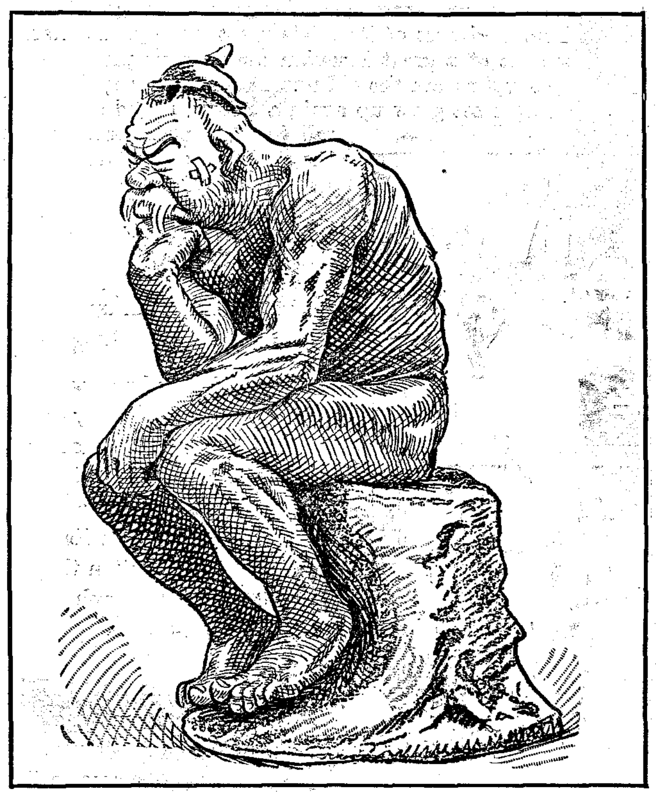
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "I did not come here to make a funeral speech. Militarism developed under the empires of the two great monarchs, Frederick Wilhelm First and Frederick the Great. Often brusk and harsh, like its authors, for all that, militarism was the symbol of unselfish loyalty to duty and patriotism. In it lay our means and strength. Thus we could pursue an objective, and in a hostile world, surrounded by the envious, we could grow to be a great Power, respected by our friends, feared by our enemies, and rich in earthly goods.
>
> "The spirit of these Prussian kings existed also in the army of 1914, the proudest, finest, and most splendid army that ever went into the field. We owe this to the Kaiser. This army was the most democratic creation conceivable. Heroic drama became a tragedy. The cause of the misfortune was that we departed from the old Prussian spirit that made us great. Here in God's house, witness of Prussia's great history, and harboring the remains of a great Prussian king, let us pledge to our dead that we will regain the old unselfish Prussian spirit. May our fallen heroes see grow up again a strong, proud generation, rallying in mutual trust around the old black and white Prussian banner as the symbol for all Germans who are willing to go with us. Then may Prussia, which once before showed Germany the way, lead the great German Fatherland up to a new power."

General Ludendorff is reported also to have said openly that he realized he is "considered as a representative of Prussian German militarism, and I am proud to be it." Some Berlin dispatches describe this "rally" in the Potsdam Garrison Church as "a political scandal of the first order," and there was intimation of discipline for the Nationalistic Potsdam pastor as well as for the functionaries of the supposedly democratic Prussian State Church. General Ludendorff, it is noted, too, is one of the leaders of an organization called the German Nationalist Union of Youth, whose moving spirit is a well-known Pan-German agitator, Prof. Dietrich Schaeffer, who directed formerly a violent Pan-German society of war-time, the League for a German Peace, which modestly advocated annexation of the greater part of Europe.

By way of protest against the rampant attitude of royalist Germans we read of mass-meetings called by the Majority Socialist party, which says in its manifestoes that they intend to wake up the authorities and "show that the great masses of workers are determined to defend the republic and democratic freedom by all possible means," and in the Berlin *Vorwärts,* a political authority describes the situation as "a life and death struggle for democracy." To prevent further demonstrations in favor of Field-Marshal Hindenburg in Berlin, we read, barbed-wire barricades were thrown across the Wilhelmstrasse and other important thoroughfares. This is the first time this precaution, frequently employed against the Spartacides, was taken against monarchists. Shrewd observers admit apprehension among genuine German republicans over the demonstrations for Hindenburg and Kaiserism, tho they maintain that the reaction has no immediate chance except in the possible outbreak of some fanatics and fools that might lead to fearful consequences. The cool-headed reactionaries, we are told, talk openly of restoring the monarchy, tho they are by no means of one mind on the question whether the throne shall be restored to the Hohenzollerns or given to some other dynasty. On this point the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Tho I have met many who pity the Kaiser, I have never met one in whose opinion he could by any possibility be restored to the position he has lost. As Kaiser or King he is *erledigt*—done with, disposed of once for all. The matter stands otherwise as regards the question of monarchy or republic, and he would be a bold man who would venture to say that a restoration is out of the question. Six months ago the revolution held the field. It was successful, and nothing succeeds like success; but then the converse is also true, that nothing fails like failure, and the revolution has failed to satisfy, or even to appease, the hunger of the masses for the lost prosperity. Consequently there are mutterings and discontent, and the revolution and the present Government are blamed for what is in reality not their fault, but the fault of the nation as a whole."



"THE THINKER."
(A long way after Rodin).
—*Daily Express* (London).

The Entente governments are blamed for Germany's political situation by no less a personage than Dr. Gustav Bauer, the Socialist Chancellor, who writes in the Berlin *Vorwärts* on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution, as follows:

"The new German Republic has been struggling for the development and strengthening of democratic institutions since November 9, last year, and during the year that has passed all the actions of the Entente worked, or at least were calculated to work, against this upbuilding of democracy and to choke its sources of life. Thereby, it must be admitted even by impartial subjects of former enemy countries, the Entente has called into effort and has aided all the reactionary forces in Germany."

Herr Bauer maintains that if the Entente countries had earnestly desired the democratization of Germany, they would have seized the opportunity of reenforcing it at the moment when German militarism was defeated. Instead, he charges that the Entente has been a stumbling-block to the democratic forces. Tho Herr Bauer admits mistakes made by the Germans, and especially by German workmen, during the year, he asserts that they are nevertheless faithful to their ideals. What is more, he and his colleagues believe that on the side of the Entente also there is a growing conviction that the peace of the world can not be assured by military methods, and he proceeds:

"Not only in our own interest do we wish that this feeling may spread, but in the interest of all; and this in despite of the threatening notes of the Entente. We know, too, that such a change of opinion from force to cooperation would mean a revolution compared with which the importance and scope of the incidents of November 9, 1918, would have only a subordinate significance."

## AFTER-WAR STATUS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS

OMINOUS PROPHECIES of the unfair advantage Britain would have with six votes in the League of Nations to any other nation's one must be considered in a new light, perhaps, when we realize how jealously each of the five British dominions safeguards its own prerogatives. A fair sample of the eternal vigilance which is the price of their individuality appears in the Wellington (N. Z.) *Dominion*, which calls attention to the new status New Zealand has assumed within the Empire and what it implies and involves. The issue thrust itself forward in the consideration of bills for the government of ex-German Samoa under the prospective mandate to New Zealand from the League of Nations. Questions of island government, we are told, call for little comment, for New Zealand would give the fullest protection to the plantation-workers and natives of Samoa, but the main interest of the debate concerns New Zealand's placement as a dominion, and this daily quotes Mr. Downie Stewart, a member of the House of Representatives, as arguing that the signing of the Peace Treaty on behalf of New Zealand, tho it had been regarded by many people as a new link of empire, might be the first and most important step toward complete independence. This representative, we are told, went so far as to maintain that from a legal view-point the signing had been an act of separation and not of union, and had created an anomalous position which foreign Powers sooner or later would want defined. Yet he might have been expected to realize that the developments he criticized represent the "only obvious way of escape from a hopelessly anomalous position," says *The Dominion*, which proceeds:

"The essential point to be made is that the arrangement under which the Dominions are conceded an independent, or all but independent, status, is the only apparent alternative to the restoration of conditions which are now unthinkable—conditions in which the Dominions followed Britain blindly and without representation, not only on issues of peace and war but on all questions of foreign policy."

The unity of the Empire now as always fundamentally rests "upon the free inclination of its people," remarks this Wellington journal, and as such inclination is determined alike by sympathy and by interest, there is no reason to suppose that it will weaken with the march of time. But, we are told:

"The component parts of the Empire have individual as well as common imperial interests, and no deadlier blow could be struck at imperial unity than in attempting to ignore this fact.

"In working practise questions are bound to come before the League of Nations at times in which one or more of the Dominions are vitally concerned, and the rest of the Empire only remotely. If Britain alone, so far as the Empire is concerned, had a voice in the League of Nations, the Dominions could not be adequately represented when such questions were under consideration. Directly represented, they will have every opportunity of securing a just and equitable settlement."

Total dependence is clearly incompatible with the needs of a group of growing nations, each of which is "pursuing unhampered its own line of development, tho it is united in close sympathy and in broad interest with its partners." Full sovereignty is not claimed by any Dominion, it is declared, but—

"The demand of the Dominions for an effective voice in foreign policy is not merely consistent with the unity of the Empire on issues of war and peace, but seems to represent the only method by which this unity can be insured. Mr. Massey had something to say in general terms about the necessity of drafting a constitution that would be suitable to the changed circumstances of the Empire. Whatever else may be accomplished in this direction it is evident that the time has gone by when any Dominion could be content to be represented in London only by a commercial and official representative. Constant representation in the mother country by a responsible Minister is the minimum demand of the conditions now established."

# INDIA'S FIRST STEPS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT

NO MATTER HOW THE SUN COMES UP there are always weather-wise prophets who see signs of a dismal day; and not a few such augurs, we are told, watched with due forebodings the passing of the bill giving a measure of self-government to India. But its passage, which "ends the old era and starts a new one," to use the words of its sponsor, the Right Honorable Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, marks the "proudest moment of his life." Some of Mr. Montagu's Liberal colleagues, we learn from the press, who consider that a long step forward has been made, regret India was not helped still further toward self-government. This feeling is shared by Laborite members of Parliament; and, naturally, Home Rule advocates, in India and out, find the new legislation noteworthy chiefly for its insufficiency.

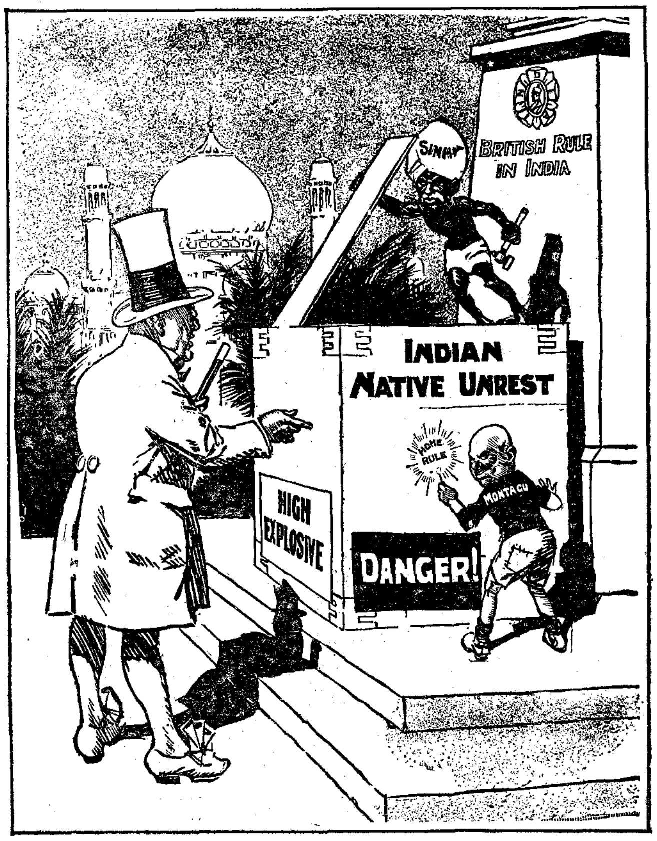
The center of the scheme of the measure, as the London *Times* points out, is a diarchy by which there is a division of governmental responsibility between a nominated executive council and ministers chosen from an elected legislative body. The new system provides bicameral legislatures, which are only partly popular, for India as a whole and for certain provinces. The Indian Legislative Assembly will consist of about one hundred members, of whom two-thirds are elected. Of the appointed members, one-third will be made up of non-officials and representatives of special minority interests. The upper chamber will contain sixty members, of whom not more than one-third will be officials. The arrangement for provincial legislatures will be virtually the same. Diarchy, or twin authority, it is explained, shows itself in two ways. Some powers of government are "reserved" to the executive, some "transferred" to the legislatures; but the executive has virtually the decision in a conflict of authority or in case the legislature exercises its transferred powers against the common interest. The purpose of the measure is gradually to replace the system of bureaucratic administration with a system of representative government in which the representatives of the Indian electors will not only initiate policy and legislate, but will also control the officials charged with the task of carrying out that policy.

The Calcutta *Statesman* thinks the Montagu-Chelmsford "new-fangled device of diarchy" can result only in "an irritating form of association and a profitless semblance of responsibility," and adds that the diarchy "has no real friends except its authors, and it may be questioned whether they understand their own proposals." Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who, says the London *Morning Post*, is "universally regarded as the greatest living Indian administrator," represented the opinion of the Provincial Governments before the joint committee and laid down his objections to the dual system as follows:

> "An Indian province needs a united government; and this gives it a divided government.
>
> "An Indian province needs a strong government; and this gives it a weak one.
>
> "An Indian province needs a government capable of prompt action; and this leads to delay and friction.
>
> "An Indian province needs a simple system of government; and this involves extreme complexity.
>
> "An Indian province needs a cheap system of government; and this involves a very costly one, with elaborate methods of taxation and finance which will certainly not make for economy.
>
> "An Indian province needs a government which commands the confidence and ready support of the services; and this tends to divide and disintegrate the services by making them serve two masters.
>
> "An Indian province needs a government which secures good administration to all; and this gives power to a small section and endangers the interests of the masses."

As an indication of distrust *The Morning Post* observes:

> "We are informed that an alarmingly large proportion of the best officials in upper India have applied for the amount of their pensions due to them rather than continue in a service which they believe is about to be ruined. Not only so, but the type of young Englishman which has made the British administration of India the wonder and admiration of the world is holding back from the civil-service examinations. For it is realized that there is no future for the self-respecting Englishman in India. It is not merely that authority is to be shifted from the hands of trained English administrators into those of Indian politicians, usually ignorant of the principles and traditions of the administration. Nor is it even that the obvious intention of these politicians is to weed every Englishman out of the service. These certainly are not conditions likely to attract Englishmen of a good type. But there is also the objection that the scheme of a divided government can not possibly lead to anything but friction and inefficiency."



PLAYING WITH FIRE.

SHOWMAN—"Whew! What's your idea, my little man?"
MONTAGU—"He, he! Won't it be fine when this blows up?"
—*The Passing Show* (London).

An unimpassioned view is taken by the London *Times*, which does not blink facts and conditions. This influential daily admits that it has had its doubts about the governmental "device clumsily known as 'diarchy,'" but once it passed the test of the joint committee, it "should be accepted without further cavil, here or in India." The success of the reform, *The Times* proceeds, will "depend very much on the tact and ability of the provincial governors," and "few who understand the weight of responsibility which will be imposed upon them can contemplate their future without an impulse of sympathy." It is imperative that Great Britain send her "best and most vigorous men" to govern the Indian provinces "during the next half century at least," and *The Times* continues:

> "The Public Service of India, in a large proportion of its members, has opposed the bill, not for interested motives, but on a reasoned conviction that the scheme which it embodies is unworkable. That view has been argued at length before the joint committee, who have rejected it. We feel sure that the Public Service of India will accept that rejection without afterthought, and will devote its proved abilities to making the scheme a success. But for the work that British administrators have done in India this scheme of reform would be stigmatized throughout the world as the product of a vast hallucination. That it should be possible at all is the highest testimony to British rule in India."

Photograph by British and Colonial Press.

BRITAIN'S ENVOY OF NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

Admiral Jellicoe at Toronto on his tour of the British Dominions with the message of Britain's naval to-morrow.

## CANADA SHY OF A BIG NAVY

CANADA'S RELUCTANCE to enter upon a big-navy plan is openly avowed in some sections of its press, which thus temper their cordial personal greeting to Admiral Jellicoe as he arrives in the Dominion on his tour for naval preparedness through the far-flung regions of the British Empire. One reason against undertaking a big navy, we learn, is the lasting burden of the war-cost. Another objection, according to the Toronto *World*, is that no European nation is likely to attack Canada, and this journal goes on to say that:

> "Japan is supposed to be our ally, and no one seriously contends we should build an enormous navy to prepare for the highly improbable contingency of a war between the British Empire and the United States. And in any case there must first be deliberate discussion in Parliament and in the country. And all this before any more imperial councils are summoned."

Opposition to the assumption by Canada of a heavier share in the naval strength of the British Empire is voiced also by Mr. John S. Ewart, K.C., in *The Canadian Nation* (Ottawa), who maintains that Canada's protection lies in the community of interest which has been forming such alliances as the Monroe Doctrine since the world began. This observer tells us further:

> "There is no humiliation in the fact that Canada and the United States have absolute identity of interest with reference to European or Asiatic invasion of this continent. That identity of interest makes invasion impossible. The United States will never need to help us, nor shall we have any occasion to help the United States. Nobody, while our interests remain identical (that is probably forever), will be foolish enough to attempt the utterly impracticable.
>
> "And I will add that if Canada had to depend upon either the United Kingdom or the United States, I should choose our neighbor, for the reason that community of interests secures fulfilment of expectations, whereas, on the other hand, diversity produces disappointments."

Among the French-Canadian press in Montreal *La Presse* makes an issue of the importance of Canada's individuality as a nation and ponders whether "our country shall undertake its own defense or shall, for its future security, enter into a defensive alliance with all the countries forming the British Empire." This daily adds:

> "To create a fleet destined to protect not only Britain in certain exigencies, but also all the other colonies whenever they may be menaced, is a matter which demands serious consideration; it is one which is hardly assuring for the country's future peace. . . . To aid the mother country with our navy is a thing which Canada could do in urgent cases, but to stand as a guaranty for the peace of the other colonies and contribute to their defense shows a perspective which can have little attraction and should cause statesmen to reflect well. What good would it be to speak of the autonomy of Canadians if, in association with the other countries of the Empire for the purposes of general defense, Canada lost her individuality and authority?"

The Vancouver *Daily Sun* confirms the Admiral's assumption that all Canadians recognize the necessity of maintaining Britain's sea-power, and says he was right also in his hint that reluctance exists as to footing the bill. How far his welcome advice is to be followed Parliament shall determine, having in view the "general state of affairs throughout the world and the condition of the public finances." Financial considerations also weigh in the judgment of the Montreal *Herald*, which observes:

> "Whether this is a time for incurring heavy expenditures, or even obligations, is for the Government to decide, but we hope they will not be oblivious of our present commitments, our great national debt of two billion dollars, and the need for retrenchment and economy, nor should they overlook the fact that the plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference seemed to be united in a policy of reduction of armaments."

But no trace of hesitancy appears in the remark of the Windsor *Border Cities Star* that Canada is "anxious to do more than she has been able to do for carrying on the Empire's sea-defense." This journal continues:

> "Our interest in the Navy and our dependence on it are as great as any part of the Empire. In sharing in the benefits that accrue from the maintenance of this magnificent force, we must also share in the expense and responsibility. There may be differences of opinion as to how Canada's aid to the Navy may best be applied, but on the general principle of Canadian assistance there can be but one conclusion."

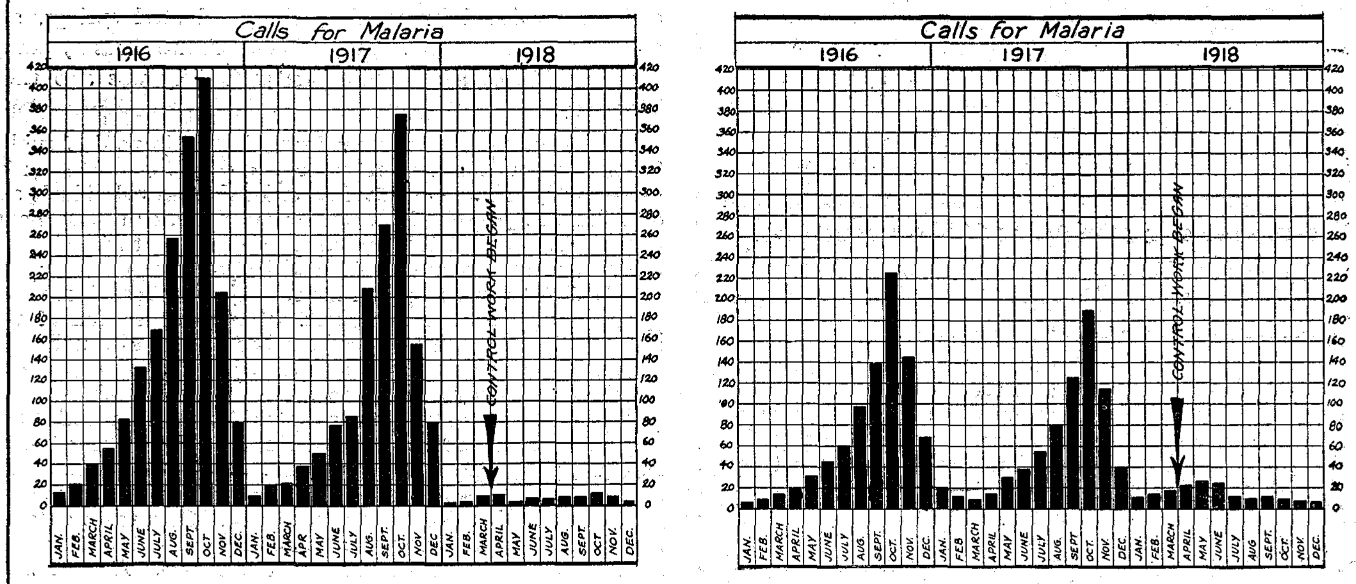
Says the Moose Jaw *Daily News:*

> "The war showed that England herself could not bear the full weight of the burden of safeguarding the whole of the Empire, so that unless their shores are to be ever open to the threat of attack, should war at any time come again, the Dominions must be ready to do their part in looking after their own territory from a defensive standpoint. That is the view that is being urged by Admiral Jellicoe, and the least that can be done is to hear his mission, before condemning it."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## MALARIA CONTROLLED

EVER SINCE IT WAS PROVED that malaria is communicated solely by the agency of mosquitoes, it has been evident that its control, and even its extermination, are within human power. Little has been done, however, on a large scale, chiefly because it is believed that the cost would be insupportable. And yet malaria is one of the most serious disabling diseases of man. In India it kills over a million annually. Even when it does not kill, it saps the life of its victims by destroying their blood; for its parasite lives in the blood-cells. Its effects are cumulative, and are handed on from one generation to the next. That the control of this pest is possible under normal conditions and at moderate cost is shown by Dr. Wickliffe Rose, general director of the International Health Board, in an article contributed to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 8), reporting recent work in the Southern States. To quote and condense Dr. Rose's article:



STRIKING RESULTS OF MALARIA-CONTROL IN TWO ARKANSAS TOWNS.

"Nothing has done more to discourage the general application of antimalaria measures than the item of cost. Many of the early demonstrations that attracted wide attention were relatively expensive. Controlling mosquitoes at from $25 to $30 per acre is a sound business investment on rubber estates that pay more than one hundred per cent. in annual dividends and in a region in which the death-rate among the coolies on unprotected estates runs as high at times as 176 per thousand. Such expenditures, however, are practical only under exceptional conditions.

"More recent demonstrations indicate that malaria control may be brought within reach of the average community. No single measure can be made universally applicable; the effective program in malaria-control will comprehend the free employment of all means that are known to be serviceable, and will place emphasis at any particular time and place on that measure or combination of measures that under the given conditions will accomplish the result with least expenditure."

Control measures have been carried out in various ways—by antimosquito wars, which, if thorough, may alone suffice, by screening, and by treating the human "carriers" from whose blood the mosquitoes get their malarial poison. Antimosquito warfare in a small town is illustrated by Dr. Rose by the work at Crossett, Ark., a lumber town of about 2,000 population. He says:

"The initial step was a survey of the community to determine the malaria incidence, to ascertain the species of mosquitoes responsible for the spread of the infection, and to locate the breeding-places of these mosquitoes. Breeding-places were exhibited on a community map, and organized effort was centered on their destruction or control. The program of simple measures excluded all major drainage. Borrow pits and shallow ponds were filled or drained; streams were cleared of undergrowth when necessary to let the sunlight in; their margins and beds were cleared of vegetation and obstructions; and they were trained to a narrow channel, thus providing an unobstructed off-flow. Artificial containers were removed from premises; water-barrels on bridges were treated with niter cake. All remaining breeding-places were regularly treated by removing vegetation, opening up shallow margins to give free access to small fish, and spraying once a week with road oil by means of automatic drips or a knapsack-sprayer. All operations were under the supervision of a trained lay inspector. Care was exercised to eliminate all unnecessary effort and to secure, not the elimination of the last mosquito, but a reasonably high degree of control at a minimum cost.

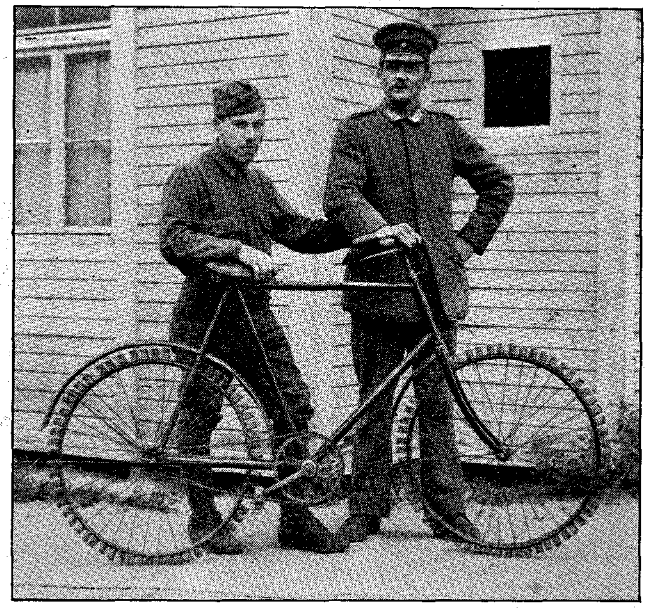
"The first conspicuous result apparent to every person living in the community was the practical elimination of the mosquito as a pest. The reduction in malaria was 72.33 per cent. The per capita cost of the work—omitting overhead—was $1.24. During the year the Crossett Lumber Company had repeated these measures at two of its large logging-camps with results that were convincing as to the soundness of the investment.

"At the end of 1916 the community took over the work, and for two years has maintained it at its own expense and under its own direction. The measures have been continued under the supervision of a trained native lay inspector."

There are large rural areas, however, where control of mosquito-breeding is impossible; and malaria is essentially a rural disease. Here resort must be had to the screening of houses. Says Dr. Rose:

"It has been shown by demonstration that under conditions that make the cost of mosquito-control prohibitive, it is still possible to reduce the malaria-rate by the screening of houses, by the systematic administration of immunizing quinin, and by detecting the human carriers and destroying the parasites in their blood.

"In order to test the efficiency and the cost of screening as a control measure, a field experiment was conducted in 1916 on a group of cotton plantations near Lake Village, Ark. The community, which lay along the shore of Chicot Lake, had an abundant supply of anopheles and a high malaria incidence. The houses on these plantations were typical negro cabins, many of them loosely constructed, and therefore difficult to protect against entrance by mosquitoes. All selected houses were screened with galvanized wire cloth, sixteen mesh, the work being carefully done by carpenters and without cost to the tenants. The people were taught by house-to-house visits the importance of keeping the screens in good condition and the dangers of exposure to mosquitoes on the outside after dark. Each home was inspected at regular intervals throughout the season. No other measure was employed.



THE BEST THE GERMAN INVENTORS COULD DO.

Bicycle with open spring tires.

"An index taken in May, 1916, when the work began, showed an infection of 11.97 per cent.; a second index taken in December of the same year showed an infection of 3.52 per cent., a reduction of 70.6 per cent.

"On a visit during the season of the following year it was found that the screens were still in good repair and that the people were convinced of their value. The average cost of screening for the community was $14.59 per house. Estimating the life of the screen at two years, the average annual cost would be $7.29. On this basis the annual per capita cost of the screening alone was $1.75."

Since all infected mosquitoes have derived their infection from the blood of infected persons, it is theoretically possible to prevent the spread of malaria by destroying the parasites in the blood of the human carrier. The measure, we are told, has been employed in German colonies with varying degrees of success. The way in which this plan was tried in Sunflower County, Miss., is thus described:

"The first step was to map the area, locating roads, streams, and homes; to take a census of the population, and to make a survey involving a record of each person on the census-roll. All persons giving a history of clinical malaria within twelve months and those who were found by blood examination to be carrying the parasites were given sterilizing treatment, namely, ten grains a day for eight weeks. Effort was made by personal instruction and by repeated house-to-house visits to have the prescribed course of treatment followed to the end. Irregularities occurred and are under such conditions inevitable; but, in general, instructions were followed. In the rural area no other measures were employed.

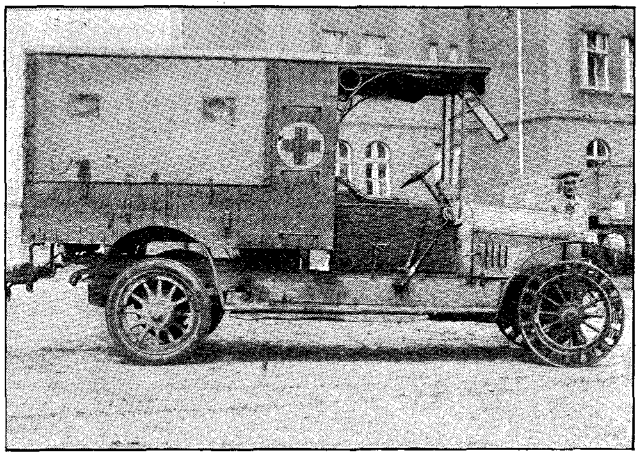
"Plantation owners and managers operating within the area are of one accord in reporting an obvious decrease in malaria as compared with previous years. One manager, for example, operates a large plantation within the demonstration area and a smaller one outside the area. The plantation under control has a tenant population of about 600, the one not under control about 180. The doctor's bill for the year on the smaller plantation has been greater than on the large one. This difference he attributes altogether to the malaria-control on the larger plantation."

Dr. Rose's conclusion is that malaria-control is a sound business investment. He advocates making a demonstration at some point within each malarial region, after which, he says, there is usually no difficulty in getting the community to tax itself for carrying on the work on a larger scale.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR RUBBER TIRES

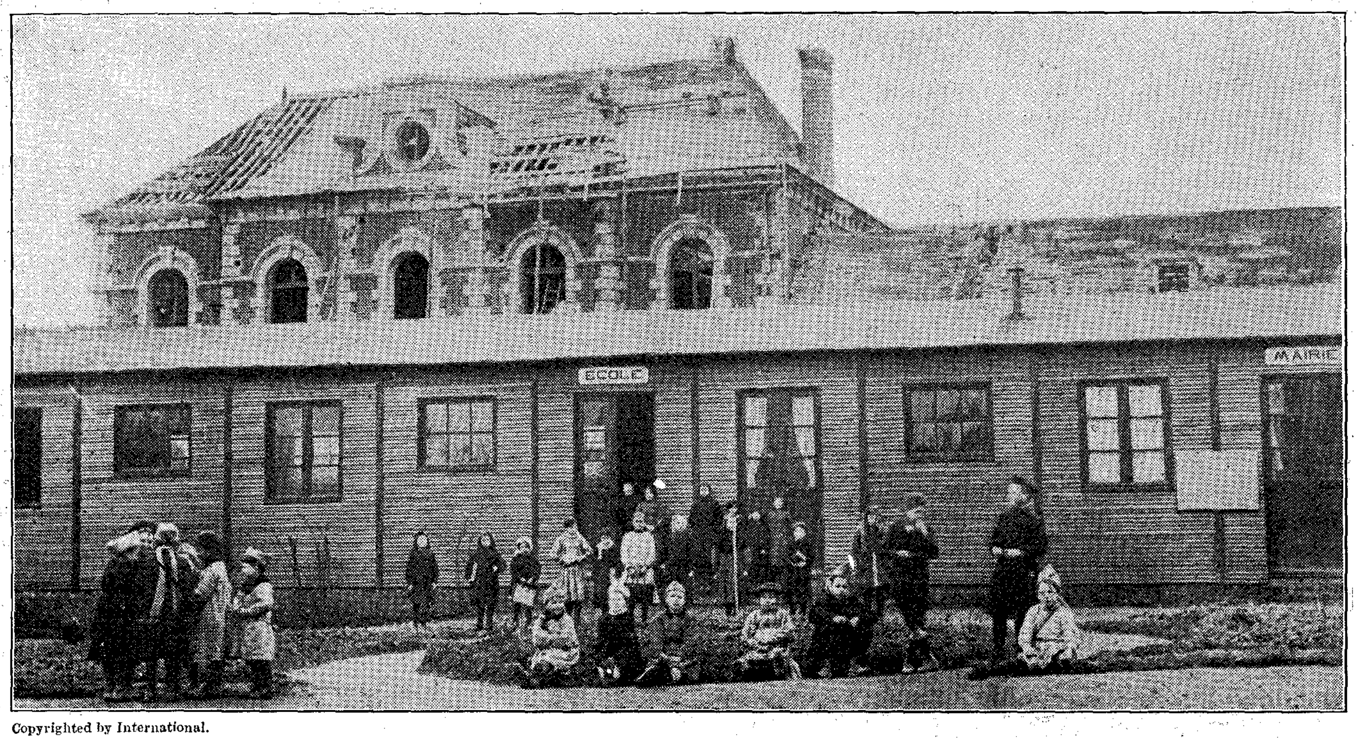
EXPEDIENTS EMPLOYED BY THE GERMANS during the war to overcome the rubber-tire shortage are described by Capt. H. M. Kistler, United States Army, in an article contributed to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Among substitutes mentioned were bands of steel cushioned by wood, rubber, and steel springs, and asphalt-composition tire. Utilization of old tire shoes by pumping them full of a substance similar to jelly was also tried. We read:

"As early as 1916 Germany found herself in need of rubber for auto tires. She had no reserve and was cut off from all sources of supply. She issued an order that all individuals and organizations possest of bicycles, automobiles, or trucks should immediately present the tires to the Government for purchase, unless they could prove to the satisfaction of the officials that the surrender of the tires and the storing of the machines would seriously cripple their businesses. The interpretation of this order was strict, and pleasure-cars became luxuries unknown. While this order helped the situation, yet Germany was compelled to use her ingenuity to supply the tires she required. The accompanying illustrations show a few of the substitutions which may be seen in Berlin and throughout Germany to-day. In a way they served their purpose; the chauffeurs have not been arrested for noisy driving; and when a machine was completely knocked to pieces it was junked. Germany's automobiles were and are still expensive necessities. Practically plain steel tires were used on some of the trucks. A steel band 1¼ x 4 inches is held on the wheel by means of wooden boards curved under steam and pressure. The wood is designed to absorb a little of the vibration; perhaps it does. The machine, however, gets its full share, and any one who happens to be near has the full benefit, also. In another type the front wheels are equipped with spring tires. The ends of the springs are fastened to the rim, and are immediately surrounded by a ¼ x 3-inch steel band into which they are fitted. This band holds them in place while a similar band is added for strength. This substitute is heavy and noisy, but travels with surprizingly little vibration. On the rear wheels are old shoes which have



TWO MAKESHIFTS ON ONE CAR.

Spring tires in front and jelly-filled shoes at the rear.



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TEMPORARY SCHOOL IN A FRENCH CITY BUILT BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The permanent school, to replace the one destroyed by shell-fire, is seen building in the background. Mayor's office at the right.

been overhauled and faced with steel rivet-studded leather. After the shoes are mounted on the rims they are pumped full of a substance the drivers call 'marmalade' or jelly. No tubes are used. This travels much like a solid tire. Its chief fault lies in the fact that, after being driven several hours, the marmalade becomes hot and runs out over the rim. The tire must then be replaced until it can be refilled in the workshop. In another illustration is shown a bicycle equipped with a type of tire which is seen less frequently as rubber is beginning to arrive. Toward the close of the war the army issued such bicycles to its troops. It runs noisily but fairly lightly on sandy roads or paved streets, but is practically useless in clayey country. Other types are to be seen throughout the country, but they follow the same principles. None functions as rubber. Suffice it to say that, if there is a real substitute for rubber in tires, Germany lacked either the men or the means to produce it in her hour of greatest need."

## AMERICAN AID IN FRENCH REBUILDING

FRANCE COULD NOT REBUILD HERSELF in ten years. For more rapid work she requires outside aid. That the French are realizing this and are now asking for American skilled and professional assistance is asserted by a writer in *Modern Building* (Detroit, September-October). Not only material, but labor and money are lacking, we are told; and we are now sending architects, contractors, and builders to Europe—not "to do the job," the writer warns us, but to collaborate. The plans for rebuilding Reims are American, and the American frame-house is even looked upon with favor where temporary quarters are to be furnished. Meanwhile, homes and shops are being patched up with any sort of material handy. Tar-paper is popular for roofs, while oil-paper in the windows keeps out the rain and wind even if it doesn't let in much light. Everything is being done to transform ruins into shelters. Trenches have been filled and the city is beginning to look as if it were inhabited again. We read on:

"The French build their homes and shops of concrete, to last for generations; but concrete is so scarce now, and so high, that the people are forced to live in makeshift homes until they can afford to build new ones. The American type of wooden house with concrete foundation is being looked upon with considerable favor at present.

"France lacks not only material, but labor and money as well. Take, for example, one village totally destroyed; there is only one architect or surveyor and one stone-mason for the whole village.

"France has lost 10,500,000,000 francs' worth of property, and her full capacity for new construction before the war was only 1,500,000,000 francs. If she undertakes to rebuild without any outside help it would take her ten years to replace the homes and factories alone.

"A year ago American offers of assistance along these lines were not looked upon very favorably by the French Government, for the reason that the Government wanted to protect French industry and enterprise. Now it is asking for American skilled and professional aid in addition to thousands of tons of American cement, building hardware, steel, wood, and furniture, because the Government realizes the work can not be done without these things.

"Capt. R. J. Faure, of the American Red Cross, who has returned from eleven months' service in France, says that American ideas were used in the plans for laying out the new city of Reims. There will be no narrow, winding streets. That isn't American. They must be broad and straight, but the buildings will follow the general type of French architecture.

"German prisoner labor was used to clear away the débris in the Cathedral, which has been patched up so that services are held now at one of the side altars.

"While this beautiful place of worship was absolutely gutted, most of the roof remains intact. This is attributed to *L'Ange Souriant*, 'The Smiling Angel,' also the guardian angel of the Cathedral. She stands among the other angels and saints at the entrance, and altho her head was carried off by a Hun shell the people believe that she saved the church from total ruin.

"Every Red-Cross worker there, and most of the A. E. F., wear her picture on a medal suspended from the identification tag. These medals are sold to help rebuild the Cathedral.

"When the Red Cross first opened a canteen hotel in Reims, a short time after the armistice was signed, the people were beginning to straggle back in groups of twos and threes to join those who lived in the wine-cellars during the last bombardment. By the end of last May more than 30,000 of the original population of 125,000 were home again. This canteen hotel has a capacity of five hundred beds.

"It isn't only in France that American ideas and American help are sought; the new Czecho-Slovak Republic has engaged an American to standardize architecture and engineering along American lines.

"American architects, contractors, and builders are not going to Europe to do the job, but to collaborate."

## RAIDING OUTLAW COTTON-FIELDS BY AIRPLANE

IT MAY NOT BE EASY, perhaps, to see how raising cotton may be an antisocial act; but when society is trying to save the national cotton crop by downing the boll-weevil, and as an incident of the struggle prohibits cotton-raising temporarily in infected districts, it may obviously become so. How army airplanes are now set to work to patrol prohibited zones and report on "outlaw" cotton-fields is told by Robert H. Moulton in *The American Thresherman and Farm-Power* (Madison, Wis., November). Mr. Moulton tells us that as the result of a single inspection trip last autumn eight of these illicit cotton-fields were discovered in a region where a horse patrol had been unable to find any. Suspected regions are treated exactly as enemy country in war, being photographed from two thousand feet altitude and the results studied as if the search were for machine-gun nests or hidden artillery, instead of peaceful fields. Whether the illicit cotton-growers will now attempt to camouflage their agricultural operations is an interesting possibility. We read:

A HIDDEN COTTON-FIELD,
At the right, revealed by airplane photography.

"The question of what is to be done with the vast number of airplanes constructed for the use of the United States Army and, more particularly, the body of men who were trained to fly them, seems to have been answered in part by . . . unique and interesting experiments now being conducted by the Government. With the war over, there are still enemies to be detected and vanquished in our own United States, and so our aces of the air have been put to work to combat them. . . . . . .

"For several years the Department of Agriculture has been waging an energetic campaign against the invasion into the United States from Mexico of the pink boll-worm of cotton. This has involved the establishment of zones in which the planting of cotton is prohibited by law. But, like the moonshiners, certain farmers in out-of-the-way places have carried on an illicit business in cotton cultivation. These so-called outlaw cotton-fields are very difficult to find, since the country in which they are located is heavily timbered, and the roads are neither plentiful nor good. It is perfectly possible, therefore, for an outlaw planter to hide a few acres of cotton in some nook of the woods beyond probability of discovery by ordinary means.

"Last fall it occurred to some of the inspectors for the Federal Horticultural Board that the airplane might prove valuable as a scout in spying out hidden fields of cotton, and permission was secured to send out a machine from one of the Texas flying-fields. The result of this expedition was the discovery of no fewer than eight outlaw cotton-fields in a region which previously had been searched carefully by scouts on horseback. The success of this experiment caused the work of locating cotton-fields by aerial patrol to be officially inaugurated early in January of this year, and it has been continued right along.

"Previous to the regular cotton-planting season, flights were made over the heavily wooded country along the Trinity River and around Galveston for the purpose of obtaining a panoramic view of the region, which borders the quarantine lines. The flights were made at an altitude of about two thousand feet, at which elevation the observers had a clear view of the country over a range of thirty miles, and easily were able to distinguish cultivated fields, buildings, roads, railway-lines, creeks, and the character of the wooded areas while traveling at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour.

"Photographs were made of the entire region and then assembled into a detailed map. With a copy of this map, divided into squares, the aerial scout has no difficulty in locating the exact position of any cotton-field which may come under his observation. It is then an easy matter for the inspectors to 'raid' it.

"The importance of stamping out the boll-worm-weevil will be appreciated when it is known that in a single year it may occasion a cotton loss of more than four hundred thousand bales, which at prewar prices would represent a money sacrifice of quite $25,000,000. To-day, with cotton selling at an average of thirty cents a pound, the toll levied by these insects would be equivalent to fully $75,000,000. The use of the airplane, therefore, in combating this insect enemy comes at a particularly opportune time, and is proving one of the most efficacious means yet provided to stop its ravaging career.

"While this marks probably the first use of the airplane in a practical way in agriculture, it may be the beginning of an important use of this new means of transportation and observation for scouting and inspection work in other fields of research or control work."

## DRY LAWS AND PATENT MEDICINES

THAT SOME of the prohibition-enforcement legislation of the States has been framed in the interest of patent-medicine manufacturers is charged by the Legislative Committee of the American Hospital Association in a recent report, which asserts also that an attempt may be made to modify the national enforcement act in the same direction. The statement in the report is quoted editorially by *Modern Medicine* (Chicago, November) as follows:

"What have patent medicines to do with dry-enforcement bills and hospitals?

"In the May number of *Modern Medicine*, Dr. S. S. Goldwater has an article on 'The Care of the Sick in the United States in 1919.' He outlines the need of a medical program, and points out that the United States is a great nation suffering, among other things, from patent medicines. There are $900,000,000 invested in patent medicines in the United States. With the adoption of the national prohibition-enforcement laws, it looked for a time as if the patent-medicine industry, which hospital people in general contend has been a great menace to public health, might be driven out of existence, and some of the sufferings of the nation eliminated thereby.

"This much-desired result may not come to pass. In one State at least which has adopted State prohibition the dry-enforcement bill was written in the special interests of the patent-medicine manufacturers to the detriment of public health. A repetition is possible in Congress; at least, it is possible that the national dry-enforcement act may be so modified as to permit the patent-medicine industry to continue, when, as all hospital people know, it should be killed, not injured. Are the seven thousand hospitals in the United States going to sit back and do nothing about it, or will those represented at this convention give some instructions to their legislative committee? A communication direct from the convention to the Senate Committee on this subject is suggested.

"When the next State legislatures meet, however, to write new dry-enforcement laws, let the hospital and health-workers beware. Many times will your help be needed in deciding legislative contests—patent medicines *vs.* public health."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 106

# LETTERS - AND - ART

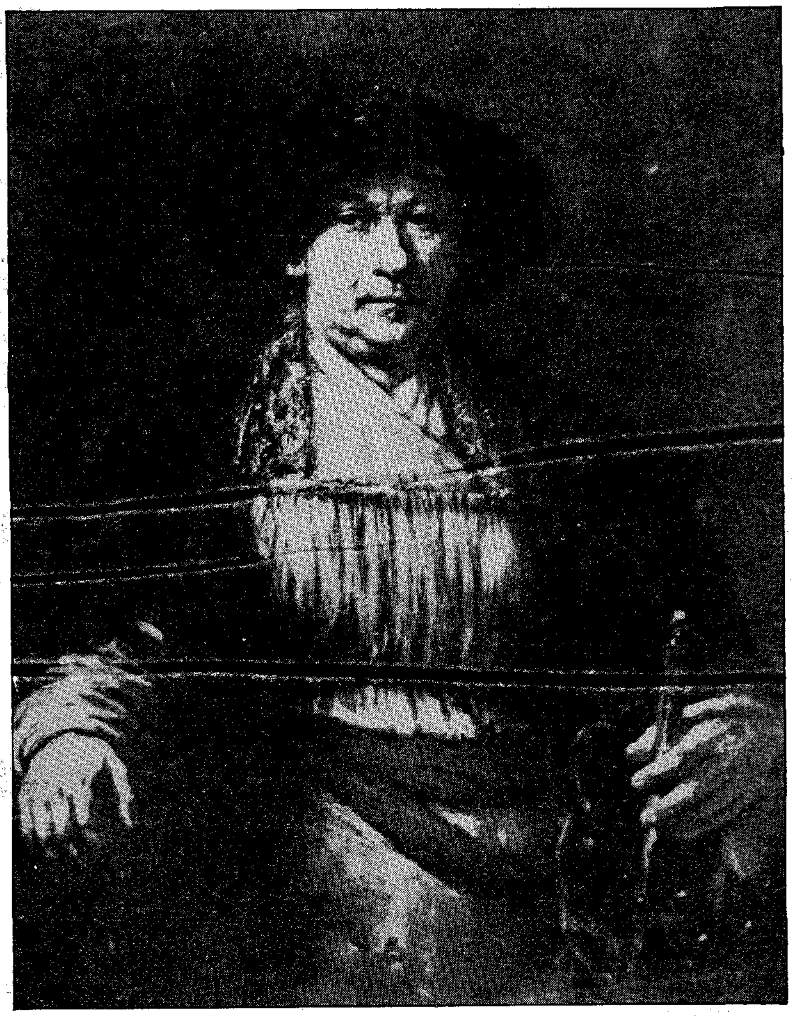
## MR. FRICK AS A PATRON OF CULTURE

THE PUBLICATION OF THE FRICK WILL shows that the dead ironmaster "made more unconditional bequests than any other man of his wealth ever has given." In making this statement one newspaper seems to imply that this benevolence was a phase of his later rivalry with Mr. Carnegie. Princeton, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology benefit so largely in millions by Mr. Frick's outright gifts as to make a grateful addition to the sums they are seeking to raise. Spectacularly, of course, the gift, to be made absolute after the death of the widow, of the Frick residence in Madison Avenue with its famous art collections, is the main feature of the will, and gives this city a monument that at once ranks with the Wallace collection in the English capital. Before going into some of the details of this bequest it is perhaps well to notice the effect on the public mind of the free gesture by which this, and the gifts to educational institutions, was accomplished. "In his munificent gifts to the public," says the New York *Sun*, "Henry C. Frick exhibited a breadth of vision and a restraint of personal vanity concerning the administration of the funds he created which testify eloquently to his wisdom." For—

> "Instead of attempting to dictate in detail the purposes to which the great sums he devised to universities, schools, hospitals, and other institutions should be devoted, he stipulated only that his money should be used in permanent endowment funds, and the disposition of the incomes arising from them is to be left entirely to the discretion of the trustees charged with administering them.
>
> "This will allow the authorities of the institutions which will share in Mr. Frick's estate the widest possible latitude in expending their incomes from this source. Curtailment of freedom of action in such matters has frequently proved highly embarrassing to the managers of universities, hospitals, and other endowed establishments performing public functions. In many cases restrictions put on expenditures from funds designed to serve charitable ends have actually defeated, after the passing of a few years, the generous intentions of their givers. Such restrictions are commonly the result of intense interest on the part of an individual in one subject coupled with a disregard for inevitable changes in social conditions."

To the end of time, says the New York *Tribune*, "if the philanthropic purpose of this great lover of the race is not defeated, an unnumbered procession of men and women will find life easier."

Mr. Frick's art-collections are said to have cost him between thirty and forty millions. Their value is placed now at fifty. "Yet it is in the particular disposition of his works of art," says Mr. Cortissoz in *The Tribune*, "that he has done most to place his countrymen in his debt."



MR. FRICK'S SUPREME MASTERPIECE.

The Rembrandt self-portrait, "the greatest favorite of both critics and the general public," says Florence N. Levy in the New York *Evening Post*, painted toward the end of Rembrandt's life, "when he was old, lonely, and discouraged."

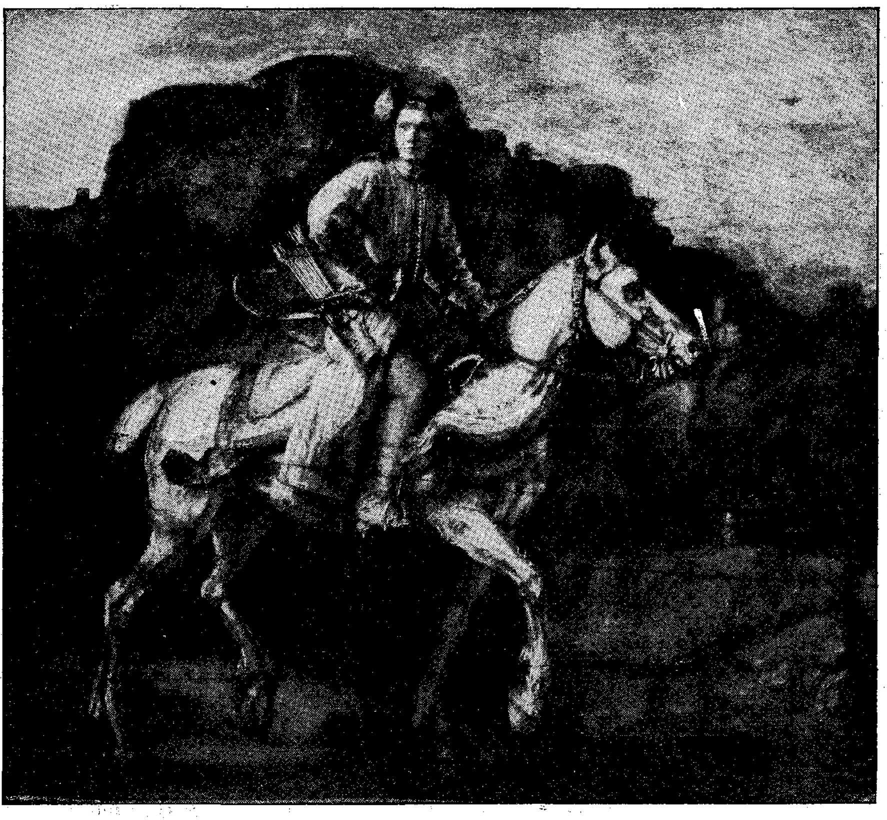
> "For a number of years, when our great private collections have not gone to the auction-rooms, they have gravitated to public museums. Nothing could be more commendable—save the newer policy which has given a Johnson Museum to Philadelphia, a Freer Museum to Washington, and now a Frick Museum to New York. The independent gathering of masterpieces, isolated in a building of their own, is a boon for which we are always bound to be grateful, and it takes on a peculiarly rare atmosphere when it reduces to a minimum the institutional character inseparable from the public museum. The Frick collection will inevitably be compared with the Wallace collection in London. But when the reader is making comparisons of this sort let him think of another, smaller shrine of art; instead of Hertford House, let him think of the Poldi-Pezzoli, at Milan. There is the ideal precedent, which Mr. Frick has followed.
>
> "In giving his house along with his pictures and other beautiful possessions he has done all that a collector could do to send a Velasquez or a Rembrandt or a Gainsborough down to posterity, not as a 'museum specimen,' but as a human thing, a work made truly for the delight of mankind. We would be lost without museums. But we are trebly enriched when the museum idea is camouflaged, so to say, by the atmosphere of an individual's home. It is an interesting coincidence that, at a time when the historic interiors of Europe and Great Britain are being broken up as never before, the announcement of the Frick bequest should be made. The old order changeth, giving place to the new. Is the ancient tradition to be revived in the United States, ancestral collections being scattered abroad only to enter upon a more permanent form of existence on this side of the Atlantic? It requires no great stretching of the imagination to recognize

in Mr. Frick's gift the establishment of something like a landmark in our art history."

Collectors of a generation ago were much more modest in their expenditures, as indeed they were limited in their opportunities. The supreme pictures, as Mr. Cortissoz points out, were not in the market. They have come more and more—those not in the great public galleries of Europe—in response to the lure of great bids from bottomless purses. He proceeds:

"It was in this epoch, a matter of the last ten or fifteen years, that Mr. Frick became active. He belonged, as a collector, to the group that consisted of Morgan, Altman, Widener, and Elkins. In their interests the dealer assumed a rôle very different from that of Avery, paying a few thousands for a picture by Millet, or Cottier negotiating as modestly for a Monticelli or an Alfred Stevens. The dealers of this later dispensation 'marked down' some renowned masterpiece in Europe as a hunter marks down his quarry, choosing the kind of painting that the ubiquitous Baedeker used to distinguish with a double star. When he got it he sold it to one of the little group of millionaires just cited.

"People sometimes wonder if a millionaire thus worked for is well served. As well wonder if a banker with Crœsus for a client always brings before him the best investments. What other kind would he dream of recommending? Mr. Johnson once repeated to the present writer a remark made to him by Mr. Altman, who was talking about a masterpiece offered to him. 'Of course I know,' he wailed, 'that they will ask me an unreasonable sum for this picture. But I suppose I'll pay. I've got to have it.' In this, Mr. Johnson added, his friend was unquestionably following the right course. There was only one thing to do when you had started out to form a gallery of tremendous masterpieces. That was to pay whatever they cost. The gallery would justify itself. Sometimes the logic of this coldly practical hypothesis would be dislocated by sheer human idiosyncrasy. We recall the story of a famous Ver Meer in the hands of a New York dealer. He showed it quite casually one morning to Collector A. Later that day he had a visit from Collector B., who liked the picture and might have bought it save for one insuperable flaw in the situation. Collector A had seen it first. That 'took the bloom off.' Collector B didn't want it. Anecdotes of Mr. Frick's career as a collector are few, but all that is known of him is testimony to the fact that he had nothing of this petty narrowness. If there is one trait that emerges from his record it is a certain large, courageous mode of grappling with the picture market. Regardless of expense, he sent his dealers after big prizes, and got them."



"A YOUNG POLISH CAVALIER OF THE LYSOWSKI REGIMENT."

A Rembrandt in the possession of the Tarnowski family, for over a hundred years, who resisted many offers for it before yielding to the one made by Mr. Frick.

## THE UNREMEMBERED BAND

THE WILL OF MAJOR HIGGINSON did not become public knowledge until much laudatory ink had been used in long obituary notices which might have struck a lower key in some musical quarters if its contents had been known. For it was confidently expected that the founder and generous supporter through many years of the Boston Symphony Orchestra had left at least a million to provide for its future welfare. Before troubles arose over the now happily deported Muck, it was known that Major Higginson intended such a provision. It did not appear in the will, however, and what mention was made of the orchestra seems in the nature of a skeptical challenge of its vitality. It is, in fact, put on probation in the matter of owning its instruments. Mr. H. T. Parker, the well-informed critic of the Boston *Transcript*, makes the situation clear:

"As was to be expected, Mr. Higginson's will makes no mention of the endowment with which he once purposed to secure the future of the Symphony Orchestra. When the band passed from his hands, he counted himself free from obligation of maintenance, and even declined, if common report is to be trusted, to share in the subscriptions that met the deficit of last year. Indeed, had not the wiser counsels of close friends finally prevailed, the probability was that he would have dispersed the orchestra in the summer of 1918, so bitterly did he resent the tumults and disorders into which the anti-German moods of war-time plunged it; so firmly did he believe that, reorganized and differently controlled, it could never regain its old perfection. The bequest that he had often promised, publicly and privately, was seemingly revoked, while certainly his mistrust of the new régime continued to the end. Else he would hardly have directed one of his executors to hold as trustee various scores and instruments for three or five years and then decide whether the new Symphony Orchestra has been wisely enough managed and held to sufficiently high standards to deserve and receive them. Like most musically minded men of his generation, and the more for long association with German conductors, Mr. Higginson could hardly conceive of an orchestra, or, indeed, of the whole art of music, other than in German terms. Being a man of worldly and musical experience, he was unlikely ever to have made the absurd remark attributed to him in his war-time chagrins—that only German conductors could read a score. Deep in his mind and heart, however, was mistrust of all other conductors and of any régime but his at Symphony Hall. He transferred the orchestra to the present trustees; but, naturally in a man of his years, temperament, and experiences, the conviction remained unaltered. So also do various ironies."

A Boston dispatch to the New York *Sun* gives a few more details concerning the particular part of Major Higginson's will that deals with the orchestra:

"The Higginson library of music, which includes the scores used by the Symphony Orchestra, and musical instruments, are given in trust to Charles Francis Adams, one of the trustees, with instructions to allow the orchestra to use the scores and instruments free of charge if Adams so desires.

"The will provides that in not less than three nor more than five years the trustee must either turn the music and scores over to the Symphony Orchestra or sell them. In his will Major Higginson wrote: 'I hope the trustees will be guided by the manner in which the orchestra is conducted and the prospects of its continued existence in accordance with high standards.'"

## "LITTLE WOMEN" IN LONDON

ENGLAND IS OUTDOING BOSTON in its approval of Louisa Alcott and her "Little Women." When we gave space to Miss Amy Lowell's opinions of children's books a few weeks ago we found that in her family Miss Alcott was on the *Index Expurgatorius* for young readers. The "English" was not good enough for them. No complaint seems to have been made against the "sentiment." In a stage version which we were treated to a few years ago, the little women of the *March* family trooped across the boards and retired to spend the interim in the property-room, from which they have just emerged upon the London stage. From the accounts of the way it is taken there one might fancy its employment as a solace for the sugar-shortage. The London *Times* critic sees an opportunity for the British boy to maintain his self-respect and still enjoy a play, for this one gives him a sort of triumph over his sisters:

> "No self-respecting boy would read any book which his sisters praised so highly as Louisa Alcott's 'Little Women.' And now there is no need to read it; because we may safely 'calc'late' that we have got the cream of it in the play produced yesterday afternoon at the New Theater.
>
> "For the play is nearly all about *Jo*. As soon as it leaves *Jo*, it ceases to be human and becomes merely sugar-plum. The dear old couple and their daughters—the dear young mother of twins, the dear little silly, and the good young girl who died of a 'decline'; the good old friend of the family, the shrewish but 'really good' old Aunt—all sugar-plum of what *Jo* would call the 'plummiest.' There are touches of life about the cub *Laurie* and the bushy French professor (who is, we venture to suggest, far more German than French). But the blood and heart and fun and life of the thing are *Jo*.
>
> "And does the book give us such a *Jo* as Miss Katharine Cornell? We can not believe it. The book can not give us Miss Cornell's face (of which etiquette prevents us saying more than that it is brilliantly expressive), Miss Cornell's frank, broad, eloquent gestures, the humor and downrightness and exhilarating vitality of this jolly, sensitive tomboy as Miss Cornell sets her before us. It all looks pretty simple, perhaps; but no observant eye can miss the fine dramatic art that makes *Jo* so real and the acting of her so moving and reviving a pleasure to the spectators."

Mr. Walkeley hasn't read his Alcott lately or he'd remember that *Jo's* husband was originally German, but war necessitates theatric transmutations. The book appears to have had an English vogue equal to its native home grown, and this in spite of the sugary sweetness of it. Mr. Baughan says in *The Daily News*, "those who love a pretty play, a play that will make them laugh and cry and feel very good, indeed, must visit the New Theater." The same tone mingles in the notice printed in *The Westminster Gazette*, where the whole story is set out in a treacly stream; but a part of it will suffice:

> "It was, therefore, to be expected that the play would be extremely sweet and extremely good: and it was so, and also full of all kinds of coyness. Everybody was just as perfect as any human being could be: except an old aunt, and even her crustiness was but skin-deep and not enough to do more than ruffle for a moment the placid surface of a heaven which was almost more than earth could bear. There were four young ladies emerging from the school age, and one of them died; and the fact that they did not all die, together with their unutterably spotless father and mother and the kind old gentleman from across the road and the irreproachable young man who loved them, shakes for ever the authority of the proposition that the good die young. After a little preliminary rehearsal of private theatricals nicely calculated to display the various aspects of the family perfection, our hearts were touched by the arrival of news that the father was very ill (the date was 1863, the place Massachusetts, and he had gone to the war). Everybody was helpful about it, particularly the gentleman from across the way; and the father got better."

## OUR SERIOUS WEEKLIES VIEWED IRREVERENTLY

TAKEN IN THE RIGHT WAY, our "serious weeklies" ought to furnish us with our highest enjoyments. One man seems to have the clue to their real qualities and to find them serious rivals with *Punch* and *Life*. This is not, however, the comparison he makes. "In America," says Mr. F. M. Colby in *Vanity Fair* (New York), "I have found more pleasure in periodicals which would be reckoned by the usual member of a board of aldermen as unsound, such as *The New Republic*, *The Dial*, and *The Nation*, than I have in the daily journalism of broadly based opinion on the one hand or the monthly journalism of no opinion at all on the other." By the same token, he likes the Manchester *Guardian* better than the London *Times* and the London *Nation* better than *The Spectator*. There is a sort of seriousness in these "preferred" journals that deceives the majority and makes them thought "dangerous." But this emancipated reader for *Vanity Fair* only sees the hilariousness of it all. His main joy is "the radical mind," which "seems never to permit itself an instant's respite from its cares." Pen in hand, he says, "there seems only one of two things to do: either to tell people how they ought to act, or to blame them for not doing so." The radical mind has perhaps never been denied its own valuation of itself in more downright fashion:

> "It is invariably harassed by the cares of a sort of gigantic paternity, and it slumbers not nor sleeps. If it did its watching only over Israel it might lead, comparatively speaking, rather a jolly life; but take its duty to Asia, for example. Asia is, to you or me, for comfortable intervals at least, only a distant continent on the map. Asia is never for a moment anything of the sort to a man of these responsibilities. Asia to him is as a little child constantly running some hairbreadth escape. Russia, says he, is not only the acid test of diplomacy; it is the acid test of intelligence; and in the long run if you follow him carefully and far enough you will observe that Africa also is an acid test, and so is South America. You will observe that sex, woman, Bolshevism, Shantung, war-babies, North Dakota, feeble-mindedness of peace commissioners, Ireland's wrongs, syndicalism, the Plumb plan, Poland, classicism, ultrarealism, or anything else he may have thought about, supplies the acid test of what to think; and that, as the months pass by, he has gradually narrowed the area of permissible thinking, that is to say, of opinion conforming to his own, first to a strip, then to a long line, zigzag and perilous, so narrow that two can scarcely walk abreast on it, and then if they should chance to fall to quarreling one would almost certainly be lost.
>
> "Now if you will turn back six months on the track of this serious person—a thing that apparently the serious person never does—you will find half a dozen questions reported as about to flame, which, somehow, never flamed at all; and you will find a score of problems which if not solved at that particular instant were to have brought us to the verge of the abyss, but which have not been solved since then and seem to have been forgotten even by the writer—along with the abyss. In short, a six months' retrospect of him seems to reveal something seriously amiss with his seriousness. It would seem, after all, that some of the responsibilities were needlessly incurred, or that there were well-earned intervals of moral repose of which he might have taken advantage."

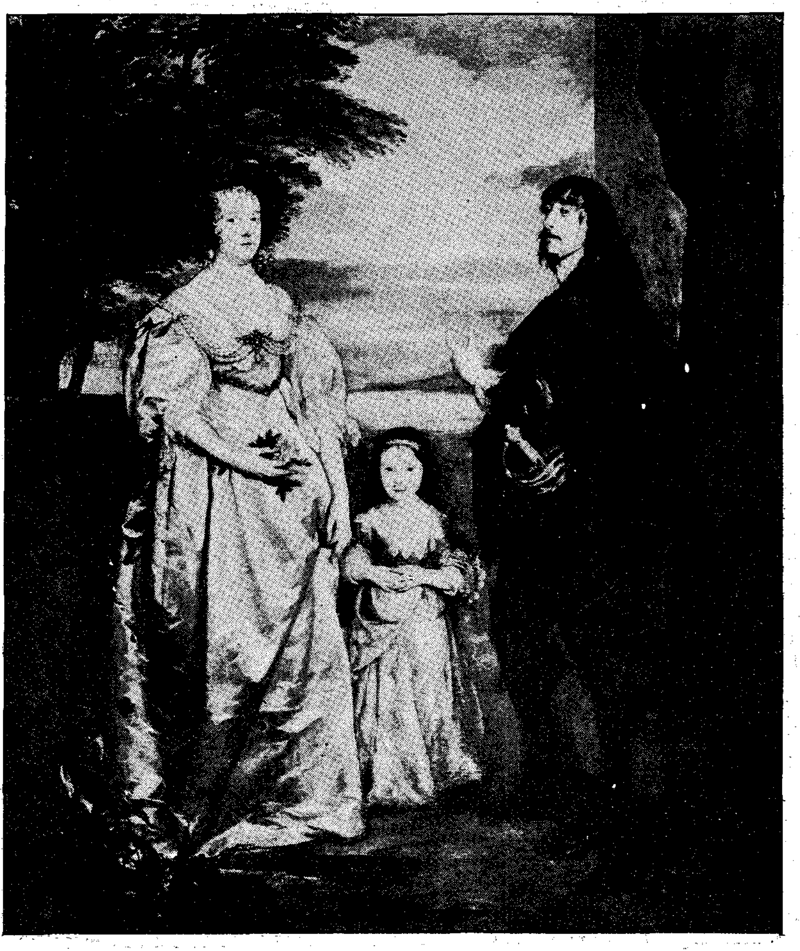
Mr. Colby mischievously suggests as a reason for it all "a too close relation with American universities":

> "There is often an interlocking of college and editorial faculties to an extent most discouraging to an adult general reader who prefers not to continue to be taught—or at least not taught as in a university from which he was so glad to escape.
>
> "College and editorial chairs often get so mixed up that a writer forgets which he is sitting in; hence, floods of didacticism may be poured upon the public that were really intended for Sociology B.
>
> "And as to chairs of English literature, they are notoriously wheeled chairs, all of them, and may turn up at any time in serious journalism; and no man once firmly settled down in one

of them has ever been known to get out. He may resign, but he does not leave his chair on that account. He is rolled about in it all through life. He is called into some editorial office usually, and continues to write from his blessed chair.

"But any one at all familiar with the pen-habits of Americans ought to know that the sort of persons he thinks he is meeting in these serious pages do not exist. He will not mistake the heavy hand for the heavy heart and he will not imagine that those anxieties, running all the way from babies' milk to the state of Europe in the twenty-fifth century, are really felt.

"He will realize the tradition of serious journalism which demands as a matter of course that a man shall conceal any tremor of indecision in regard to any subject that comes along, no matter how tremendous. And he will not confound a human attitude with a simple matter of conventional technique.



A FLEMISH MASTERPIECE IN THE FRICK HOME.

Van Dyck's "Earl and Countess of Derby and Child."

"It is true that there is no such urgence in actual life of immediate and multifarious moral decisions. It is true that seriousness to this degree is unattainable by any one of us outside creatures. But it is equally true that it is not attained, so far as their inner condition is concerned, by the serious journalists themselves. It is a rule of the trade that no mind must be seen in the process of forming an opinion but only after the opinion has been formed. No editor's or leader-writer's mind must be disclosed when it is even a little way open, but only when it is shut like a fist."

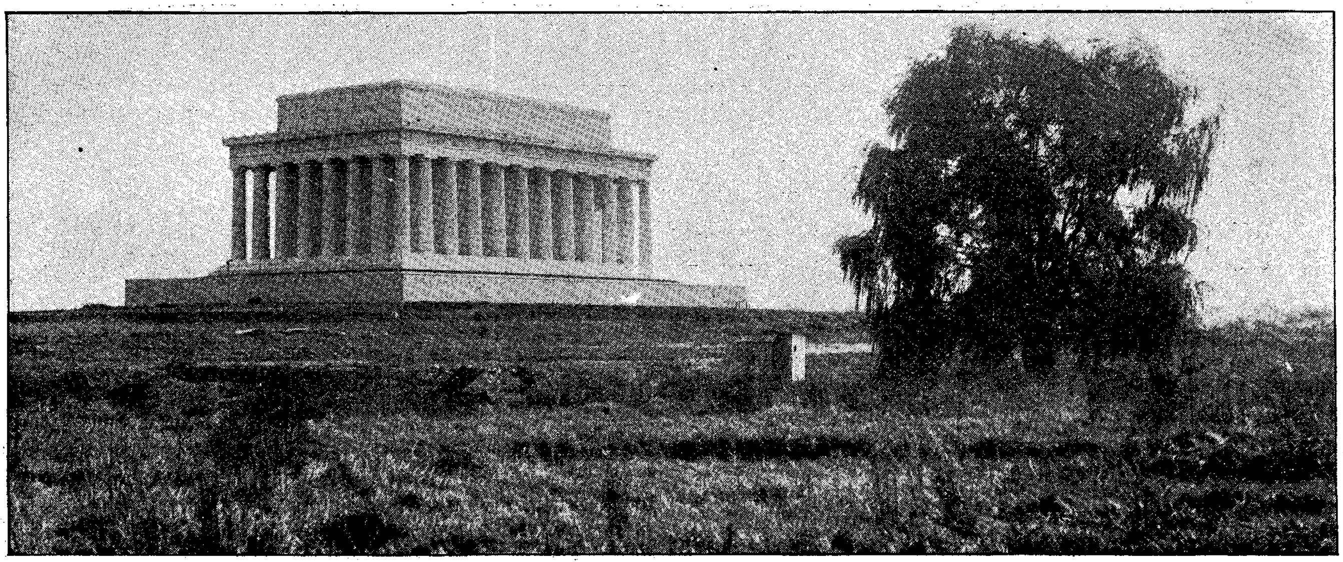
The readers of these papers who don't find the amusement Mr. Colby gets dislike them, so he thinks, but for reasons that they don't suspect. Their dislike is not "born of any sense of civic danger," he maintains, but "is the product of *ennui*":

"People will run, and always have run, grave risks to existing institutions so long as they are amused. When they are not amused they express alarm for the safety of the institutions. It is simply their emphatic way of saying that they are not amused. Thus you will often hear a man say of a certain periodical that it ought to be suppressed, its editor hanged, all its contributors tarred and feathered, and the premises fumigated by the health board, and then add casually that he has picked it up from time to time and simply could not read a word of it. Or you will see an elderly club member so incensed by some article on birth-control (hard enough, Heaven knows, for any one to keep his mind on, but not remarkable in any other way) as to be hardly capable of coherent speech, and find him five minutes later with *La Vie Parisienne* in his hand, *Le Rire* and *Le Journal Amusant* on his lap, soothed again and beaming, as if reassured after all in regard to the bloom of innocence that he had almost feared was passing from the world. Not that I pretend to know which is the better for him—the awful Anglo-Saxon solemnity of the article on birth-control or the unconquerable hilariousness of certain French minds on subjects more or less akin to it. But neither does he know, and he simply does not care. For the rule here applies as it does to a large part of current criticism that distaste sounds more emphatic when exprest as moral disapproval. With most of us the moral shudder is nothing more than the angry rendering of a yawn."

## THE BELATED LINCOLN MEMORIAL

TRAVELERS TO SOUTHERN ITALY who have seen the remains of the Greek temple at Pæstum may be startled at the suggestion that in Washington the old Greek world has been reconstructed. The newly completed memorial to Lincoln, which is expected to receive its formal dedication in February, not only seems that Old-World structure reborn, but its present aspect of isolation, as the photographer now portrays it, helps out the illusion. Of course, the brilliant white of the memorial flaunts its newness in contrast with the mellowed old rose of the Pæstum pillars. The present plain of tangled grass will in time give way to a grove of trees so skilfully planted that the façades of the new building will be glimpsed through long vistas. "A great axis planned scores of years ago is completed by the memorial," says Mr. Theodore G. Joslin, in the Boston *Transcript*. "At one end is the Capitol, containing the national legislative and judicial bodies, which is a monument to the United States Government. A mile to the westward, in the center of the axis, is the monument to Washington, who established the Government. Terminating the axis is the new memorial to Lincoln, who saved the Government." The slowness with which our people attend to the memorializing of its great men will be appreciated when it is recalled that the movement to recognize in this way the work of Lincoln had its inception in 1867. It is to be hoped that if our war-heroes are made to wait so long they will be remembered as worthily. It was when the agonies of the Civil War were fresh in men's minds that "the Lincoln Memorial Association was incorporated by an act of Congress, which, among other things, authorized the erection of 'a monument commemorative of the great charter of emancipation and universal liberty in America.'" History is worth recalling:

"An appeal for subscriptions was sent out by the Postmaster-General to postmasters throughout the country, who acted as agents. Clark Mills, the sculptor, was asked to make a design when the contribution reached the sum of $10,000, which was one-tenth of the amount to be raised for the monument. The sculptor chose a site in the Senate end of the Capitol grounds for the memorial, but his elaborate design, instead of being used, was lost to the world. It would seem that interest lagged during the busy and troublous *post-bellum* period and that sufficient funds to carry on the work were not forthcoming. The chief actors passed away, leaving behind them an insignificant sum, which remains in the Treasury to this day.



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LINCOLN MEMORIAL ON THE POTOMAC,

Completing a project initiated in 1867, and forming the end of the great axis which has at its opposite pole the National Capitol.

"Repeated attempts were made to memorialize Lincoln, but it was not until 1911 that Congress passed an act providing for the erection of a monument and created a commission, one of whose members was Samuel Walker McCall, of Massachusetts, to determine upon a location and design. Within about a year the commission recommended that the memorial be erected in Potomac Park in accordance with plans and designs of Henry Bacon, the New York architect. Elihu Root, of New York, urged in reporting for the committee on the library that the recommendation be approved, saying that acceptance of the proposal would substitute performance for long-delayed and neglected duty. . . . . . .

"Congress did not reject the conclusions of the commission. Instead, authority to proceed was given, and the building of the memorial, which has cost $2,584,000, exclusive of the grounds, was begun. Mr. Bacon planned from the first—and held to that plan throughout—to have the memorial take the form of a monument symbolizing the union of the nation, enclosing in the walls of its sanctuary three memorials to the man himself—one a statue of heroic size expressing his humane personality; the others memorials of his two great speeches, one the Gettysburg speech, the other his second inaugural address, each with attendant sculpture and painting telling in allegory of his splendid qualities evident in those speeches.

"Work on the memorial began on February 12, 1914, when William Howard Taft, in the presence of the memorial commission, turned the first spadeful of earth."

The marble for the memorial came from the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. Many of the blocks are large, one being 18½ by 6 feet. The roof is of white marble slabs less than one inch in thickness and "so prepared in a white wax solution that it admits the light." We read on:

"While the work on the memorial itself was proceeding in Washington, Mr. Daniel C. French, the sculptor, and Mr. Jules Guerin, the artist, were busy in their New York studios, the one modeling the statue and the other painting the decorations. The statue, which is being installed this month, is a seated figure, heroic in size. The total height of the figure and the pedestal above the floor of the memorial is more than thirty feet. The statue was cut in Georgia marble and weighs 250 tons. Mr. Guerin's two decorations are each twelve feet high by sixty feet long. The artist was compelled to build a special studio in which to paint the panels. He did all of the work himself. The decorations, when completed, were rolled on drums and express from New York to Washington and put in place.

"The memorial can be seen to-day from almost any vantage-point about Washington. When the grounds are completed and everything is in place, it will rise many feet above the tops of the trees which will surround it, even when they are full grown. By means of openings in the encircling foliage it will be seen in its entirety from six different approaches. Its whole eastern and western façades will be exposed to view, the former toward the Washington Monument and the latter toward the Potomac River and the hills of Arlington, where rest thousands of the men who fought that the negro might be freed.

"The visitor who approaches the memorial is imprest by the beauty and the size of the structure. He sees a row of great, white marble columns about the memorial, and if he is inquisitive he learns that the columns are 44 feet high by 7 feet 4 inches diameter at their base, and that the colonnade is 188 feet long by 118 feet wide. The total height of the structure above the base of the terrace is 102 feet. If he comes from the Bay State he notes with no little pride that the column directly in front of the entrance is dedicated to Massachusetts.

"The top step to the memorial supports on its outer edge a Greek Doric colonnade of thirty-six columns, symbolizing the Union of 1865, each column representing a State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. This colonnade surrounds the wall of the Memorial Hall. At the top of the wall is a decoration, supported at intervals by eagles, of forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each State in the Union to-day. These features of the exterior design represent the Union as originally formed, as it was at the triumph of Lincoln's life and as it was when authority was granted to erect a memorial to his memory. The cumulative symbols house as their kernel the memorials of Lincoln's great qualities, which are so portrayed to mankind that devotion, integrity, charity, patience, intelligence, and humaneness find incentive to growth."

The separate features of the design are interrelated, and "each is so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole." Thus:

"By means of isolation each feature impresses the beholder with its greatest force. The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, which is placed in the center of the memorial. By virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor, the gentleness, power, and intelligence of the man, express as far as possible by the sculptor's art, predominates. The portion of the memorial where the statue is placed is occupied by no other object to detract from its effectiveness, and the visitor is alone with it.

"The smaller halls at each side of the central space contain a single memorial each—one of the second inaugural and the other of the Gettysburg address. These speeches are shown by bronze letters arranged on a monumental tablet, and adjacent low reliefs or decorations relate in allegory Lincoln's great qualities evident in the speeches. While these memorials can be seen from any part of the hall, they are partially screened from the central portion, where the statue is placed, by means of Ionic columns, giving a certain isolation to the space they occupy, and thereby augmenting their importance. The intent of the memorial is to strengthen in the hearts of all who enter it the feelings of reverence and honor for the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE CHURCH IN A LOOKING-GLASS

An INQUIRY which seems to test the results of religious education of the last half century in day-schools and Sunday-schools has been made in England. The Y. M. C. A., desiring to ascertain the attitude of young men of the Army toward religion, undertook an exhaustive inquiry among the chaplains who were with the young men at the front. The results of this inquiry appear in a book called "The Army and Religion," but an excellent summary of the evidence is given by Dr. Frederick Lynch in *The Christian Work*, from which we quote. In trying to learn what the men were thinking about religion, morality, and society, they considered it vital to learn what faiths and standards the men were living by, now that conventions were set aside. "Do they take a material view of life and morality? . . . What are the limitations and weaknesses shown by the men, and, in consequence, what are the difficulties which the Christian Church has to face in her work for the Kingdom of God? How far are these limitations and weaknesses due to educational and social surroundings?" Do men think about religion? "What are the chief difficulties in the way of belief independently of those raised by war? Have they a clear idea of what the Christian religion is?" These and similar questions brought out replies which Dr. Lynch has comprest into the following comprehensive paragraphs:

> "There is a universal belief in God among the young men of England, but it is the product of natural religion. There is little atheism, but there is little evidence that the knowledge of God comes from Christian teaching. It is largely due to the exigencies of life at the front. It is a sort of elemental faith. The same is true of prayer. It instinctively came in war—a cry to God, if there was one, to preserve one's life. The fact of a future life is also an instinctive faith; there was much doubt exprest as to its nature. One officer writes: 'A very dangerous belief in spiritualism is gaining ground and a tendency toward dabbling in it.'
>
> "The problem of evil baffles the men. Especially has it been difficult to reconcile God and this awful war. 'Can the guiding power of such a world be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ?' Much pessimism both as to man and the goodness of God has been called into being by the war. It seems to these men that there has been a blatant triumph of materialism, and God is powerless before it.
>
> "When it comes to thoughts about Jesus Christ the answers are quite full and explicit. There is universal respect for him, tho the heroic side of his character seems largely unknown. There is little knowledge of him as the Son of God, the atoning sacrifice, or as the source of living power. The men seem seldom to think of him until questioned. He is remote from their daily life. Very many letters said his doctrines were womanly and his character as presented in church sentimental. The 'living Christ' is merely a name, and means little to the men. Christ is a historical figure, not a present redeemer. The practical religion of the great mass of men seems to be a vague theism entirely disassociated from Christ.
>
> "To the question as to what Christianity really is there is the most disquieting vagueness in the replies. The average man in the Army seemed utterly incapable of giving a definition of Christianity. They seem to think of it on the whole as a series of prohibitions. But some did say that it was the life of good-will. The testimony of many was to the effect that the war had widened the gulf between men and the churches; they do not connect their religious emotions with Christianity; it does not appeal to the heroic in them; they can not see how it helps them to live better; the Church is not a positive force in the life of the world. But there was some counter-evidence here. Some men did think of Christian life as meaning service. But they take Christianity, as a rule, as being what they think its official representatives believe it to be, and taken at that valuation, it does not attract them.
>
> "What is the attitude of the men toward our present civilization and their own view of life? Frankly materialistic. The things with which people are most concerned are money, houses, food, and pleasure. The effect of the social order in which the men have grown up has been to make them think material success the chief aim in life. The question of money is so terribly present to the wage-earner that he can think of nothing else but that and picking up what little pleasure he can get along the way. But it should be remembered that beneath this crust of materialism there is a latent idealism that will burst out at times of great crises. Dr. Cairns says, however, that 'In spite of all that has been said of the experiences of the Line it would be a great misunderstanding of the situation to think of the mass of men as preoccupied with religion. This is what has made the highly colored pictures of a "revival of religion at the front" so untrue and pernicious. If we are basing our hopes for religion on the idea that the men are going to set the churches on fire with a new zeal for religion, we shall assuredly be disappointed. There will be a new and wonderful opportunity for reaching and deeply moving these men, which the churches may see and use, but it is highly doubtful if there will be more. For our witnesses generally testify that, to all appearances, material interests have everywhere seemed to prevail over spiritual.'"

The moral consequences of the war upon the character of the men is one of the most important of the questions put, and the opinion of Dr. D. S. Cairns, who, with the Bishop of Winchester, acted with the committee of inquiry, is that the results "shatter the glib optimism of people who talk of war as a school of moral discipline." We read:

> "The strain of war hardens and stunts men and sets up a fatigue of soul, which is followed by craving for bodily excitement. The immorality, which Dr. Cairns does not gloze over, is thus explained. Men in the Army are treated as things and tend to sink to that level. But for other brighter influences the effect of war would, he concludes, be purely degrading. Spiritually and intellectually the men were poorly equipped for so sudden and terrible a crisis. 'Church and nation,' Dr. Cairns cries, 'ought to have done better by them.' Our educational system was found wanting; the teaching of the Church and the Sunday-school proved hopelessly defective.
>
> "'When one thinks of the amount of time and labor which has been spent in the last half-century on religious education in the day-schools and Sunday-schools the result seems strangely small, and must lead to the question whether our methods are sound. . . . . .
>
> "'Sunday-schools of all denominations are still grievously ineffective,' was the conclusion of a senior chaplain, who testifies to the 'almost incredible ignorance on the part of officers and men alike,' and by way of illustration mentions that men 'do not know where to find St. Mark's Gospel, to say nothing of an Old Testament book, and have no conception of what Whitsunday stands for.'"

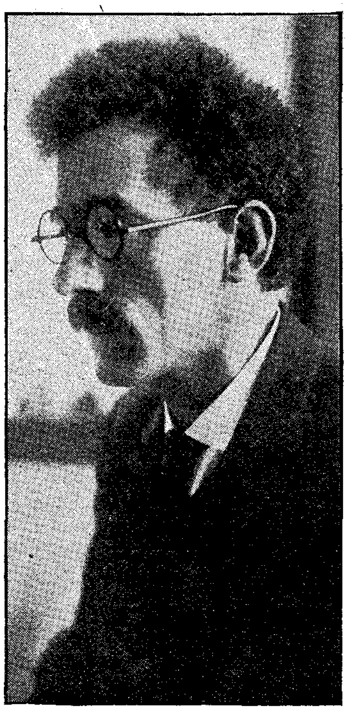
When it was sought to find out what the men really thought of the churches, whether they looked at all to the Church for help in solving the social and national problems of the future, it was discovered that "the great majority of the men had not been in living touch with any Church." Instead:

> "'A torrent of criticism, with surprizing unanimity, was poured out on this point,' says the committee. The central criticism was that the churches are out of touch with reality. There are contending creeds—contending over points that mean nothing to the average man. Church services seem unnatural. Hymns have no relation to life. Church teachings are remote and unreal. The Church has not allied itself with the workers of the world in their struggle for reform. It is antiquated and out of touch with modern thought, cramped with tradition, full of cant, subservient to the state instead of being its critic and being the world-power above the state.

Says Dr. Cairns: 'The point of all the criticisms is that the Church has not independent life or a spiritual message, but is deeply tainted with the materialism of the world.'"

## BOLSHEVISM SPIRITUALLY INTERPRETED

THE SPIRITUAL APPEALS of Bolshevism have been analyzed by few while they have made themselves potent to thousands. We stand aghast at the excesses that arise in its name, but we fail to see the inciting spirit as but the converse of that which was preached and applauded during the war. That is how the matter seems to be regarded by Mr. John Spargo, who, long a leader in the Socialist party of America, has refused to associate himself with its recent radical advances. But, he says in *The Christian Century* (Chicago), "if we would understand why millions of people in all lands have turned away from old ideals, old loyalties, and old faiths to Bolshevism, with something of the passion and frenzy characteristic of great Messianic movements, we must take into account the intense spiritual agony and hunger which the Great War has brought into the lives of civilized men." The facts of the war have become commonplaces, but it is often ignored that "men who have grown up in a civilization ordered by law instead of brute force, inured to disciplines of law-abiding communities, trained to regard human life as sacred, to submit their wrongs to judicial tribunals for redress, have been massed in millions in a great contest of force. . . . In a word, mankind went back to its primal instincts and its primal faith in force. The restraints of religion, of culture, of civil law, were torn off, like the thin, polished veneer stript from the rough and inferior wood which it hid from sight." From such a state, whose details of being have been burned into our consciousness for four years, we come suddenly upon a reversion to the old with such results as the writer, from the standpoint of one who has thought and reasoned socialistically, here sketches:



JOHN SPARGO,

Who left the Socialist party, now warns us of the "spirit of apocalyptic expectancy," which "became almost universal" during the war.

"Is it to be wondered at that so many find themselves unable to resume normal civil life? Is there anything strange in the fact that such periods of readjustment and restoration are generally disturbed, and almost invariably characterized by a great increase of crime, especially of crimes against life and property? Quite apart from the crimes due to mental derangements due to the overstrain of war-life, there is an appreciable increase in the crime-rate which can be directly laid to the psychology of war.

"Take men who have gone through such experiences—and they are legion—and consider how Bolshevism must appear to them: Its methods are undemocratic; it does not depend upon the decision amd freely exprest will of the majority, but upon the decision and daring of a few. Shocking as this may seem to the law-abiding citizen with his growing reliance upon democratic methods, to the soldier it suggests a very close parallel to military methods. War is decided upon by the few and their decision is imposed by force upon the many. Bolshevism is brutal; its leaders have not hesitated to kill many human beings to attain their ends. In this, too, it is very like war as these men have known it. The Bolsheviki confiscate property and violate property-rights in trying to carry out their program. The same thing takes place in every great war.

"Millions of men who have gone through this war have been made practically incapable of feeling moral indignation at the acts of the Bolsheviki or at Bolshevism. If millions of lives may be sacrificed, whole provinces devastated, thousands of cities and villages ruined and laid in ruins and whole populations terrorized, in order that political ends determined upon by little conclaves of statesmen and diplomats may be attained, why be surprized or shocked when similar evils are wrought by men whose aim is so much greater, so much more ambitious? If such things are condoned when the object desired is the preservation of the existing social order, with its many inequalities and shortcomings, shall there be no excuse, no condonation, if they are done by men whose object is the creation of a new social order, free from poverty, from exploitation and oppression? This is the manner of reasoning common to a vast number of men who have had their whole mental outlook changed by their experiences in the Great War just ended."

Mr. Spargo argues that the marvel is that so few among the millions who thus fought have had their lives so thoroughly revolutionized; and this fact brings the dangers of easy complacence:

"Not for a brief period, but for many years to come, these possibilities of danger will remain and must be reckoned with by governments. Great is the responsibility of the statesman of to-day and to-morrow. Men who have shared in the great adventure and fought to defeat autocracy and to 'make the world safe for democracy' will never be content to tolerate autocracy and despotism in industry. Men who crossed the haunted seas, defying the lurking submarines; who fought side by side with men of many nations in the far-flung battle-lines of Europe; whose eyes beheld the air above them transformed to a battle-field and who have bayoneted living men, will not shrink from the use of violence in order to secure what they believe to be justice for themselves and those they love. No sanctity of law or property-rights will for long hold such men under the bondage of the industrial autocrat or the profiteer. Negro soldiers who fought side by side with white comrades against white foes, who bore their equal share of danger and sacrifice, will not be content to remain despised and subject to race discrimination and prejudice."

The civilian population also, so it is shown, developed a psychology favorable to Bolshevism. These men and women had come to look upon war as a terrible evil belonging to a less enlightened age. But—

"After a brief moment of consternation and despair, the people in each of these countries, acting under the mighty impulse of a common ideal, achieved a degree of solidarity, a homogeneity of vision and purpose, such as only the Utopians have ever dared forecast. Thus welded, they set themselves to the achievement of purposes for which no price seemed too high, no sacrifice too great.

"In each of these nations the intellectual *élite* consecrated their genius to the creation of a propaganda idealizing the war, glorifying service in the national army as a high privilege and honor, proving that their side was one hundred per cent. right and innocent of wrong-doing and the other side one hundred per cent. wrong and guilty—all to the end that the national morale might be made invincible. If much that was blatant, crude, vulgar, and even vicious, appeared as patriotism, so too, on the other hand, did the noblest and best fruits of human effort. Something like a great, genuine religion of service appeared. Men and women put luxury aside and gloried in privation. Party strife was hushed and a 'sacred union' of all for the common good was born. Men and women forsook idle enjoyments and worked as men and women can only work under the urge of a great ideal. In the voluntary organizations for war-service which appeared in each country we glimpsed the almost infinite possibilities of human fellowship in labor and sacrifice. The proud and the humble, the rich and the poor, the famous and the obscure, all came together, each serving according to his own capacity. And when the tidings of bereavement came there was no complaint. Men and women in the presence of the immeasurable sorrow of the world bore the burdens of individual grief with proud fortitude."

It became the fixt idea of whole peoples that the world could never be the same again, that a new sort of world must surely arise to justify the destruction and suffering. Moreover:

"Only the consolation of that faith made it possible to bear the heavy burden of suffering and sorrow which the war imposed upon them. Just as the belief in an eternal life of perfect happiness to come has made it possible for millions of human beings to endure lives of poverty and suffering, so the conviction that the war must lead to a freer, juster, nobler state of society made it possible for whole peoples to live through the long years of otherwise unendurable agony. The human soul needs the strong support of faith. It was faith that made it possible for the war-weary Titan, mankind, to stagger on, with deaf ears and grief-dimmed eyes, passively struggling toward the goal, bearing the load well-nigh too heavy to be borne. A spirit of apocalyptic expectancy became almost universal. Men felt that great changes were inevitable and imminent—changes commensurate in vastness and importance with the war and its incalculable cost in suffering. Millions of human beings were thus psychologically ready for the most revolutionary changes in society, and ready, too, to face calmly the possibility that these changes would involve a relentless use of force and the sacrifice of human life. Millions of lives had been destroyed to attain smaller ends; why, therefore, shrink from the sacrifice of hundreds or thousands to attain the earthly paradise forevermore, free from war, from poverty, from economic oppression.

"As in the case of the soldiers from the trenches, a greatly preponderant majority retained sufficient mental balance to enable them to withstand the insidious propaganda of Bolshevism. They found it easier to believe in progress through the orderly development of existing democratic instrumentalities than through a violent cataclysm. With the demobilization of the armies these men and women have demonstrated that healthy normality upon which democracy must always rely. But there remains a great mass of the less well-balanced to imperil the whole fabric of society. These are the romanticists, the hyperemotionalists, the credulous, and those who have lost faith in all except the same brute force which crusht the military ambitions of Prussian autocracy by overpowering militarism. Surely, the obvious concern of sane statesmanship, and of intelligent citizenship, should be so to manage the problems arising from demobilization and readjustment as to strengthen the faith of the former and avoid imposing additional stress upon the latter. That is the spirit in which the situation confronting civilization should be faced."

It can not be claimed, says Mr. Spargo, that either our own Government or that of any other nation has manifested very great wisdom or courage in meeting the challenge inherent in the new conditions. Further:

"The world's statesmen have signally failed to comprehend the utter inadequacy of old theories and methods to meet the new order of things. Thirty-five millions of men were under arms, it is estimated, when the armistice was signed. The demobilization of these immense armies, and of the civilian auxiliaries to them; the wholly changed mentality of the men, many of whom find in the homes they left environments no longer suitable; the friction inseparable from the process of turning industry and commerce back into the channels of peace—these are equivalent to bringing immense masses of highly inflammatory materials into the very heart of the social structure, needing only a touch from the torch of revolt to set the whole mass aflame.

"Men and women whose minds have been prepared by their experience for the reception of Bolshevik teachings ought not to be subjected to unnecessary irritation. It is foolish and dangerous to continue one day longer than is absolutely necessary the extraordinary limitations imposed during the war upon the freedom of the citizen to give full expression to his convictions and beliefs. It is foolish and dangerous to oppose the universally growing demand for democratic control of industry. It is foolish and dangerous to permit profiteering in the people's food, clothing, and shelter. All these things, and worse, have been taking place in practically every country, including our own, with the result that Bolshevism rages like a forest fire which threatens to become uncontrollable. And the statesmen and diplomats of the world charged with the great task of making peace, learning nothing from the past, blind to the perils of the present, have made of the negotiations for peace an irritant as dangerous as war itself. They have by their intrigues, their higgling and haggling, their reckless passion for power, delayed the comfort and freedom from suspense for which the peoples of many nations yearned."

## GEORGE ELIOT AS A RELIGIOUS FACTOR

THE SPIRITUAL DISTANCE the world has traveled in the past hundred years is measured by writers who are moved by her centenary year to consider the religious world of George Eliot. The popular novelist of former generations, her books seem to be less and less read to-day, and the woman herself offers few points of attraction to the literary historian. The London *Nation* contrasts the mass of literature surrounding the Brontë legend and the paucity of the George Eliot kind. "The woman who was hurt because no one exprest any sense of scandal at the idea of her roaming the Continent with Herbert Spencer still remains the woman who fails to intrigue the fancy, even the rather hectic fancy, of literary people." But in this woman *The Nation* sees a sort of "abstract and brief chronicle" of her time. Her spiritual life, "outwardly so uneventful, moved among the instincts that lie at the base of the deepest thought of her time. So deep was she in that sad age that she declared honestly that it seemed to her a mistake that she had ever been born." We read on:

"Her first great novel, 'Adam Bede,' was published in the same year as Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' and the two became the books of the year.

"Life, human and animal, with all its queer joy and poignancy, was narrowed to a tiny sunlit space where the motes danced. All the unutterable sadness of transiency beset George Eliot. She was haunted, too, by a sense of the terrible shortness of the time in which one might do good. One must either help or hinder, leave a fruitful inheritance or one that cursed. And the time was so short. It is to her a nightmare. She could not talk simply to people, so fierce was her desire to influence them for good. This is the Puritanism that is driven by goads. There is more than a touch of fanaticism about it."

The famous description of her and her religious creed written by Frederick Myers is quoted by *The Nation*, probably in despair, that anything more eloquent could be produced by an age so far away as ours from that Victorian England:

"I remember how, at Cambridge, I walked with her once in the Fellows' Garden of Trinity, on an evening of rainy May; and she, stirred somewhat beyond her wont, and taking as her text the three words which have been used so often as the inspiring trumpet-call of men—the words God, Immortality, Duty—pronounced with terrible earnestness how inconceivable was the first, how unbelievable the second, and yet how peremptory and absolute the third. Never, perhaps, have sterner accents affirmed the sovereignty of impersonal and unrecompensing law.

"I listened, and night fell, her grave, majestic countenance turned toward me like a sibyl's in the gloom; it was as tho she withdrew from my grasp, one by one, the two scrolls of promise and left me the third scroll only, awful with inevitable fates. And when we stood at length and parted, amid that columnar circuit of the forest-trees, beneath the last twilight of starless skies, I seemed to be gazing, like Titus at Jerusalem, on vacant seats and empty halls—on a sanctuary with no presence to hallow it, and heaven left lonely of a God."

From the same writer is taken this to show "her moral application of her stern creed":

"I am just and honest, not because I expect to live in another world, but because, having felt the pain of injustice and dishonesty toward myself, I have a fellow feeling with other men who would suffer the same pains if I were unjust or dishonest toward them. Why should I give my neighbor short weight in this world because there is not another world in which I should have nothing to weigh out to him? I am honest because I don't like to inflict evil on others in this life, not because I am afraid of evil to myself in another. In some minds the deep pathos lying in the thought of human mortality—that we are here for a little while and then vanish away; that this earthly life is all that is given to our loved ones and to our many suffering fellow men—lies nearer the fountains of moral emotion than the conception of extended existence."

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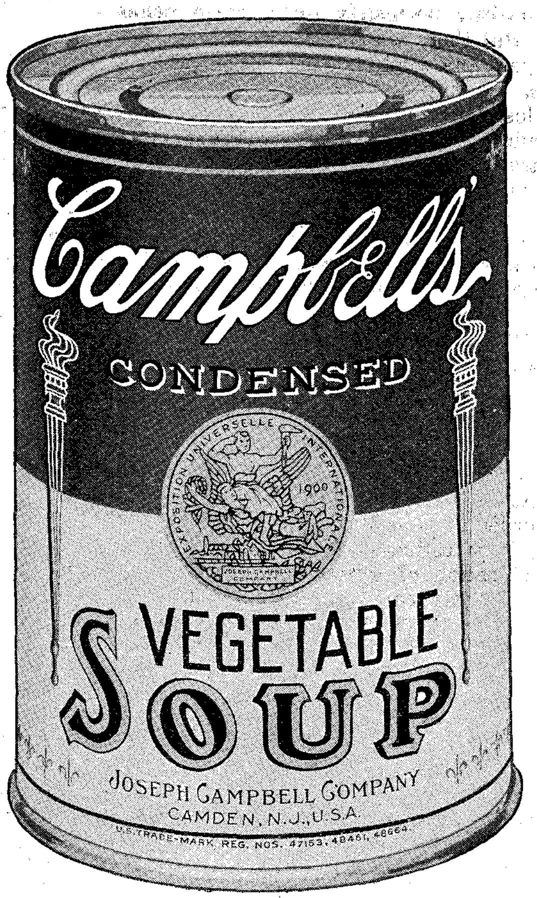
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CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.
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**Campbell's SOUPS**

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

# CURRENT POETRY

SERIOUS poets have painted Bolshevism in its worst colors; and the majority of the world finds no exaggeration in their portraiture. A lighter weapon, but none the less effective, is flourished by the humorous verse-writer who has before him a territory that the late W. S. Gilbert would have reveled in. Characteristic in many touches of the happy faculty English writers have for light verse is a Bolshevik lullaby in the London *Bystander*.

## BERÇEUSE BOLSCHE

BY A. A. THOMSON

Oh, hushaby baby, your father's a Red;
He's had a dust-up with the dustman (now dead).
He's butchered the baker—pleasing event—
And poleaxed the landlord who called for the rent.
He's pitched your Aunt Olga
Right into the Volga,
For daring to ask for the money she'd lent.

Your eight-year-old brother takes after his dad,
For only last Thursday—high-spirited lad—
He proved his allegiance to freedom so dear,
By gallantly biting the schoolmaster's ear.
And quaint Cousin Nich'las
(Whose pleasantries tickl'us)
Oft playfully poisons the family's beer.

Your Uncle Alexis has broad-minded views;
He never slays singly—he slaughters in cues.
He thinks it the simplest and grandest of feats
To let off an eighty-pound bomb in the streets,
And when he feels bosky
He charters a droshky
And drives around, shooting each person he meets.

Mark well these examples and learn them off pat;
Throw stones at your granny and strangle the cat.
Then haply you'll grow (as your fond parents hope)
Expert in the science of dagger and dope;
You'll crown all your labors
By knifing the neighbors,
And win the good fight against tyrants (and soap).

In an American fling at Bolshevism the poet turns a Longfellow classic to parody in the New York *Times*. Even those who discountenance parody as a rule will perhaps consider this exception admissible.

## THE AMATEUR BOLSHEVIST

BY ELIAS LIEBERMAN

The shades of night were falling fast,
When through the crowded highways passed
A youth, ill shod and habited,
Who carried high this sign in red:
"Whatever is, is wrong."

His trousers bagged, his hat was cracked,
His vest important buttons lacked,
His Windsor bow was tied askew.
That slogan seemed to fit him, too:
"Whatever is, is wrong."

"What makes you bear that thing, my lad?"
I asked. "Is life so really bad,
The game of chance so wholly lost
That you must flaunt this awful frost:
'Whatever is, is wrong'?"

He glared at me through bloodshot eyes;
His glance was one of pained surprize
That there could live a wight so slow,
So crass, so dense, as not to know,
Whatever is, is wrong.

He groaned, "I wish I had my way!
This world should be remade to-day.
I'd run it on a different plan
And prove to you or any man,
Whatever is, is wrong."

I asked him what that plan might be,
But out of all he flung at me—
A cross between a whine and hiss—
I clearly gathered only this:
"Whatever is, is wrong."

He raked me with a wicked leer;
"Bourgeois!" I thought I heard him sneer,
Then, lifting high that sign of red,
He stalked away, but, parting, said,
"Whatever is, is wrong."

In lines apparently of caricature, contributed to the New York *Tribune*, the writer draws a true portrait of a New York dweller of the Bohemian type. *Marguerite* comes from New England to undergo the metamorphosis of Greenwich Village; but she has cousins, we learn from the Village census, that come from all sections of the United States.

## THE CLUTCH OF ENVIRONMENT

BY O. O. M.

Marguerite was orphaned at the age of ten.
She went to live with Aunt Libby in Brookline.
Aunt Libby was a bit of lavender and old lace.
She always read a poem by Longfellow before reading *The Transcript*,
To be calm before the journalistic storm, she said.
Marguerite spent her girlhood in the rarefied atmosphere of a wealthy, highly cultivated, rather haughty society.
Aunt Libby drest her in black moire, spring-heel shoes, and the only jewelry was a black onyx breastpin, an heirloom, she wore on Sundays.
Aunt Libby was a Unitarian and she never went any place except to Lenox. She pronounced Massachusetts, "Mass."
Four years ago Aunt Libby was called to a higher plane.
I saw Marguerite the other day.
She draws weird Vanity Fair-ish pictures for a fashion syndicate,
And lives in a basement studio near the Brevoort.
Her roommates call her "Marge."

The title of one of Thomas Hardy's novels is borrowed by a writer in the same newspaper for a free-verse sketch of New England character and environment. The author's borrowings end with the title.

## THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE

BY G. S. B.

Nothing in Grassy Plain appeared greatly altered—
A queer new cupola perched on the roof of the schoolhouse;
Some of the barns now had the new-fangled silos
Standing like donjon-towers o'er the unkempt farmyards
(Things of romance, those towers, in the winter twilights!).
We sighted a fellow moodily digging potatoes,
Hailed him, and brought him reluctant and dour to the fence-rail;
Then in a vein historico-sentimental
We told of our youth passed there in his beautiful region:
He shifted his quid and never batted an eyelash.
Whereat we began to revert to tales of our grandpa—
Spoke of the good old days now beyond the ramparts
Of this uneasy planet forever flitted—
Spoke of their heartier folk and their simpler manners:
Wooden he stood as the fence on which he was leaning. . . . . . .
But when we tried to start our obdurate Betsy,
And Betsy refused (the ignition coil being feeble),
Then he awoke—then at last we had reached him—
Had found a *motif* to which his nature responded;
A lopsided grin illumined his face as he shouted,
"Now ye've got back, ye thought ye'd stay awhile, didn't ye?"

A clever burlesque on the indenture of an apprentice, a form of contract of a past day, appears in the Sydney *Bulletin*. It will be noted by the truly righteous in verse-making that there is no clause in the indenture to cover *vers libre*.

## POETIC LICENSE

BY KENNETH SLESSOR

WHEREAS apprenticeship to Verse
Is at its best a ticklish venture,
I'll take a tolerant Muse to nurse,
As herein witness the *Indenture:*—

### INDENTURE

I, KENNETH SLESSOR, of uncertain mind,
And hereinafter named as the CONTRACTOR,
Having this moment duly sealed and signed
High bond with my Parnassian benefactor,

Do vow to keep (for some convenient time)
All Items of the MUSE'S stipulation,
PROVIDED ALWAYS that to wrench a rime
I may employ my own interpretation.

The MUSE in turn (as will by this transpire)
Doth vow by all the Gods and Little Fishes
To help the said CONTRACTOR twang the Lyre,
PROVIDED he respects her stated wishes.

IN PROOF WHEREOF these presents do appear,
(Signed) KENNETH SLESSOR and (by proxy) THALIA,
This 1st of April, goodness knows the year,
At Kirribilli, New South Wales, Australia.

* * *

*ITEM.*—
The said CONTRACTOR shall, on no excuse,
Write *anything* without he introduce
Upon a most precarious verbal stilt
The word "Lilt."
As, for example, the following sample:

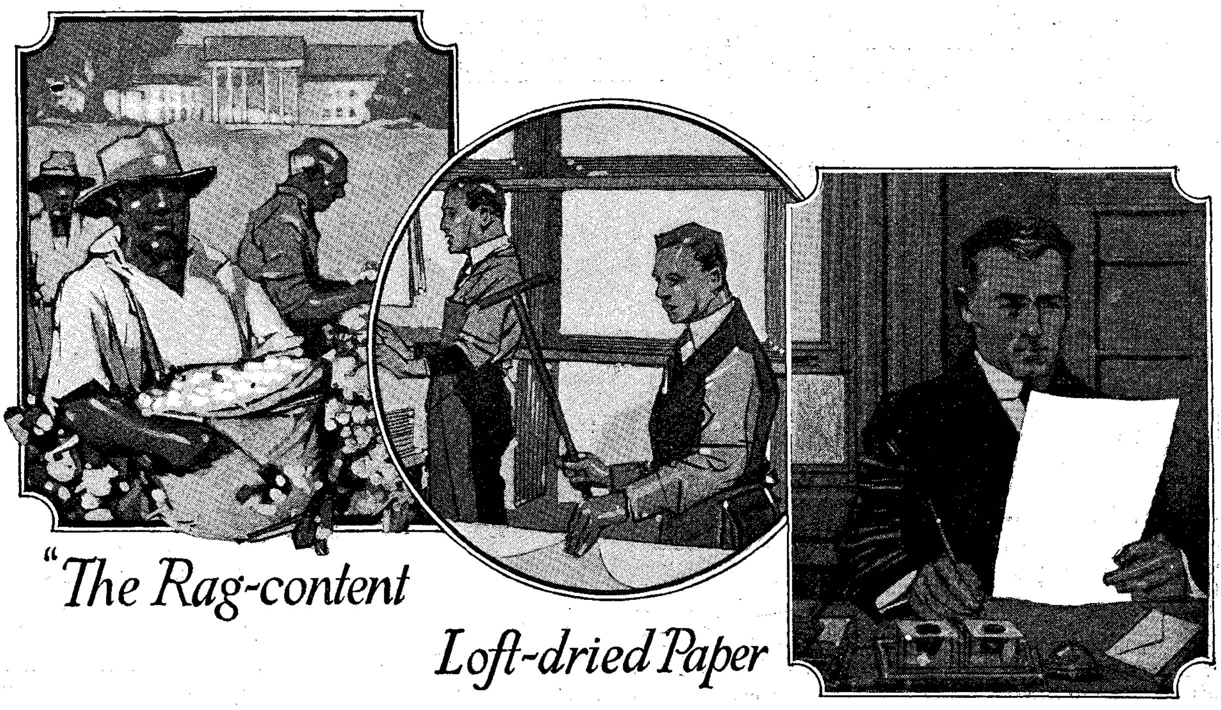
"The loving *lilt* of laughing life
And the laughing *lilt* of living love,
All with alliteration rife,
I could permute as the above,
And lilt them round about again,
To the lilting last of factorial *n*."

*ITEM.*—
The said CONTRACTOR shall at every chance
Delight in such Poetic Elegance,
Such Nice embodiment of the Genteel,
And such *reel*
Extravaganza, as in the stanza:

"Oh, the balmy wet dewdrops bespangled the sward,
And an odorous zephyr breathed over the dale,
And the reed of the meads danced about in the ford,
To the prance of the prawns (circumstantially stale)
And the smells of bluebells in the sweet balmy dells
Were wafted like onions and tripe in the gale.
(Tho exactly *what* 'dales,' 'meads,' and so on may be
I have no more idea than a petrified flea.)"

*ITEM.*—
The said CONTRACTOR shall in every case
Pen bilious lyrics to the Populace,
And preach the (Copyright) Doctrine of the Smile
On each dial,
As you may see in the following pæan:

"Keep a smiling face, lad, whatever be the sky,
Sme-ile about the place, lad, and never murmur Die,
Whatever be the weather, let us all sme-ile together,
Let us all sme-ile together, with a (Copyright) Smile.
In the callow, hollow, Ella Wheeler Wilcox style."



The above slogan was not devised in the usual way—that is, to *describe* a product. For this was a case of "slogan first," the *product* being devised to fulfill the slogan. And that is how Systems Bond was put on the market.

The ideal business paper, as developed by a thorough canvass, must be a "rag-content" paper, in order to meet the needs of modern business. "Loft-dried"—that is the second requirement, almost as important as the first, for this slow natural method of seasoning knits the fibres together and gives texture and "feel." Now, Systems Bond not only meets these two conditions, but it meets the third—"at a reasonable price"—and that is where Systems Bond is remarkable.

The practical business man can get this quality bond at a business man's price.

No longer need he buy paper lacking in reputation—varying in quality and unreliable in supply. For Systems Bond is nationally standardized. All printers know it. *Your* printer can get it. Ask him also to obtain for you free our book "The Modern Manufacture of Writing Paper," of interest and value to every paper buyer.

Systems Bond is the standard bearer of a comprehensive group of papers—a grade for every Bond and Ledger need—all produced under the same advantageous conditions — including the well known Pilgrim, Transcript, Atlantic and Manifest Marks.

IMA

**EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
501 Fifth Avenue New York
Mills at Bangor and Lincoln, Maine

# SYSTEMS BOND

*"The Rag-content Loft-dried Paper at the Reasonable Price"*

E

# EDUCATION · IN · AMERICANISM

*Lessons in Patriotism prepared for* THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

## NEGROES IN AMERICA

**NEGRO POPULATION FIGURES**—The following statistics are taken from what is described by Mr. Samuel L. Rogers, Director of Census, as the "most comprehensive statistical report ever published on the subject to which it relates." He adds: "It is worthy of note that the tabulations for this report were made by a corps of Negro clerks working under the efficient direction of three men of their own race—namely, Robert A. Pelham, Charles E. Hall, and William Jennifer." The great mass of the Negro population under the jurisdiction of the United States is resident in the United States. Of the total Negro population enumerated in 1910, numbering 10,215,482 in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and in military and naval service abroad, 9,827,763, or 96.2 per cent., were returned from the States, and 385,437, or 3.8 per cent., from Porto Rico. The number returned from Hawaii and Alaska is relatively insignificant. During the decade, 1900–1910, Negro population in the United States, including that of outlying territories, increased by more than a million, and of this increase, as of the population in 1910, only a small proportion was in the outlying possessions. The rate of increase in the States, 11.2 per cent., considerably exceeds the corresponding rate of 6 per cent. in Porto Rico, while the higher rates recorded for Hawaii and Alaska represent very small absolute population changes. According to the same government census report the percentage of Negroes in the population of States runs as follows:

LESS THAN ONE PER CENT. in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine. ONE TO FIVE PER CENT. in Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey. FIVE TO TWELVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. in Oklahoma, Kentucky, West Virginia. TWELVE AND ONE-HALF TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in Texas, Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland. TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. in Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina. THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF TO FIFTY PER CENT. in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia. FIFTY PER CENT. and over in Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

**EARLY HISTORY OF THE NEGROES**—The Negroes who came to America as slaves were not all of the same race, stock, and language. There were varieties of Negroes in the plantations; and it happened at times that "traditional enemies became brothers in servitude." This fact is noted in Benjamin Brawley's "A Short History of the American Negro," where we read also that the word *negro*, from the Latin *niger* (*black*) is commonly applied to any and all the black and dark-brown races of Africa. In the latter country real Negroes occupy only a relatively small part of the continent. Outside Africa, on islands in the Pacific Ocean, there is a branch of the Nigritian race "only less important than the main branch of Negroes in Africa." The center of the colonial slave trade, we learn from the same authority, was the African coast about two hundred miles east of the great Niger River. From this comparatively small region came as many slaves as from all the rest of Africa. A number were of different race than the Negroes. There were Moors among them and a few Malays from Madagascar. To such differences in race and tribal origin are due "the very marked distinctions of form and feature observed to-day in Americans of unmixed African descent." Mention is made of Negroes in the earliest accounts of Spanish explorers, and even by Columbus in the records of his voyages. They were familiar figures in the West Indies from 1501 onward. In 1513, thirty Negroes helped Balboa build the first ship constructed on the Pacific Coast of America. Among the Negroes who came to this hemisphere in the earliest years were many of "considerable intelligence who had been trained as Mohammedans or as Catholics." The first colony of Negroes in what is now the United States was settled near the site of Jamestown, Virginia, about the year 1525. The settlement was broken up by the rising of the Negroes against the oppression of the original inhabitants of the locality. With their Spanish companions the Negroes returned to Haiti, whence they had come. The first Negro slaves in an English colony in this country were brought in a Dutch vessel to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. They were twenty in number. From Virginia slavery spread into all the rest of the Thirteen Colonies.

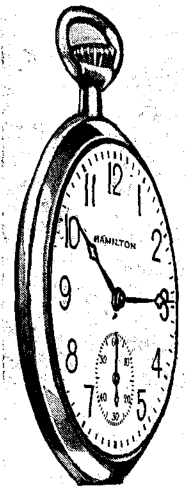
**STAGES IN NEGRO EDUCATION**—The distinguished Negro publicist, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, is cited in the above-named history as authority for the following stages in the progress of Negro education.

(1) 1865–1876, the period of groping and of temporary relief, with army schools, mission schools, and schools of the Freedman's Bureau in chaotic disarrangement. (2) A decade of definite effort toward the construction of complete school systems, with normal schools and colleges to train teachers for the public schools. (3) 1885–1895, advance of industrial schools. (4) Since 1895 there has been "full recognition of the industrial schools as the answer to a combined education and economic crisis."

**FOLK-LORE AND FOLK-MUSIC**—Among Negro writers of fiction Charles W. Chestnutt is mentioned as the first to draw upon the rich stores of material afforded by his race. Their character and traditions, it will be recalled, have provided subjects to such well-known writers of the white race as Thomas Nelson Page, George W. Cable, and the late Joel Chandler Harris. The latter's Uncle Remus stories, it is said, are thus far the "chief literary monument" of the Negro. In the development of Negro folk-music the four stages noted by Mr. Du Bois are: (1) Native African music; (2) Afro-American music; (3) The blending of Negro music with that of the foster-land; (4) American melodies influenced by Negro music as in the songs of Stephen Collins Foster. Of the latter-day trend in Negro music Mr. Brawley writes: "In recent years there has been a decided tendency toward debasement. 'Ragtime' depends for its effect on the exaggeration of the 'rhythmical snap' that is so prominent in Negro music, and upon an excessive use of syncopation. The distinction between 'ragtime' and the pure 'spirituals' should be insisted upon, however, and more and more should the current debasement of Negro music be discouraged."

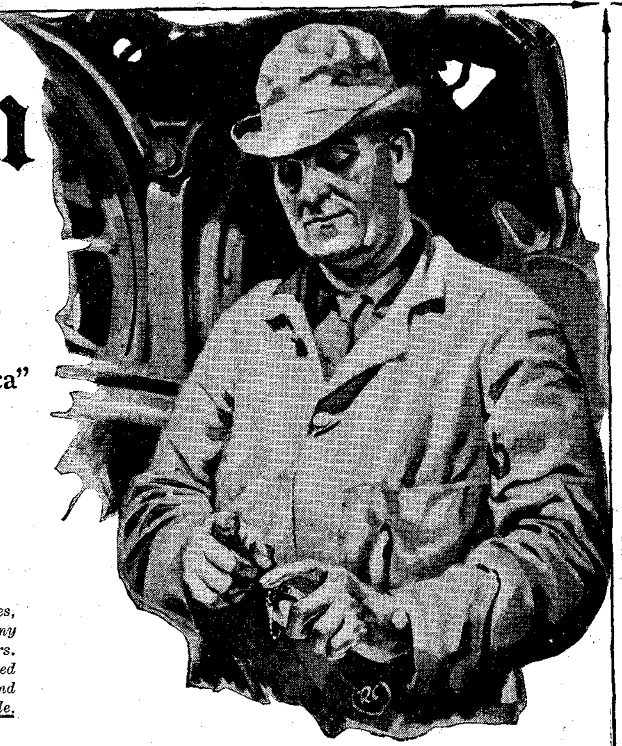
**NORTHWARD MIGRATION OF NEGROES**—The movement of Negroes into large industrial and commercial centers of the North and Mid-West began before the war as the result of better openings for the Negro in the new territory. They do not incline to settle on farms. Increased demands for labor in the early years of the war, which were further enhanced when America joined the belligerents, gave extraordinary impetus to the Negro trek northward. Competent Negro authorities tell us that these migrants of the race have not been displaced in the after-war readjustment because they amply qualify for

(*Continued on page 142*)



# Hamilton Watch

"The Railroad Timekeeper of America"



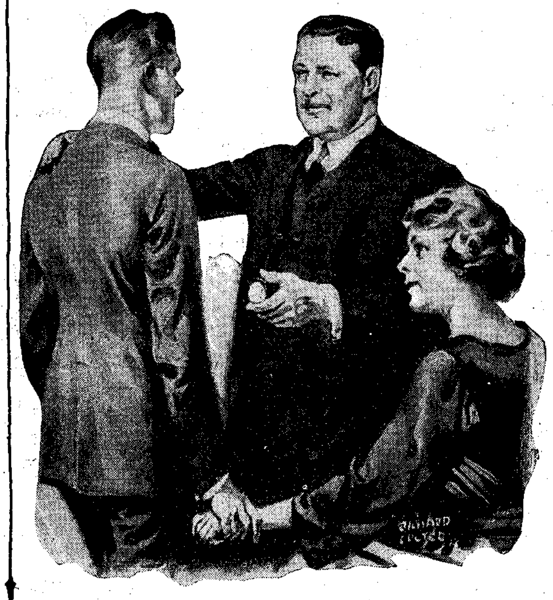
*Engineer F. J. Mink, of the New York Central Lines, is known as "The Chief" on the New York-Albany run, because he's handled a throttle for thirty-one years. For ten years he drove the Twentieth Century Limited on his division, with the Hamilton he carries, and established an enviable record for running on schedule.*

## An engineer dare not say, "My watch was wrong"

A TERRIBLE responsibility rests with the Engineer. The lives of hundreds of passengers depend upon *him*—not just on brakes and semaphore signals.

Having the correct time is a vital matter to him. Once his train gets behind schedule there may be confusion at any intersection or switch—and conflict with other trains.

Because of their remarkable accuracy, Hamilton Watches have always been in big demand by railroad men, and today the Hamilton is by far the best known watch on American railroads.



But whatever your line of work, the truthful time-telling of a Hamilton will help you to keep up with your daily schedule. Every progressive man or woman deserves to own a Hamilton.

If you are planning to make a gift, consider the Hamilton Watch. In any season, on any occasion, a Hamilton would be fitting and appropriate. Whether it's to fellow club member, employee, or to members of your family—under any circumstances—a Hamilton would be a splendid compliment and a daily reminder and inspiration.

Hamilton cases are as beautifully and durably made as Hamilton movements.

Let your jeweler show you some of the many Hamiltons—thin models and wrist-watches for men, watches especially built to stand rough service, ladies' bracelet models. The prices range from $38.00 to $200.00. Movements, $20.00 (in Canada $22.00) and up.

Send for "The Timekeeper." You will be interested in this booklet-story of the Hamilton; and the various models are illustrated with prices.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

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TRADE MARK
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welcome gifts
that bring, throughout the ever-changing days of months and years to come, the cherished recollections of a friend, loving and well beloved, and of one particularly radiant Christmas morn.

RUBBERSET
BRUSHES

*Every bristle gripped everlastingly in hard rubber!*

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# WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

## GREAT INCREASE IN IMPORTATION OF DIAMONDS

The diamond imports into the United States in the year about to end will be twice as much in stated value as in any preceding year in the history of our import trade. Figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York indicate that the value of diamonds and other precious stones imported in the calendar year 1919 will exceed $100,000,000 against the former high record of $52,000,000 in the calendar year 1916.

The aggregate value of the diamonds in the United States is now considerably above $1,000,000,000, and if valued at the present inflated prices will approximate $2,000,000,000. A statement by a distinguished diamond expert made as far back as 1900 put the total value of diamonds in the United States at about $450,000,000, and as the importations since that time have aggregated about $600,000,000 and the exportations practically nothing, the grand total at prewar values would be at the present time rather more than $1,000,000,000, and when it is remembered that values of diamonds have advanced from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. during the war-period, it is quite apparent that the grand total, when measured by present market values, would not be far from $2,000,000,000, and would certainly reach that figure within a very short time with the current imports running at the rate of $100,000,000 a year.

More than half the diamonds of the world are now owned or held in the United States, says the bank's statement. An estimate made by the highest authority in the United States showed that the United States held in 1900 considerably over one-third of the diamonds of the world, and as she has been since that time a larger importer of diamonds than any other country—and has taken a very large proportion of the diamonds turned out since the beginning of the war—it is apparent that our share of the world's stock of diamonds is now fully one-half.

The bulk of the world's diamonds comes, of course, from South Africa, which, in fact, turns out about nine-tenths of the diamonds produced in the entire world.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

| | OCTOBER | | TEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1919 | 1918 | 1919 | 1918 | Increase (+) Decrease (−) |
| **GOLD** | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* |
| Imports........... | 4,969,595 | 1,470,239 | 61,223,240 | 57,973,303 | + 3,249,937 |
| Exports........... | 44,148,990 | 2,178,149 | 270,070,513 | 36,441,228 | +233,629,285 |
| Excess of imports. | ..... | ..... | ...... | 21,532,075 | ........ |
| Excess of exports. | 39,179,395 | 707,910 | 208,847,273 | ...... | ........ |
| **SILVER** | | | | | |
| Imports........... | 8,722,430 | 6,766,239 | 72,706,585 | 61,549,381 | + 11,157,204 |
| Exports........... | 12,269,679 | 32,037,469 | 189,374,083 | 197,369,122 | − 7,995,039 |
| Excess of exports. | 3,547,249 | 25,271,230 | 116,667,498 | 135,819,741 | ........ |

## ITALY'S PRIVATE WEALTH

According to the *Économiste Européen*, Professor Gini has estimated private wealth in Italy at 120,000,000,000 lire, divided as follows:

| | *Billions of Lire* |
|---|---|
| Lands, quarries, mines........................ | 41.0 |
| City property........................ | 21.0 |
| Live stock........................ | 4.3 |
| Gold and silver........................ | 3.7 |
| Savings deposits........................ | 8.8 |
| Public securities........................ | 14.8 |
| Titles, shares, bonds........................ | 7.4 |
| Furniture........................ | 11.5 |
| Other personal property........................ | 7.5 |

## BRAZIL'S WEALTH OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED

The first official estimate of public wealth in Brazil has just been published. It is estimated at 30,000,000 contos of reis, or about $7,500,000,000. Of this amount 10,000,000 contos are for unimproved property, 5,500,000 for improved property, 7,000,000 for personal property, 5,000,000 for cattle, 2,000,000 for railroads and ports, and 500,000 for the manufacturing industry.—*La Journée.*

## TRADING WITH AUSTRALIA

(From a Report issued by the Guaranty Trust Co.)

In 1913 Australia bought German goods valued at $35,000,000, and the United States sold her only $25,000,000. In the year ending June 30, 1919, American exports to Australia amounted to $109,000,000, there being, of course, no German exports during the war.

Sentiment against the Germans is still very strong in Australia, and the United States will probably import a large share of the commodities formerly sent to Germany. Before the war British exports to Australia amounted to about $250,000,000 yearly, and the principal exports from Australia—wool, gold, wheat, meat, hides, and skins—were shipped to the English market.

During the last three years, owing to war-conditions, a greater area has been sown to wheat in Australia, the 1917–18 crop being approximately 122,000,000 bushels. The wool clip is estimated at approximately 2,000,000 bales annually.

The gold production in the Commonwealth was valued at $30,000,000 in 1917.

The sugar production in Queensland for the year ended June 30, 1919, is estimated at 190,000 tons, and that of New South Wales at 12,000 tons.

During the year 1915–16 Australia produced 550,000,000 pounds of wool and exported 491,000,000 pounds, of which 80,000,000 pounds were scoured and tops, with a total value of $130,000,000.

At the end of 1916 Australian flocks numbered 73,000,000 sheep. For the year 1915 the value of the pastoral products of the Commonwealth was estimated at $325,000,000.

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

The world production of cotton has been on the decline since 1915–16, and the United States crop has been falling off since 1914–15. In 1915 world production reached over 20,000,000 bales.

The following year it fell to less than 19,000,000 bales, and the next year it fell to about 17,000,000. At the end of the crop-year 1919, production had fallen under 16,000,000 bales.—*The American Exchange National Bank.*

## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE CROP REPORT

A cablegram to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, received September 30, 1919, gives the 1919 production of wheat in Spain, Scotland, Italy, Canada, United States, India, Japan, and Tunis as 1,735,000,000 bushels, or 94.4 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 98.9 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

The 1919 production of rye in Italy, Canada, and the United States is given as 96,548,000 bushels, or 92.9 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 167.3 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

The 1919 production of barley in Scotland, Italy, Canada, United States, Japan, and Tunis is given as 371,926,000 bushels, or 84.9 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 104.1 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

The 1919 production of oats in Scotland, Italy, Canada, United States, Japan, and Tunis is given as 1,721,766,000 bushels, or 81.6 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 92.8 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

The 1919 production of corn in Italy, Canada, and the United States is given as 2,947,184,000 bushels, or 110.2 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 103 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

The 1919 production of flaxseed in Italy, Canada, United States, India, Japan, and Tunis, is given as 27,478,000 bushels, or 64.6 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 63.5 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

The 1919 production of silk cocoons in Italy and Japan is given as 614,548,000 pounds, or 102.6 per cent. of the 1918 production for these countries and 121.9 per cent. of a five-year average 1913–1917.

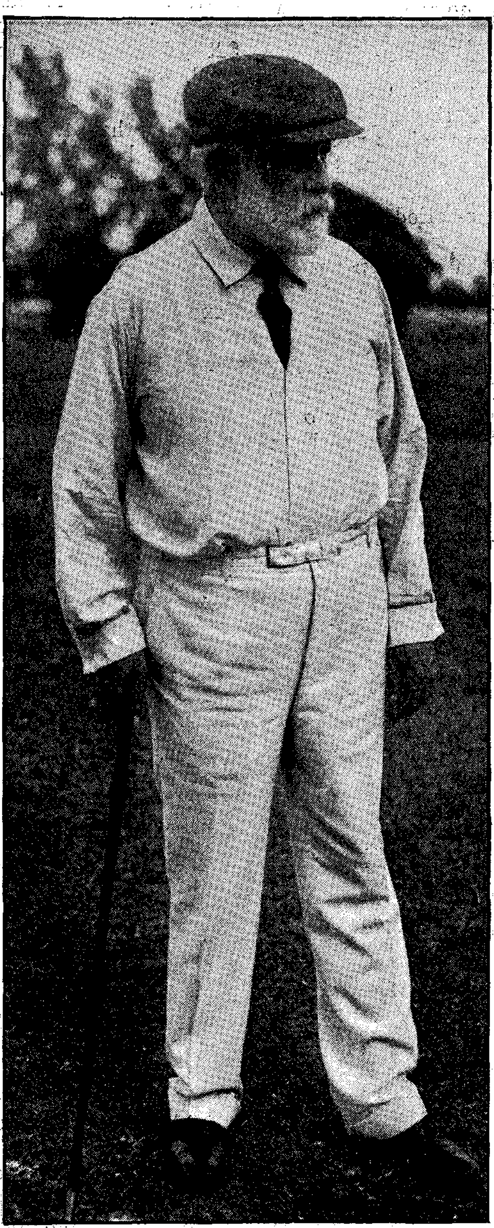
# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## THE PASSING OF FRICK—AND HIS ERA

IRON AND COAL, Carnegie and Frick—these four powers, two natural and two human, were fundamental in that period of industrial expansion and "big business" which began shortly after the Civil War and ended, some economists are saying, with the Great War of 1914. Carnegie died a few weeks ago, and now his one-time associate, Henry Clay Frick, coal and coke magnate, ironmaster, multimillionaire, financier, and philanthropist, follows him. On the day when Frick was buried in Pittsburg it happened, dramatically enough, that Alexander Berkman, the anarchist who shot him for his uncompromising attitude toward labor during the great Homestead steel strike, was awaiting deportation at Ellis Island as an "undesirable anarchist." It happened also that a great labor upheaval in the steel industry was ending, and another in the coal districts seemed to be beginning, just as the man who had fought the unions to a standstill in his day was leaving the scene.

Like Carnegie, with whom he cooperated and later quarreled, Frick came up from the bottom. At ten he was a boy on a farm in a family of "ordinary means." He received little education, but he was a born fighter and he was lucky in finding opportunities where he might make his fighting-ability count. Without the panic of 1873, which gave him a chance to buy vast natural resources in coal at a fraction of their real value, he might never have been heard from. He understood, as others did not, the value of coking coal in the then rapidly growing steel industry. At thirty years old, thanks to the panic and his natural shrewdness, he was a millionaire. At fifty, in the words of a eulogist in the New York *Evening World*, "he was a man of so many millions that his fortune, like those of Carnegie and Rockefeller, was largely a matter of guesswork even to himself."

Mr. Frick's own idea of the secret of his success, as he summed the matter up three years ago for an interviewer, is distinguished by great directness and simplicity. "Success," he announced, "simply calls for hard work and devotion to your business at all times, day and night. I was very poor and my education was limited, but I worked very hard and always sought opportunities." One commentator finds it a characteristic of the era of which Mr. Frick was typical that it sincerely believed, not only that every American boy might become President of the United States, but also that he might die worth $200,000,000, if he were only born poor, had a limited education, worked very hard, and always sought opportunities. Such a belief, at least, added to indomitable energy, outstanding ability, and natural opportunities for exploitation such as no land, probably, has offered before or since in such measure as did the America of the latter half of the nineteenth century, resulted in a race of industrial supermen, of whom Frick is one of the greatest and last. "No man, excepting perhaps Andrew Carnegie, had a larger share in the development of the American iron and steel industry, and few contributed more to the industrial growth of their native State than he," says a writer in the New York *Evening Telegram*, where we find this *résumé* of Mr. Frick's beginning and rise:



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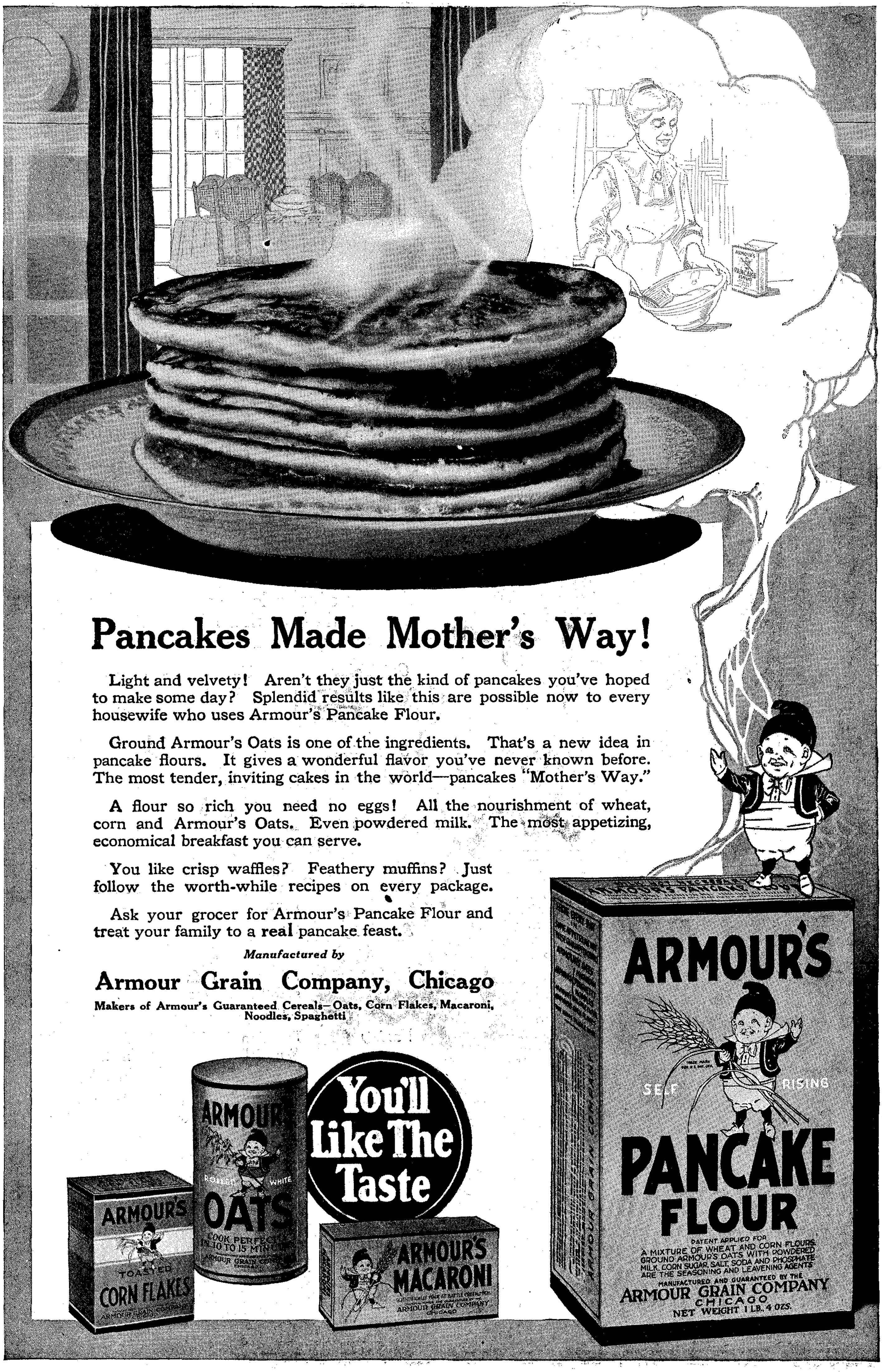
AN INDUSTRIAL CONQUEROR.

This recent photograph shows the vigorous personality of Henry Clay Frick, who was buried on December 5 in Pittsburg, near the scene of his struggles with competitors, and especially with labor.

> Henry Clay Frick was born at West Overton, Westmoreland County, Pa., December 19, 1849. His father, John W. Frick, was a farmer whose ancestors had come to Pennsylvania from Switzerland more than a century before. His mother before her marriage was Elizabeth Overholt, daughter of the largest mill-owner and distiller in the county.
>
> Mr. Frick's father failed as a farmer, and when his son was born he was employed in the mill owned by Abraham Overholt, at Broad Ford. It was in his grandfather's home there that Mr. Frick was born, and he was practically adopted into the Overholt family. He spent a few years in the elementary school at West Overton, had a short term at Chester Military Academy, and was for a few months a student at Otterbein University, Ohio.
>
> At sixteen he began his career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, and later returned to his grandfather's mill in the capacity of bookkeeper. Realizing that the coke industry, then in its infancy, was to be one of the leading industries of his native State, Mr. Frick invested all of his savings and all the money he could borrow from his relatives in coke-ovens. From the start he was successful, and in 1873 he and his partners owned two hundred ovens.
>
> During the financial depression at that time Mr. Frick borrowed money enough not only to operate his own ovens, but to buy more ovens.
>
> Two years later he was a millionaire.
>
> From that time on Mr. Frick won great successes in the commercial world. His business interests were expanded in many fields. He incorporated the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, and owned 3,000 acres of coal-lands and 1,026 coke ovens. In 1882 the Carnegie Brothers became partners in the firm, while Mr. Frick took an interest in the business of the Carnegies. He became chairman of Carnegie Brothers & Co. in 1889. The Duquesne Steel Works were later acquired, consolidated into the Carnegie Steel Company, one of the greatest corporations of the present age. Mr. Frick was made chairman.

"For many years—from the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation and before—Henry Clay Frick was one of the powers of the first magnitude in the group of



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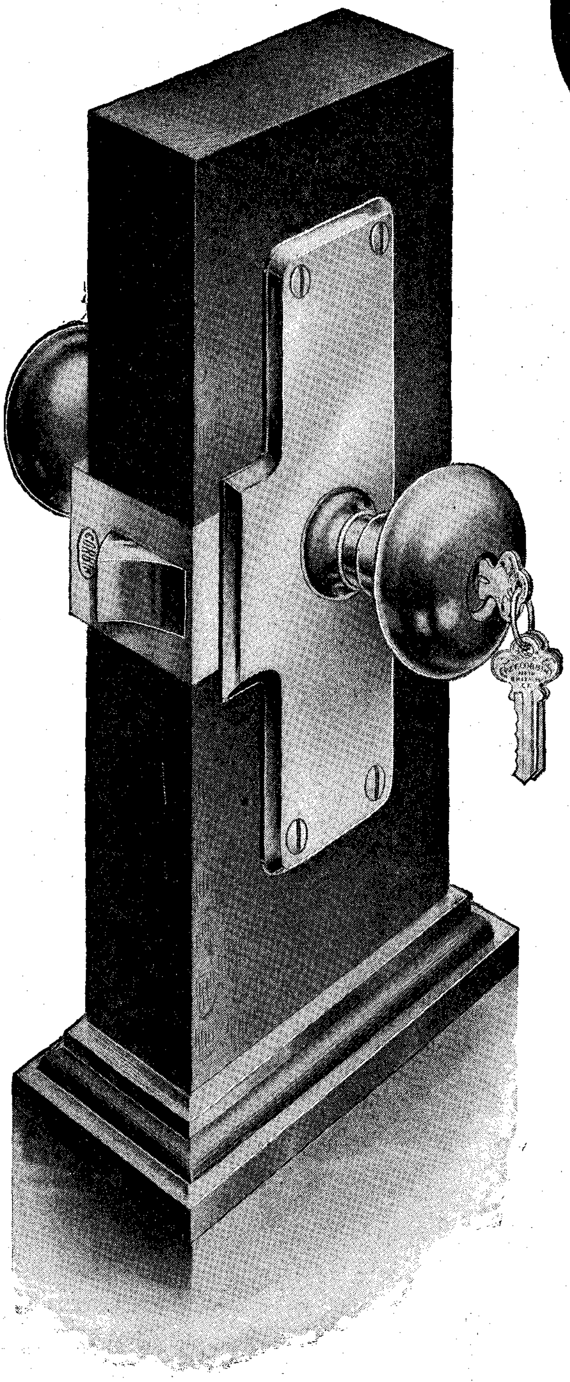

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men who controlled the industrial fabric of the country," says the New York *Evening Post*, and presents some salient details of his career:

> During most of that long period other names attracted much more attention than his, which remained usually in the background. Three times at least, however, he emerged into the very center of the stage. The first was when, as leader of the forces of capital in the Homestead strike, he fought the bloody battle with labor which involved the calling out of eight thousand Pennsylvania State troops to keep the peace, and very nearly involved also his own death at the hands of the anarchist Alexander Berkman, who undertook to play Providence on the labor side. The second was when he appeared at the head of the housecleaning committee of the Equitable Assurance Society, when the operations of the Hyde syndicate first brought about the suspicion that the insurance business of the country was honeycombed with corruption and jobbery. The report of that committee—upon which E. H. Harriman also served—was called the "Frick report," and tho the report itself was killed in the meeting of the society's directors, and the members of the committee which made it retired from the board, its recommendations were nevertheless carried out in the end, and James Hazen Hyde and James W. Alexander were eliminated from the management.
>
> The third occasion was when, in 1907, Frick, with E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, paid the famous visit to the White House and proposed to President Roosevelt that "attitude of tacit acquiescence" (to adopt Frick's own language before the Stanley Investigating Committee of 1911), toward the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Trust, the echoes of which have not yet ceased to be heard and the relation of which to the staying of the panic of 1907 is not likely ever to be settled to everybody's satisfaction.
>
> These three emergencies are enough in themselves to show the intimate, practical, and far-reaching nature of Frick's relations with those affairs of business which touch upon high politics. But, according to the statement of Gary before the Stanley Committee, the Steel Corporation itself was first suggested by Frick when he (Gary) was head of the Federal Steel Company, and something very like the Steel Trust which was finally formed under J. P. Morgan's patronage was certainly in Frick's mind at the time of his first attempt to buy out Andrew Carnegie's steel interests—the attempt which netted Carnegie a cool million for a forfeited option and sharpened into bitter rivalry the jealousy between the master of Skibo Castle and his sometime partner. The desire to outdo Carnegie on his own ground, to deprive him of his eminence among the masters of the steel trade, which is said to have been the mainspring of much that Frick did, seems, however, to have had its origin in Carnegie's jealousy of Frick's success and the recognition which it won for Frick—and diverted from Carnegie—beginning with the affair at Homestead.
>
> Indications of Frick's usually inconspicuously exercised power cropped out from time to time. For instance, when the Interstate Commerce Commission published, in 1906, the names of the largest owners of railway stocks, Frick headed the list of individual owners, and in a list published in 1909 he was recorded as the largest owner of Pennsylvania Railroad shares, the largest owner of Chicago & Northwestern, and one of the largest of Atchison, of Norfolk & Western, and of Baltimore & Ohio. When Matthew S. Quay died it was commonly said that it was Frick and the late A. J. Cassatt, then president of the Pennsylvania, who thrust Philander C. Knox, then Frick's personal attorney, upon the lesser bosses as Quay's successor in the Senate.

The Homestead strike, for his part in which Frick nearly lost his life and Alexander Berkman spent fourteen years in prison, was brought about through difficulties in wage-adjustment. Andrew Carnegie, it has been suggested, picked Frick as the man who could win his fight for him, when the matter came to a head in 1892. Frick, as soon as he was put in charge, began to strengthen the company's position in preparation for the struggle. Carnegie retired to Scotland, and left Frick to beat the unions. Frick "proceeded to fight the matter to a finish":

> He first demanded that the sheriff of Allegheny County protect the company's works. Four thousand armed strikers captured the sheriff and his deputies and shipped them back to Pittsburg. Then Frick brought in two barge-loads of Pinkerton detectives—three hundred armed men. The strikers made war on the Pinkertons with rifles and dynamite, and after a battle in which ten men were killed and sixty wounded, took prisoner the whole detective force and disarmed it. It was a week after this affair that eight thousand Pennsylvania troops put an end to a state of war which had stirred up bitter public condemnation of Frick.
>
> It was a Presidential year, the tariff was the leading issue, and feeling ran high. Political pressure was brought to bear upon him, and he complained that a Democratic Governor in Pennsylvania hampered the fight, but Frick would yield nothing to the strikers.

He was indicted for his part in the Homestead riots, but nothing ever came of the indictment. According to the New York *Evening Telegram*, Frick announced when prest to end the strike by compromise: "If the President of the United States and his entire Cabinet and the Republican National Committee and Andrew Carnegie in person should come to me and sue for peace, I would not yield one inch in the matter. I shall fight it out if it takes all summer and all winter and every dollar I have in the world."

Alexander Berkman, a young anarchist from Russia not then twenty years old, called on Frick at about this time, entered the magnate's private office, and shot him:

> The bullet lodged in Frick's neck. Frick rushed at Berkman and a second bullet stopt him. Frick grappled with his assailant, nevertheless, and in the scuffle Berkman stabbed him three times in the side and thigh.
>
> The anarchist wounded also John G. A. Leishman, since successively Ambassador to Turkey, Italy, and Germany, who was with Frick at the time and who joined in the fray. Both men struggled with Berkman till help arrived from an adjoining office, and the assailant was overpowered and handed over to the police.
>
> When the doctors came to examine his wounds, Frick directed them to the bullets. Then, lying on a couch, he completed the business he had had in hand when the struggle began, before he allowed the doctors to carry him home. Thirteen days later he walked into his office unattended and resumed the work of fighting the strike.
>
> Berkman, who was less than twenty years old at the time, was, in due course, sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years, with another year in the workhouse added. He actually served fourteen years and eight months, making an extraordinary record as a model prisoner. But that is a digression.

When Berkman was informed, in Chicago of Frick's death, he is reported to have replied: "It's too bad he can't take along those millions he ground out of the blood and sweat of his workmen." The steel magnate's part in this strike won him the enduring hatred, not only of those "Red" elements to the general clean-up of which in this country Berkman has recently fallen a victim, but of organized labor. The large public philanthropies to which Carnegie resorted to establish himself in the good graces of the public never appealed to Frick. Where Carnegie bought libraries for the public, Frick bought masterpieces of art for himself. His collection, valued at from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000, is considered the finest private collection in the world. Together with the palatial Frick home on Fifth Avenue, it is willed to the city of New York, the transfer to be made on the death of his widow. "He was one of the founders of those mighty fortunes of which the public is the residuary legatee," says the New York *Times*, commenting on the dissipation of this and other immense American fortunes. "The very rich are so mainly for others, not for themselves. They have but a life tenancy."

Mr. Frick's last active appearance as a financial manipulator was in 1907 when, through certain operations in Reading and Pennsylvania stocks, he is said to have "cleaned up" between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. Of his later life, after he established headquarters in New York City in 1903 and built a Fifth Avenue house palatial enough to rival that of Andrew Carnegie, we read:

> In 1903, when the general decline in stocks carried down the value of the United States Steel Corporation's securities, Frick bought heavily. He emerged with enough United States Steel stock in his control to compass the downfall of Charles M. Schwab, tho he could not prevent the election of another Carnegie man, W. E. Corey, to the presidency. From that time he was a power to be reckoned with in the Steel Corporation.
>
> Frick's first public appearance in New York was when, with

Harriman, Cornelius N. Bliss, M. E. Ingalls, and others, he acted on the committee already mentioned as investigating the state of the Equitable. It was about this time also that Frick allied himself with Harriman by becoming a director of the Union Pacific. Frick's connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad dated back to the days of his management of the Carnegie Steel Company. The Pennsylvania handled most of the enormous freight of the steel company, and it was inevitable that the manager of such vast freight-interests should have an interest in his principal means of transportation. Frick was credited at one time with the ownership of about $8,500,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. His political activities, already mentioned, likewise grew out of his position as head of the steel business, which perhaps more than any other business owed its enormous growth and profit to the protective tariff; he supported the Republican party, which maintained that tariff. He was one of the largest subscribers to the national Republican campaign fund.

Exactly what Frick's actual part was in the control of the Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Union Pacific, and his other huge interests was rarely very easy for the outsider to determine. It was usually supposed to be much greater than appeared on the surface. Some said he was the real power in the Steel Trust. In the bear raid on the Reading he gained control of that road and made a fortune. He remained, even after he came to New York and took up his residence in one of the Vanderbilt town houses on Fifth Avenue, one of the largest owners of real estate in Pittsburg. His office on the thirteenth floor of the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, did not have his own name on the door at all, but that of S. L. Schoonover, a former partner in Frick's coke business.

Frick naturally appeared with Morgan, Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller among those indicted when the government suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation was begun in October, 1911. In August of that year he had resigned from the directorate of the Union Pacific.

Frick married, in 1881, Adelaide Howard Childs, the daughter of Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburg. They had four children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, are living. Besides his town house, 1 East Seventieth Street, Frick had a fine country place at Pride's Crossing, Mass.

"In the death of Henry C. Frick this country has lost one of its greatest citizens, a man whose constructive ability and integrity of purpose were known throughout the world," said one of his close associates to-day. "He stood for the very highest ideals in all the corporations with which he was connected. His generous contributions to philanthropic work were made without publicity and covered a constant and wide range of activity. His love for this country and his unfailing patriotism were constantly in evidence to those who were close to him, and in his death this country has suffered an irreparable loss."

# THAT UNSUCCESSFUL BANK "BLOW-UP" IN FARGO

BANKS THAT BLOW UP generally do so with great success, leaving nothing behind but hopeless ruin. In fact, a bank failure that fails to fail is so unusual that it may well be styled unique. It now appears that the reported collapse of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, of which the press recently published sundry first-page accounts, was such a unique failure. In other words, it was not a failure at all, and there was no "blow-up," in the usual sense of that term. True, the bank was declared insolvent by a State official of North Dakota, and at the order of the State banking board actually did close its doors, but later developments showed not only that the institution was solvent, but even, on the authority of its friends, at least, that it was in a flourishing condition. After being closed for some twenty days, we learn from *The Non-Partizan Leader* (St. Paul), "official magazine of the National Non-Partizan League," that 'the bank was reopened, with the approval of the State bank guaranty commission, by Examiner O. E. Lofthus." The same organ states further that "more than $9,000 was deposited during the first fifteen minutes after the opening," and that up to closing time that afternoon "deposits totaling more than $45,000 had been received and the withdrawals did not exceed $6,000." *The Leader* also states that "the American newspaper-reading public generally has had no intimation of the real story" connected with the brief closing of the Scandinavian-American Bank. As the report of the failure was telegraphed all over the country and made the subject of newspaper comment it is well worth while to present the other side of the case. We summarize the essential features of the *Leader's* account of how the bank was closed and the events that followed immediately thereafter:

> On the morning of September 27, 1919, a deputy bank examiner named P. E. Halldorson suddenly appeared at the Scandinavian-American Bank at Fargo, N. D. Halldorson had been sent to Fargo at the instance of Attorney-General William Langer and Secretary of State Thomas Hall, both of whom were members of the North Dakota state banking board. The North Dakota banking board shares with the State bank examiner supervisory powers over State banks, trust companies, etc.
>
> The Scandinavian-American Bank had made large loans on farmers' notes, with post-dated Non-Partizan League checks as collateral. It had also made many other loans to individuals in no way connected with the League.
>
> Halldorson, in starting to make his examination, called upon Cashier P. R. Sherman of the bank to make the check with him. There was nearly $2,500,000 worth of collateral securities in the bank's vaults. Loans outstanding were a little more than $1,000,000. In spite of the fact that the collateral on hand amounted to between two and two and one-half times the amount of loans, Halldorson recommended that the bank be closed. A hastily called meeting of the State banking board at Bismarck ordered the closing and named Halldorson as temporary receiver.

It is explained that, under the laws of North Dakota, the State Bank Examiner is required to take charge of any bank presumed to be insolvent. The examiner, O. E. Lofthus, was absent on a trip to Florida, however, at the time the investigation of the Fargo Bank was made, which was the reason Deputy Halldorson was made receiver. The directors and stockholders of the bank immediately took steps to get in touch with the examiner. Meanwhile we read:

> They kept the telegraph-wires to Florida hot, and finally located Bank Examiner Lofthus, and told him what had happened. Lofthus returned and applied to the Supreme Court to be put in charge of the closed bank. The Supreme Court granted him permission, as under the State law the bank examiner and not the banking board has authority to take charge of any bank supposed to be insolvent, the excuse on which Langer and Hall had ordered the Scandinavian-American closed.

Examiner Lofthus, it appears, spent six days in an examination of the bank. Then a hearing on the case was held before the Supreme Court of North Dakota at Bismarck, at which Mr. Lofthus submitted an exhaustive report of his findings, concluding thus:

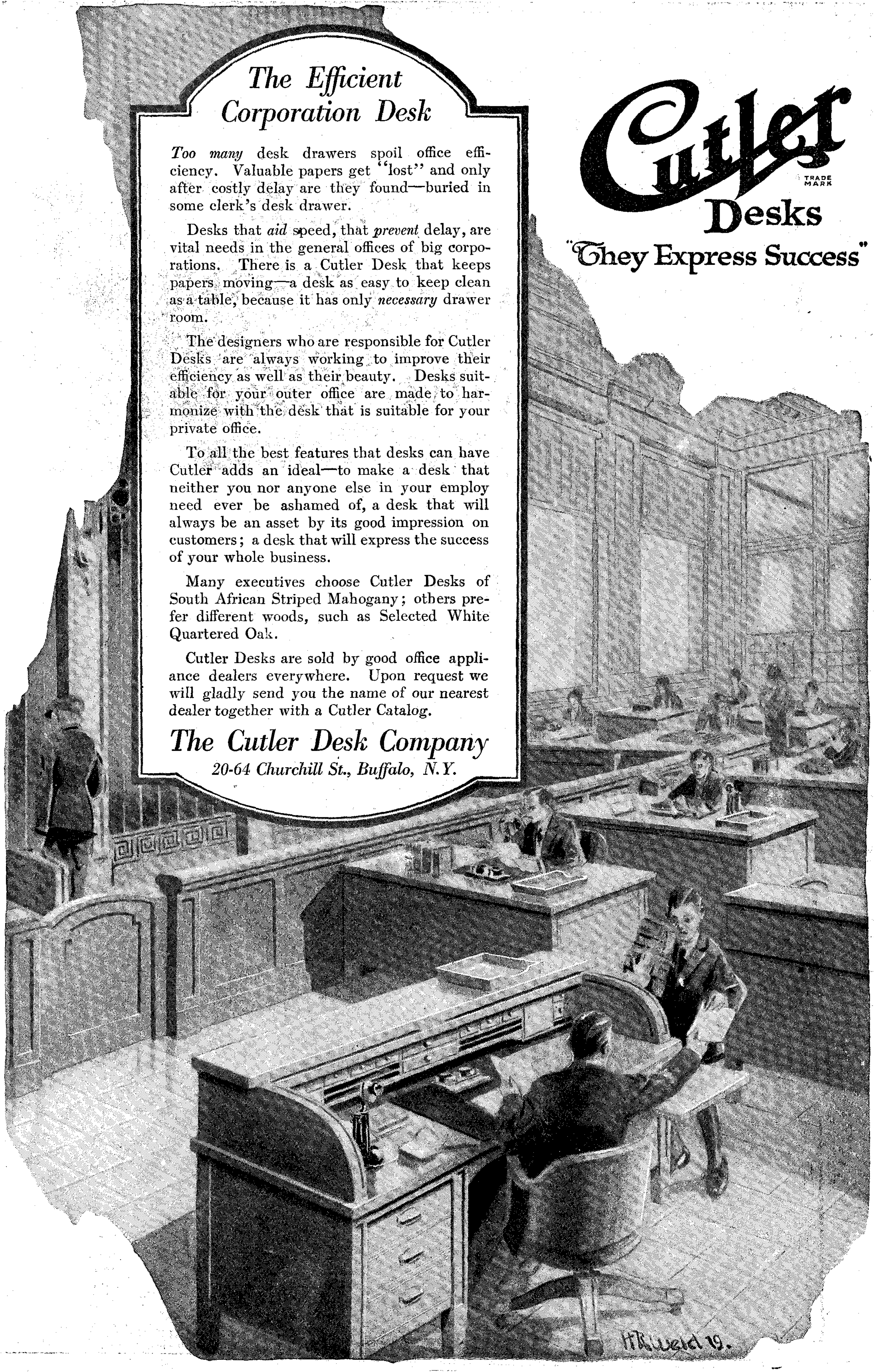
> I am satisfied this bank is not only solvent but also retains its surplus and some undivided profits. . . . The closing of the bank was unnecessary and unjustified. Considering the interests of the bank's patrons, the stockholders, the public, and the State of North Dakota, and knowing that the bank is solvent, has an excess reserve, and is in condition to resume business, it is my opinion that it should be opened and allowed to resume business.

At the conclusion of this hearing, the Supreme Court decided that the Scandinavian-American Bank was entitled to a clean bill of health, and following this decision the bank was reopened on October 25. The opinion of the court, written by Justice Bronson, is quoted in part:

> The acts of the respondents in suddenly closing this bank, practically without warning, and in installing a temporary receiver without the knowledge of the State examiner, and in suddenly causing telegrams to be sent to so-termed associated banks of said bank throughout the State and determining that certain forms of collateral held in this bank, as well as in many other banks of the State, were improper collateral and of doubtful value, has occasioned unprecedented public concern, not only in this bank, but in banks throughout the State, concerning their solvency and concerning the operation of banking laws of this State and even the credit of the State.

The court's opinion goes on to discuss the finances of the bank as follows:

> The record disclosed no specific order of the banking board that the Scandinavian-American Bank has not complied with, or was not able to comply with in a specific time. The record does not disclose any inability of the relator bank to make good



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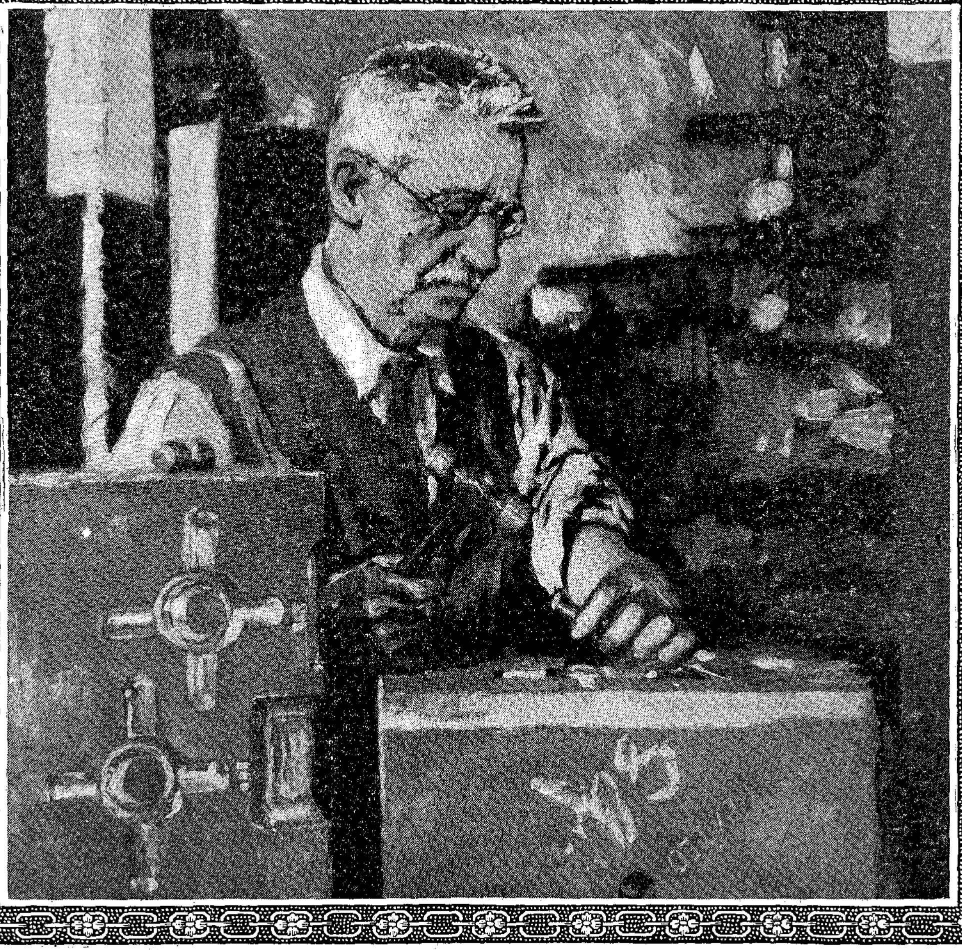

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> its reserve fund as required in accordance with the contention of the respondents. . . . . . .
>
> It is apparent that the acts and contentions of the respondents in attempting to establish by presumptive fiat that the postdated checks are of no substantial value and at one fell swoop to render practically valueless or insufficient all paper for which such postdated checks as well as other farmers' notes stand as security are not only presumptions, but without foundation in law. What was the intention of the majority of the banking board in the acts performed this court does not deem it necessary to determine. The acts themselves, however, are judged by this court. It is determined that there is such a thing as public conscience and that these acts upon the record submitted to this court were unwarranted, unreasonable, and without foundation of law.

One of the members of the Supreme Court, Justice Robinson, in addition to concurring in the general opinion, filed a separate opinion, from which we quote:

> The case presents a quarrel between the governor and his political family and it involves an attack on the farmers' Non-Partizan League and its managers because of their dealings with the bank.
>
> The bank was not insolvent and it is entirely clear that were it not for the timely action of this court, it would have been "bled white" and put out of business to the great loss of the State and the public welfare.

The closing of the Scandinavian-American Bank seems to have been regarded in some quarters as the "beginning of the end" of the power of the Non-Partizan League of North Dakota, and many newspapers expresst themselves to that effect. It was said that the farmers were becoming dissatisfied with the League. This apparently is one of the things *The Non-Partizan Leader* refers to when it says the "real story" has not reached the public. We take it from what *The Leader* says, however, that the farmers are still for the League. They gathered in great force at Fargo shortly after the bank was closed to discuss the situation. We quote:

> On October 21, 1919, farmers from all parts of North Dakota gathered at Fargo in the greatest meeting in the history of the League. They voted to increase the capital and surplus of the bank to ten times its former figure, thus making it the biggest bank in North Dakota. They brought with them their savings, in amounts ranging from a few dollars to $5,000. Until after midnight the bank was crowded, with a throng outside waiting to get in. It was a "run" sure enough—but a "run" to put money in, not to take it out. . . . . . .
>
> The day before the meeting the weather man laid a barrage of rain—and a little snow—in a thirty-mile circle, with Fargo as its center. The gumbo roads became practically impassable.
>
> "It spoils the meeting," said a few of the League's enemies. "The farmers can't get over the roads; a few will come by train, but not many."
>
> But in spite of the rain they came. Some of them slipt off of the road into the ditch, but most got through. Thousands came by train from every direction. Western Dakota farmers chartered a special train, leaving Bismarck, and got in just in time for the meeting. . . . . . .
>
> There was a Fargo band on hand to greet the visitors. But when the farmers came from the north end of the Red River valley it proved that the local music wasn't needed. The northern farmers came down with two bands of their own—one of bare-kneed kilties from Traill County and the khaki-clad band of the University of North Dakota.
>
> By ten o'clock the town was full of farmers, and muddy Henry Fords were pulling in on every road, filled with men and women wearing "We'll Stick" buttons. League headquarters were jammed so that it was impossible to move around. And in front of the Scandinavian-American Bank there was always a crowd. Early in the morning one farmer had tapped on the window and called out Bank Examiner O. E. Lofthus, who is temporarily in charge.
>
> "I am not a League member," said the farmer, "but when they start fighting farmers' banks I've got to get in the game. Here is $5,000 I want to deposit as soon as the bank is opened."
>
> There were many others who followed his example. By noon farmers had started drifting toward the Auditorium, altho the meeting was not scheduled to begin until two o'clock. At a little after one o'clock a crowd of several hundred had gathered at the Northern Pacific depot, waiting for the special train from Bismarck, with Governor Frazier and farmers from the west aboard. With bands playing and the crowd cheering an altogether impromptu parade was started. It wound around the block and then started for the Auditorium.
>
> When it got there every seat had been taken.
>
> "What are you going to do when you've got to put two gallons in a one-gallon jug?" some one said.
>
> That was the situation—7,000 farmers were trying to get into a building that had only 3,500 seats. What happened was that farmers jammed in until every available inch of standing-room was taken, except the central aisle, which was kept clear. Perhaps 1,000 more were taken care of in this manner. And that still left 2,500 on the outside, who could not possibly force their way in. They started to drift away, but before long an overflow meeting was arranged that kept going afternoon and night, and the cheers from the farmers on the outside started those on the inside to cheering too. . . . . . .
>
> Lieut.-Gov. Howard R. Wood took charge of the meeting. He introduced in succession Senator J. I. Cahill, Speaker L. L. Stair, of the North Dakota House of Representatives, and William Lemke, of the League executive committee. Then M. W. Thatcher, president of the Equitable Audit Company of Minneapolis, called upon by the stockholders of the Scandinavian-American to examine the financial affairs for that institution, was called upon for a report.
>
> Thatcher told in simple language, with exact figures to back it up, what he had found. Altho the bank-wreckers had first attempted to claim that the Scandinavian-American was below its legal reserve when it was closed, Thatcher said this was not true.
>
> "The bank should have had a reserve of $249,000 on the day it was closed," Mr. Thatcher said. "All other banks of Fargo united on October 2 in demanding cash in settlement of balances, altho in at least one case they were unwilling to give

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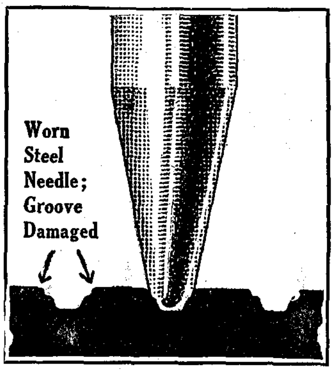
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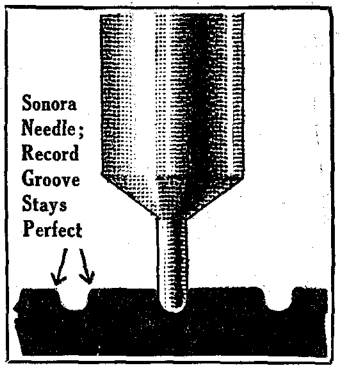
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cash to pay their own balances, but in spite of this effort to deplete the bank's reserve," Thatcher said, "it had a reserve on the day it closed of $266,000, or $17,000 more than was required."

"In a few days of its control by Bank Examiner Lofthus loans and discounts of $191,000 have been paid in," Thatcher went on. "The bank can get rid of more paper if it desires. Yesterday one bank phoned in and offered to buy $100,000 worth and offered to leave the selection of the paper to the president of the Scandinavian-American."

Owing to the work of Examiner Lofthus the bank that was pronounced "hopelessly insolvent" by the wreckers October 2 is in even better condition to-day, Thatcher pointed out.

"The bank should have a reserve of $228,000 to-day, of which $91,000 should be in cash," said Mr. Thatcher. "They have in cash $200,000. They should have a reserve with other banks of $137,000. They have $160,000.

"The Scandinavian-American bank is not only solvent, but it has its capital and surplus unimpaired and has accumulated net profits of more than $10,000."

## INTRODUCING THE MAN WHO WILL ENFORCE PROHIBITION

A MAN fifty years old, medium in build and height, with a determined chin and blue eyes stept off a train in Washington the other day, says the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and inquired his way to the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper. The man was John F. Kramer, lawyer, of Mansfield, Ohio. He had but a few days before received a telegram from Mr. Roper asking if he would accept the position of Federal Prohibition Commissioner at $7,000 per year, and, if so, to come to Washington immediately. Mr. Kramer lost no time in coming. The correspondent quotes him, both with regard to his personal feeling about his new job, and regarding wet-and-dry conditions in the United States:

"I don't know why I was picked out of the many thousands of American citizens to enforce prohibition," said Mr. Kramer to-day, "unless it was that Mr. Roper was looking for a man with strong convictions on the subject of prohibition, while at the same time not being a fanatic. Since I was twenty-one years of age I have entertained strong views on the subject of intoxication and have strong moral convictions. At the same time I don't believe I am a fanatic or crank on prohibition. My friends have never considered me as such."

This statement, as well as the general appearance of the man selected to enforce the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution, is calculated to create the belief that, while prohibition will be enforced to the limit of the law, it will be fairly enforced.

"I have no doubt in the world that this country is going to be dry," continued the Commissioner, "but the law will be fairly enforced. There are some things which should be carefully borne in mind in reference to the enforcement of prohibition.

"In the first place, the line of demarcation between the different forces interested in this matter is different from that which it has been heretofore. Heretofore the line of demarcation has been between those who favored prohibition of the liquor traffic and those who were against the prohibition of liquor traffic. From now on the line of demarcation will be between those who are in favor of obeying the law, whether their personal views are in harmony with the law or not, and those who will be ready and anxious and desirous to violate the law.

"Secondly, the great mass of American citizens are law-abiding. They may not at all times believe in a certain law, but so long as the law is upon the statute-books and written into the Constitution of our country, they feel it should be obeyed. The contrary to this general proposition is the exception and rare, and not the rule. This fact will tell mightily in the matter of getting results from the law.

"Thirdly, the matter of enforcing the law will be primarily in the hands of the local authorities, municipal, county, and State. This must ever be kept in mind and is vital if we reach the results which we ought to reach. The local authorities ought to be jealous of this right and zealous in the performance of their duty, and in most cases will be. It is only where they fail to act at all, or where they act in a careless and indifferent way, that the organization now being completed will exercise its right and take up the duties of enforcing the law. But when such conditions exist the organization will not be slow or hesitant in acting or in assuming the right and privileges placed upon it under the law."

The highest success will be attained, Mr. Kramer admits, only if the great mass of law-abiding people make their influence and power felt. He argues for the support of the public:

"They should stand solidly back of those officials who do their duty under the law. They should lend their influence and support to every agency of the county, State, and nation which has to do with the matter of enforcing the law. Obedience to law should be preached from every pulpit, taught in every schoolroom, and urged from every platform.

"I have sometimes felt that there is one danger confronting those people who are in favor of having the law enforced. It seems that our people are not given to maintaining a continued effort along any particular line of reform. They will make a great effort and secure positions of much weight and strategic importance. When these things are secured they then are apt to rest upon their oars and are in danger of losing the ground they have gained. They will form fine organizations to carry out certain work, but fail to keep the organization working. The battle for prohibition is not won. It is still on. It is true that we have secured advantageous ground, positions of great strategic importance, but these must be held and advanced positions taken. The danger here suggested can be to a great extent minimized by men in the organizations which have brought about the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution."

Commissioner Kramer is doing nothing whatever looking to the enforcement of war-time prohibition. This is because he has not had sufficient time to perfect his organization. He says, however, that on January 17, 1920, when the Constitutional Amendment becomes effective, his organization will be ready to enforce prohibition.

While Mr. Kramer will not be the head of the entire organization charged with the duty of enforcing prohibition, he will be in a position to make life miserable for violators of the law. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper is the head of the organization. But Mr. Roper will only advise with Mr. Kramer on matters of policy. Commissioner Kramer is the Federal Prohibition Commissioner for the Collector of Internal Revenue, and it will be up to him to enforce the law.

For the enforcement of national prohibition the country has been divided into ten districts, with a Federal agent at the head of each district. The number of men to be employed in each district will depend upon the nature of the district. In certain mountainous districts which invite the making of "moonshine" it will be necessary to have quite a number of men. In certain districts where there has been local prohibition for some time the force will be very small.

In addition to the ten district agents and their forces, in every State there will be a Federal director and under him a small number of inspectors. The first steps in the way of action in putting the Constitutional Amendment into effect will be with the inspectors. They will be expected to keep themselves informed as to conditions existing in the State in which they are located; to see whether manufacturers are obeying the provisions of the law; whether druggists and physicians are conforming to the provision applying to them, and whether there is illicit making or distilling.

In cases where violations are found, the local authorities are to be notified. If they fail to take action, then the Federal authorities will step in. In this way the Commissioner anticipates that the whole nation can be made dry and kept dry. Of course, a great deal depends on the moving spirit back of the more immediate enforcers of the law; in other words, upon the Commissioner himself. The correspondent supplies some personal details:

Commissioner Kramer is not a "professional prohibitionist." In other words, he is not a member of the Anti-Saloon League or any of the other prohibition organizations. He has never lobbied for prohibition. At the same time, he says, every one who knows him knew exactly where he stood on the question, and that was against liquor.

"Honest John" is what they call the Commissioner in his home town, Mansfield. There he practised law for a number of years, stood well with his fellow citizens and for four years represented them in the Ohio legislature, two years of which he was the minority leader. He also represented his county in the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912. When Mr. Kramer was announced as the First Federal Prohibition Commissioner, a friend of his in Washington was asked who he was.

"He is a lawyer, a Sunday-school teacher, an orator, a confirmed dry, but not a fanatic," was the reply. "He is a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in church-membership."

Commissioner Kramer will be fifty-one years old on February 10, next, having been born on a farm in Richland County, Ohio, in 1869. Leaving the farm at twenty, he went to the Ohio Northern University, where he obtained the bachelor

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of arts degree. He has just been elected a trustee of his *alma mater*. For seven years he was a school-teacher, being superintendent of a number of rural school systems. Then he entered the Ohio State Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1902. He opened an office in Mansfield, which he maintained until picked to fill the job of making and keeping the country bone dry.

It was during his service in the Ohio Legislature that he gained the *sobriquet* of "Honest John." He served four years in the Legislature, from 1913 to 1917, the last two years being minority, or Democratic, floor leader. He was the father of Ohio's reform election law, and after he put through that measure to prevent frauds at the ballot-box he became known as "Honest John."

Commissioner Kramer is the oldest of a family of ten. He is the father of three children, two girls and a boy. The oldest daughter and the son are now in college in Ohio. He has the reputation of being a hard worker, his friends declaring that he has never taken a vacation. It is not expected that he will take one in his new job for some time to come.

## THE DRY LAWS RUIN BUSINESS—AT THE CHICAGO MORGUE

"PRACTICALLY ruined," said Samuel L. Davis, Deputy Coroner of the Chicago Morgue, when an investigator for the Chicago *Tribune* asked him how the municipal morgue business had been affected by the prohibition laws. This particular investigator has been prying into various Chicago industries in order to find out how they have been affected by the dry régime. His visit to the Morgue, which he calls "the clearing-house for the misery of Chicago," provided "an instructive hour." Indeed, he assures us:

> You might say it was really a pleasant hour, despite the place and the topic in hand, for Sam Davis, a rosy, rounded person, radiated optimism. He rubbed his hands and he beamed and he twinkled when he jumped enthusiastically into statistics and comparisons and said that, so far as a once-abundant source of supply was concerned, business in his department of the community service was "practically ruined."
>
> "Nothing doing, you might say," he added happily—"that is, compared with the old days."
>
> "The old days," meaning all recorded time before July 1, 1919, is the way officialdom, from the patrolman on beat to the matron at the bridewell, date the routine of their affairs now when they grow reminiscent.
>
> Sam Davis is an interesting man. Fourteen years in a service presenting many squalid and horrifying aspects have neither blunted his sensibilities nor made them acute to the point of morbidity. He has maintained the decencies in dealing with a class of people who are mostly the despised and the rejected of mankind, and few of whom, when you come to think of it, are alive to thank him for kindness when he bestows it.
>
> Deputy Davis is no prohibitionist. He knows a good glass of wine as well as any man at table. The fact is stated to establish his—shall we say neutral?—atti-

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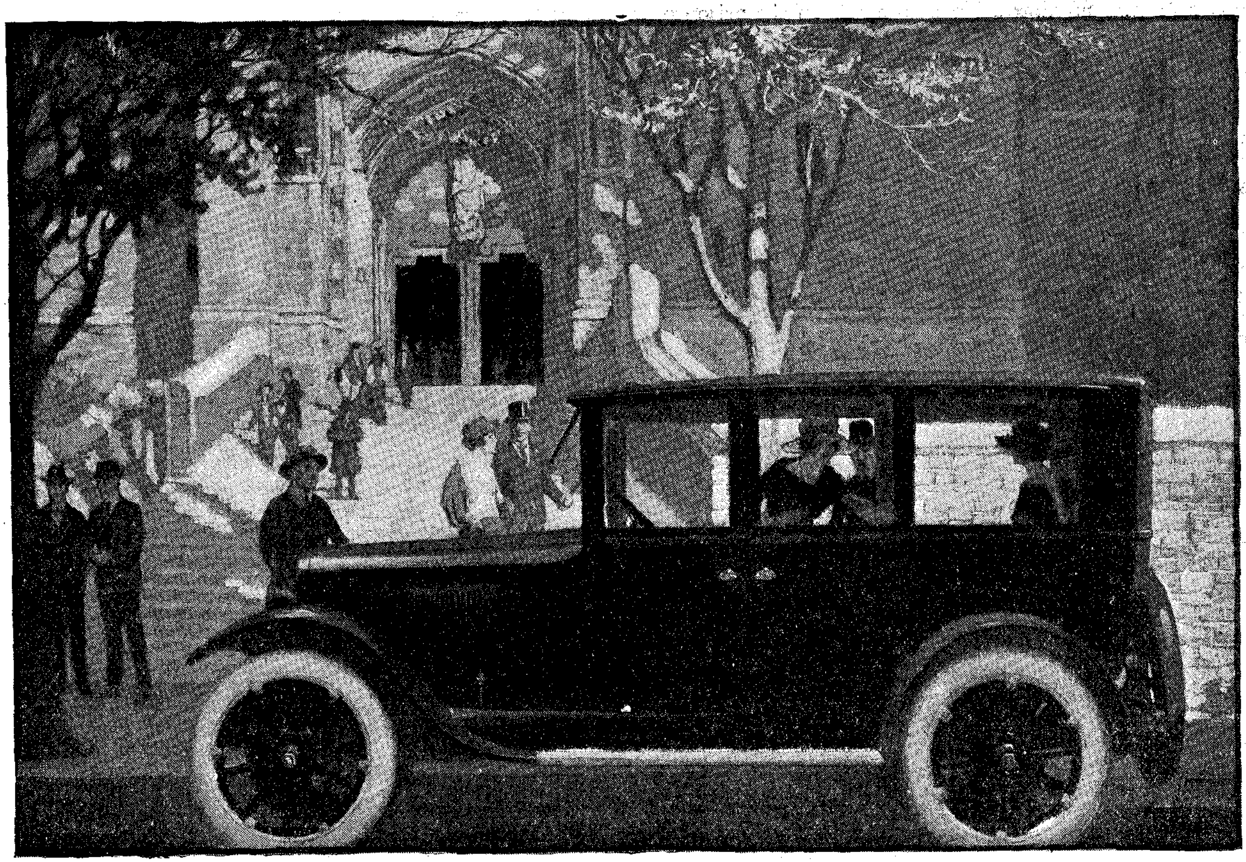

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tude in the matter of the post-June statistics at the Cook county morgue.

He is more or less in two states of mind. The receipt at the morgue during the first four days of this week of seven men dead from wood alcohol shocks him and, looking to the future, he is apprehensive of an increase in the use of narcotics when alcoholic beverages become unobtainable.

"Now, it's horrible," he began, "this slaughter of seven by wood alcohol, but it is not to be considered—in my opinion—as so much a normal manifestation of the drink evil, or its suppression, as downright murder by the sellers of stuff that blinds when it doesn't kill.

"But so far as my experience and observation in this department of the county service go, you have to kind of balance this wood-alcohol flare up with the general conditions obtaining here for the last five months. Here are some of the significant things:

"In the old days from seventy-five to eighty bodies, unclaimed, went from this little building to the potter's field about every two weeks. Now I haven't had a load for the last four weeks.

"We used to receive here from the bridewell from one to three, four, and five bodies of alcoholics a day. Since July 1 we haven't received twenty.

"From the old Canal and West Madison streets barrel-house district we used to get a body a day—body of an alcoholic or of a drunken man 'rolled,' that is, beaten up. Since July 1, we haven't had a total of five from that district. From Clark Street district we got three a week. Lately not any.

"Wagon cases have dropt off wonderfully. What we call wagon cases are men half-drunk who fall from wagons and are killed. They ran to alcoholics, those poor fellows!

"And gas cases—oh, so many of those we used to have! Fellows getting home, you know, unable to take care of themselves. Turning off the gas, and then, what with their drunken blundering, turning it on again; then dropping on the bed, and thirty-six hours later the door burst open and a dead man found. Well, our gas cases now are mostly old people.

"Street-car and steam-railroad fatalities have been decreasing for a long time through improved contrivances and greater care. You can't credit that wholly to prohibition. We are going in now for automobile fatalities—the crazy joy-rider with his store of liquor. But, as to the street-cars, it's noticeable that the fatalities are now mostly the old or the enfeebled, and nothing like as many of the tipsy as there used to be.

"In the barrel-houses and 'flops' there is far less of the fatal sickness that started with booze and ended with pneumonia. At Hogan's flop on Canal Street, where you can sleep on a warm floor for ten cents, they tell me prohibition has sent business to the dogs, and that if it doesn't improve Hogan won't be able to stand the expense of the new fire-escape the city has ordered him to put up.

"Nevertheless," concluded the rosy deputy, twinkling all over, "I hated that excuse for a wine that they gave me with my Thanksgiving dinner. It tasted like —well I suppose it's all for the best!"

Most of the other Chicago businesses investigated by this same philosophically minded investigator, we gather, show an almost equal lack of bad effects from the prevalence of so much drought as we have had so far, and as for the candy and soft-drink businesses, they thrive as never before in the history of such matters.

## HAPPY DAYS IN THE MICHIGAN PENITENTIARY

"DO not climb over wire fence or cut wire, but go to gate if you want to escape," is the sign Harry L. Hurlburt, Warden of the Michigan State Penitentiary, has posted about the brick and tile plant connected with that institution. We are told that one hundred prisoners are employed at this plant, which is eighteen miles from the prison proper, that they are without guards or keepers and sleep in a dormitory which is free from bars or other devices to prevent escape. This unique method of handling prisoners is a part of the system inaugurated by Warden Hurlburt for the government of the Michigan Penitentiary. The new system is said to have transformed "one of the most notorious, most hardened penal institutions in the United States into a huge, modern, and altogether businesslike industrial colony." Mr. Hurlburt is described by William B. Stone in the Kansas City *Post* as "not a penologist," but "just a plain, blunt mixture of Irish and English, combining the good traits of both races." When he became Warden of the prison at Jackson two years ago, that institution, we are told, was in ill repute, brought on by lack of discipline and years of bad management. The parole system was a failure because the prisoners had no incentive to "turn square," the cruelties of the old penal system still being in vogue. Mr. Hurlburt immediately set out to improve conditions—

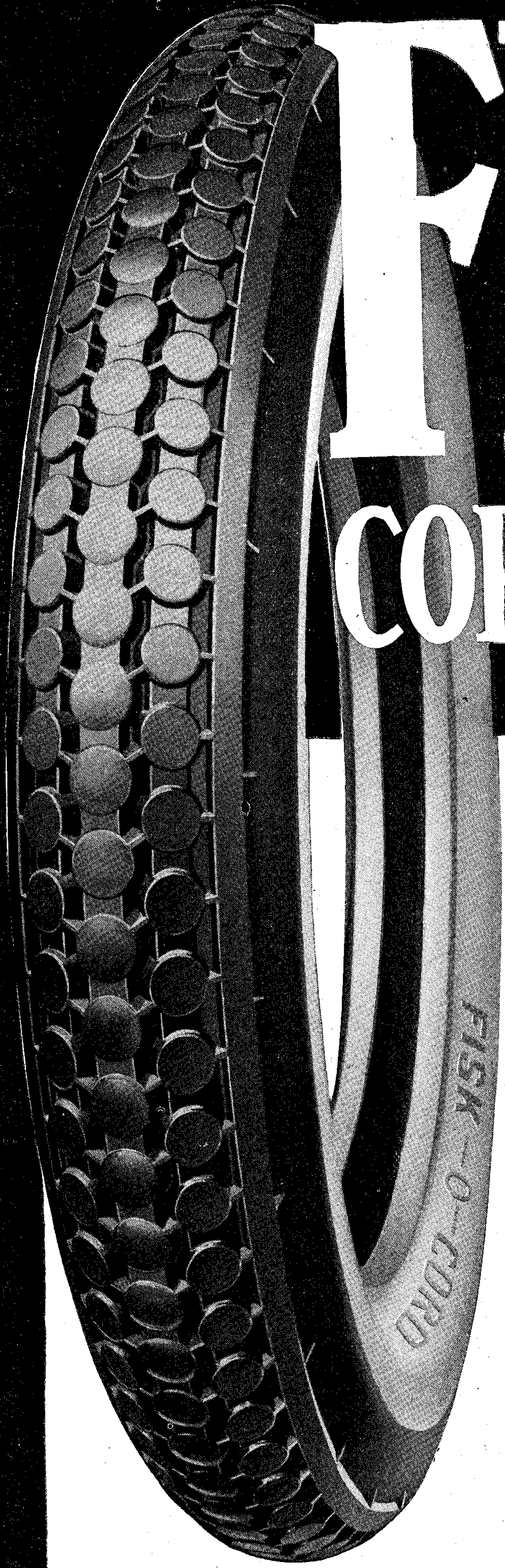
> The first step taken by him was to impregnate the entire environment of the place with his wonderful good nature and trust in his fellow beings. Then followed in quick succession abolition of the "stool-pigeon" system, that vicious arrangement whereby prisoners are rewarded for essaying the rôle of Judas; the establishment of a real honor system for the one which had previously existed in theory only. The inmates were individually assured by Warden Hurlburt that only one thing would be rewarded, and that was the manifestation to be "square," and their reward for such would take the form of parole after serving the minimum sentence. And for such behavior Hurlburt is a stickler. He is square and demands squareness from his men.
>
> "Every man that comes to me as a prisoner makes a contract with me," he said. "I absolutely forget what I may know of the dark spots in his life. It's so easy for any one to make a mistake that will lead him to prison. My mission is to help that man over the rough places of his path. But I must have his help and that aid from him comes in the form of a verbal contract entered into with me wherein he says that he will obey the rules of the institution, accept my proffers of assistance, and help me to minimize the days that he must remain there. That contract is just as sacred as any that is ever drawn. And if it is not respected by the other party, he must suffer."
>
> "What is the most severe form of punishment you have at the prison?" questioned the reporter. The answer was almost beyond belief.
>
> "Well," he smiled, "we confine a man in his cell, thus denying him the privilege of the recreation yards, and let him think over his error. They invariably see the right side."

They no longer refer to the State prison at Jackson as a penitentiary, it is said. The Warden explains that the penitentiary has been replaced by a State industrial plant. There are 1,054 inmates of whom 264 are outside "trusties," 194 of them sleeping and living outside the walls unguarded. We read further of the Warden's treatment of these men:

> Products of the prison are exhibited throughout Michigan at the State and county fairs. These exhibits are solely in charge of prisoners—usually one serving a life sentence. They are left without any form of guard. Next year Hurlburt contemplates exhibiting at the Kansas State Fair and says he will send a number of these prisoners, absolutely unguarded, to handle the showing. Further evidence of his complete confidence in his men is shown by frequent journeys to Detroit. Often he has business in that city which requires the aid of several men. He loads up a big touring-car with "lifers" and off goes the party to the city.
>
> "The first thing I do," he said, "is to fulfil the desire that may lead those men to attempt an escape. We go to a hotel, have dinner, and then probably to the theater in the evening. Then they are satisfied and I have never had one attempt to escape under those conditions. A few weeks ago I was preparing to take ten of them to Chicago with me and recheck some binder twine, but the matter was adjusted before we started."

Rehabilitation of the men, rather than their punishment, is Warden Hurlburt's aim. He says they should be prepared in prison to assume an honorable place in the world when they are given their freedom:

> "For that reason the purchase of the most expensive and modern equipment and machinery is justified. A man working with old tools can not be expected to operate modern ones when he leaves prison. Thus, we provide our men with the last word in those things.
>
> "The great work that lies before us in penology is that which keeps a man out of prison," he said. "It's all very well, and necessary, to aid him after he leaves, but so much more can be accomplished by taking hold of him before he gets there. Then is when he stands most in need and then is when he will most quickly respond to help and encouragement."
>
> Mr. Hurlburt declares that such an end is his great aim in life. When he has brought the Jackson prison to the desired condition, he plans to take up the new work now being fostered by the women of Michigan under the title of "star commonwealth." The basis of that plan deals with the boy—taking the youth who is unrestrained by parental ties and making a home for him. Farms are contemplated for this plan, farms where boys will be given a comfortable home, modern school privileges, and all the joys and pleasures that go hand in hand with the development of character.
>
> "I believe that such a scheme will do more toward minimizing our penal institutions than anything else on earth. Because we thus help them before they go to prison, not after."



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## THE FIRST COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

COL. FRANKLIN D'OLIER, of Philadelphia, first head of the American Legion, is described by his friends as a plain, substantial American business man, with no string tied to him, no political ambitions, no axes to grind, and without an "ism" except Americanism. "Thousands of his own fellow citizens in the city of Philadelphia had heard little of him until his election as National Commander," confesses the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. When they looked him up in the city directory they found he was a manufacturer of cotton yarns, in business on Third and Chestnut streets. From the brief sketch of his life contained in *The Ledger* we learn that Colonel d'Olier, after graduating from college, went to work in his father's cotton-mills as a common laborer in order to learn the business "from the ground up." When the father retired, the young man assumed charge. On the day a state of war with Germany was proclaimed, d'Olier volunteered for service, and we read of his army experience:

> Turning over his entire business to his associates, they to collect all profits save an interest on his own invested capital, and bidding good-by to his family, d'Olier went away to the Boston depot of the Quartermaster Department as a captain and delved into the business of equipping the American Army for the fray. From a business of $300,000 monthly the Boston depot leapt to $20,000,000 in ninety days.
>
> In August of 1917 he went abroad. The story has been told of how d'Olier was first put to work "pushing cars around in the railroad-yard at Nevers, France." It is true.
>
> "Ever been a sergeant's clerk?" he was asked.
>
> "No," the reply.
>
> "Ever been a quartermaster?"
>
> Again "No."
>
> "Then go out there in the yard and help move that stuff up to the front."
>
> Quietly the modest business man bent to hard manual labor, faithfully doing his bit. One day they wanted some one to take up subscriptions for the Liberty Loan. No one in particular liked the job. It was shunted over to d'Olier. He came out first with a 100 per cent. subscription, and a few days later received a personal note of congratulation from General Pershing.
>
> Put in charge of salvage work, the first undertaken by the United States Army in France, d'Olier won his spurs in short order. First at St. Pierre de Court, outside Tours, and later at Lyons, d'Olier put all his business ingenuity and energy into the reclamation of war-equipment. Millions of dollars were saved through the marvelous system that he developed. This phase of his work is a volume in itself, a romance of business as dramatic as any in the annals of American business. When it was all over d'Olier came out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Distinguished Service Medal from his own country, and an officership in the French Legion of Honor.

Colonel d'Olier was one of a committee of twenty who started the American Legion in Paris. It seems he credits the idea of such an organization entirely to Colonel Roosevelt, however, explaining that it took form while the latter lay wounded in a Paris hospital. In a recent interview, Colonel d'Olier sets out what he conceives to be the purposes of this new "100 per cent. Americanism" organization:

> He put his finger down on the preamble to the constitution of the Legion and quoted:
>
> "For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."
>
> "There you have the whole program in a nutshell," added Colonel d'Olier, who subordinates his own personality to the work of the Legion. He fights shy of the limelight; he is the very essence of self-effacement.
>
> "The American Legion is centralizing its efforts along three definite lines," he explained further.
>
> "First, we are interested in getting jobs for returned veterans, putting them back into civilian life as quickly as possible where they may be useful to society and to themselves again and taking care of all disabled men through occupational direction.
>
> "Secondly, the Legion is vitally interested in the creation and firm establishment of a military policy for the United States. There is no thought of bringing about a military autocracy. The world has had enough of Prussianism. But these men who went over there and fought for a principle are determined to make America 100 per cent. American and to make America safe for herself through the years to come. The Legion has taken no stand as to either the Treaty of Peace or the League of Nations. Its sole purpose is to foster a fixt military policy that will safeguard America.
>
> "Thirdly, and by no means least, the American Legion is determined to preserve this great United States of ours for whom these millions of men offered their lives during the war. To that end the Legion stands flat for Americanism as against all other issues, and in particular as against the enemies within our gates, who are to be opposed as vigorously as the enemy was opposed on foreign soil."

At the present time the American Legionaries find their work "cut out" for them in the matter of fighting radicalism where its purpose is to overthrow the Government. "Law and order are to be maintained," says Colonel d'Olier, and continues:

> In every community in this country Legionaries stand ready, by reason of their consent as manifested at the Minneapolis convention, to back the recognized minions of the law in every measure necessary to the maintenance of law and order and the sovereignty of our Government. They are ready for action at any time and will close ranks to keep America supreme and above and against these extremists who are seeking to overturn a government and a democracy for which thousands of brave young Americans laid down their lives.
>
> The American Legion will combat Bolshevism and radicalism all the way. The will of the men has been exprest in this direction. They have gone on record as recommending a constructive Americanism program for combating anti-American propaganda and lawlessness, and it is now up to us to translate this order with their cooperation into concrete acts. The Minneapolis convention recommended the establishment of a National Americanism committee, whose duty shall be to realize in the United States the basic ideal of this Legion of 100 per cent. Americanism, through the planning, establishment, and conduct of a continuous constructive educational system designed to combat all anti-American tendencies, activities, and propaganda; to work for the education of immigrants, prospective American citizens, and alien residents in the principles of Americanism; to inculcate the ideals of Americanism in the citizen population, particularly the basic American principle that the interests of all the people are above those of any special interest or any so-called class or section of the people; to spread throughout the people of the nation information as to the real nature and principles of American Government, and to foster the teaching of Americanism in all schools.
>
> Just plain common sense and patriotism is dealing with this all-important phase of American life at the present time. Give the people all the facts in the case; let them know the true significance of this ugly menace directed against the very foundation of our free government; educate those who do not know what America really and fearlessly stands for—and then common sense, just plain American common sense, will work out the problem of our own salvation.

Colonel d'Olier laughs at the idea that he should be charged with being a politician linked up with big business. He avers that all he knows about politics is to go out and vote at election time, and that he is acquainted with no other business than his yarn business in Philadelphia. He also scouts the idea of politics in the American Legion, stating that the motto of the organization is "policies and not politics." As for his own election as National Commander, he says he was "pushed into it" against his own desires. We read of this election:

> When the Pennsylvania Legionaries set out for the Minneapolis convention they wanted to start a boom for d'Olier. The Colonel refused to stand for it. He would not allow any wire-pulling. Nebraska wanted to trade votes, for instance. "No!" thundered d'Olier. "You fellows support Hanford MacNider, of Iowa. He's the man." On his say-so Nebraska voted for MacNider. But, nominated from the floor by a Far-Western delegate, d'Olier won the nomination on the first ballot with 366 votes of a necessary 343. At once MacNider moved to make it unanimous.
>
> "I'm trying to run this job the way I run my own business," says Colonel d'Olier. "Just plain, common sense,

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Nature's simple way to help you "be regular"

YOU never before saw bran that looks so *good* or tastes so *different* as Kellogg's Krumbled Bran.

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◆ ◆ ◆

But Kellogg's Krumbled Bran looks like what it is — a real cereal food, "krumbled" like our famous Krumbles. It has a tempting flavor, like Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes. And it is always clean and sweet and oven-fresh, for it is protected by the air-and-water-proof Kellogg "waxtite" package.

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No trouble, no bother, to get its beneficial effects. You don't have to wait till baking day, for Kellogg's Krumbled Bran is ready to eat just as it comes in the "waxtite" package. You can make splendid muffins, bread, pancakes, etc., with it, of course.

Buy a package from your grocer. Eat some Kellogg's Krumbled Bran every morning for breakfast, with milk or cream.

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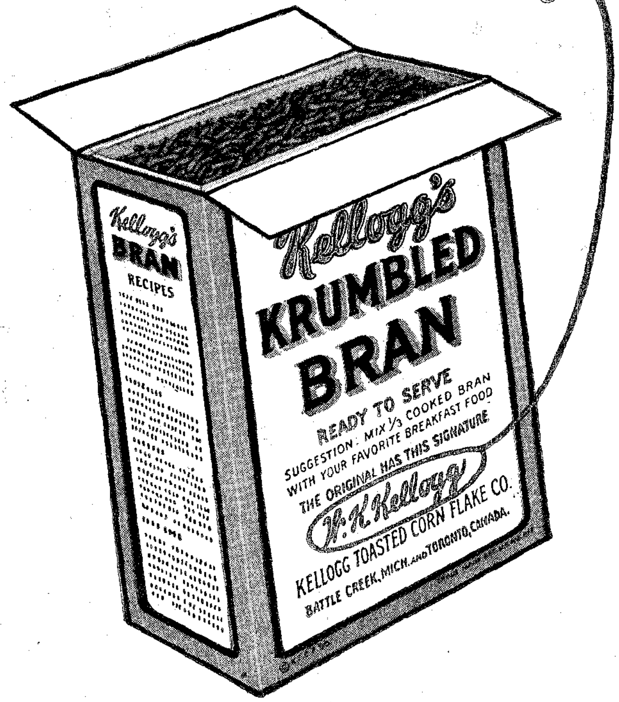
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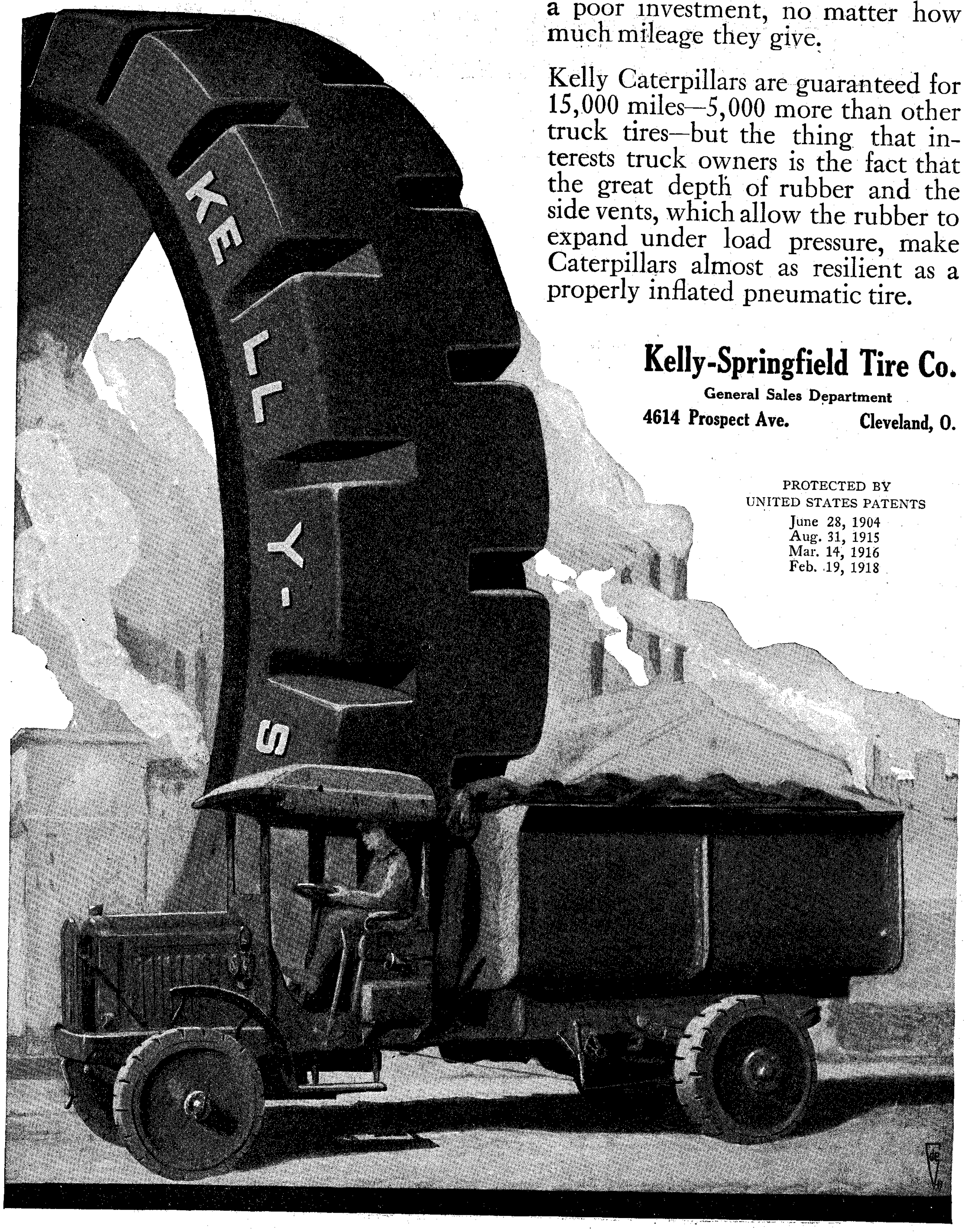

thinking clearly and playing fair. America first above everything else."

Meanwhile Colonel d'Olier serves without a cent of remuneration. He declines to accept the salary voted a National commander.

Friends of the American Legion, outside the service boys of the Army and Navy, profess to see in the election of Colonel d'Olier a healthy omen. In the selection of a clean-cut, unpretentious, yet thorough-going business man of high principle and patriotism, the American war-veteran has served notice that he will stand unflinchingly by the true principles of democracy, giving neither right nor left to one class or another, but hewing strictly to the line of common sense and justice. These friends regard the election as a real index of the way the wind is blowing in America to-day.

## FRANCE FOR PRECISION—AMERICA FOR SPEED

French industry takes its time, where American industry speeds up. But French industry has a regard for precision in detail that often puts us Americans to shame. That each nation has something to learn from the other is the opinion of Leslie Newton Hildebrand, writing in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York). A combination of American speed and French precision, he thinks, ought to be an industrial winning-card; and he believes that the American soldier, who is now familiar with both to a degree, may give effective aid in correlating them. At present there is mutual misunderstanding —in France of our hurry, and here of the Frenchman's objection to new ideas and methods. Our own men looked at first on the French ways of doing things with something very like contempt. Writes Mr. Hildebrand:

> "What can I learn in this country?" was often the contemptuously asked question of the American soldier who read on a bulletin-board in a Red-Cross recreation hut an announcement of an educational tour to visit some of the various industries of France. Visits to industrial centers and manufacturing plants were fostered by the American Red Cross after the signing of the armistice with the joint purpose of giving education and recreation to the American soldier. . . . . .
>
> Altho France is essentially a farming country, manufacturing and industrial activity forms a large part of the business of France. In the wine-growing country of southern France, farming and manufacturing go hand in hand, and each big estate has its vineyard and its factory.
>
> Here the American soldier found machinery made in the United States furnishing the power to press the juice from the grapes and later to bottle them ready for storage or shipment. What the American could not understand was the up-to-date machinery making the wine, and the slow, lumbering oxen doing the plowing. This, the overseer would explain, was due to the fact that the peasants insisted on employing the methods used by their great-grandfathers, and a shift to horses, much less to tractors, would cause all of the workmen to leave and go to some near-by farm where they could work in the same manner they always had.
>
> That much of this prejudice against changing old methods will be overcome by the reconstruction which necessarily follows the war is the opinion of many far-sighted Frenchmen. French business men realize that in reestablishing the devastated regions, the most efficient machinery must be used, and there will be no opportunity to go back to many time-honored but less productive methods.
>
> The wine-industry was not the only industry the American soldier found in France. Many trips were made to Lyons to visit the big silk-factories known throughout the world. To the casual visitor unfamiliar with manufacturing methods these trips were interesting because of the fame of the plants. The man with a knowledge of machinery, on the other hand, found in them dozens of ideas of which he made mental note for reference when he returned to the United States.
>
> True, the speed of the American factory was lacking. Two hours for dinner seemed to the practical American like a waste of time. But overlooking this, the soldier saw, at each turn, the French regard for efficiency and minutest detail in each part of the great factories.
>
> Dijon has an establishment that illustrates the French business characteristics. Going under an archway, through heavy, bolted doors, and along a courtyard, one may find a book-printing house. The building looks like a medieval mansion kept in good repair, perhaps for the benefit of the tourist. Inside is one of the most up-to-date printing and bookbinding establishments in France. The proprietor, who speaks both French and English, explained to American visitors that this establishment was founded by his great-grandfather. Later his grandfather conducted the place, then his father, and now he, a middle-aged man, is training his son as his successor. The machinery as it wore out had been replaced with new material, and none but the latest designs of machines could be found in the shop, yet the building had not been changed since the plant was established more than a century ago.

Here again, says Mr. Hildebrand, the American found some things to wonder at, as well as some to praise. Why the front door should be locked was unexplainable to the soldier who was used to business methods of the United States. When he was finally shown into the office he wondered if he had made a mistake and drifted into the drawing-room of the proprietor's home. But when the soldier had inspected the plant and the products he was forced to admit that this method of doing business was successful, in France, at least. He goes on:

> Altho millions of dollars' worth of machinery was destroyed by the German invasion of northern France, at least one industry is still intact. Pont-à-Mousson, before the war, claimed to produce more lead pipe than any other city in the world. When the German Army obtained a foothold on three sides of the city, the inhabitants were ordered to leave. Both armies, hoping to keep the town undamaged for themselves, kept their soldiers out, and thus saved the town from shelling. When the armistice was signed, this town remained, surrounded by ruins, undamaged except for a stray shell here and there.
>
> Other factory towns of this region were not so fortunate. Millions of dollars will

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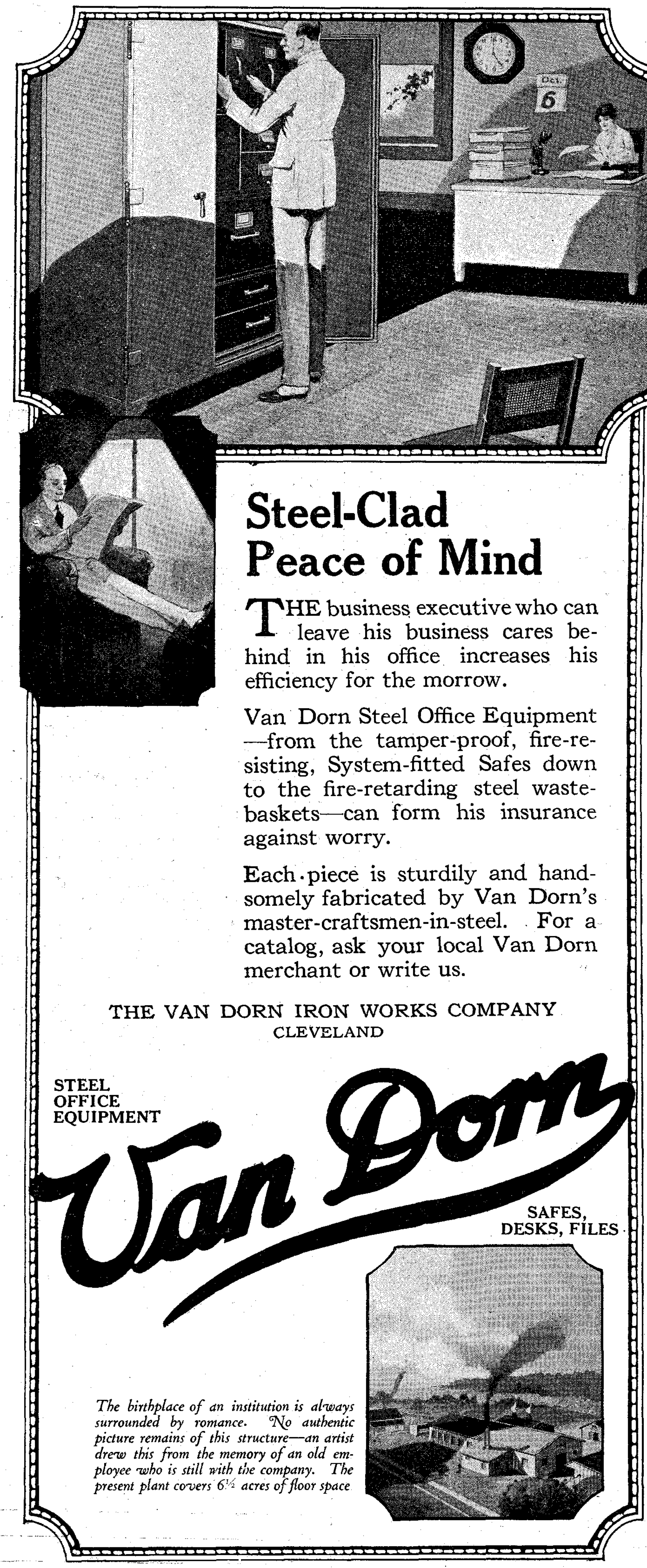

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be necessary to replace the machinery destroyed and carried away by the German Army. France, according to many French business men, must obtain this machinery from the United States. France can not produce it quickly enough, neither can England. The American Red Cross is greatly assisting France in this respect, having authorized an expenditure of 87,000 francs on machinery to harvest the crops in the liberated areas.

The Frenchman can not understand the American's haste any more than the American can understand the dislike of the French to change existing manners and customs. Perhaps the American dough-boy, with his knowledge of French business methods gained on Red-Cross educational trips and his knowledge of the French temperament procured by months of living in French environment, will help correlate the American business speed and French precision.

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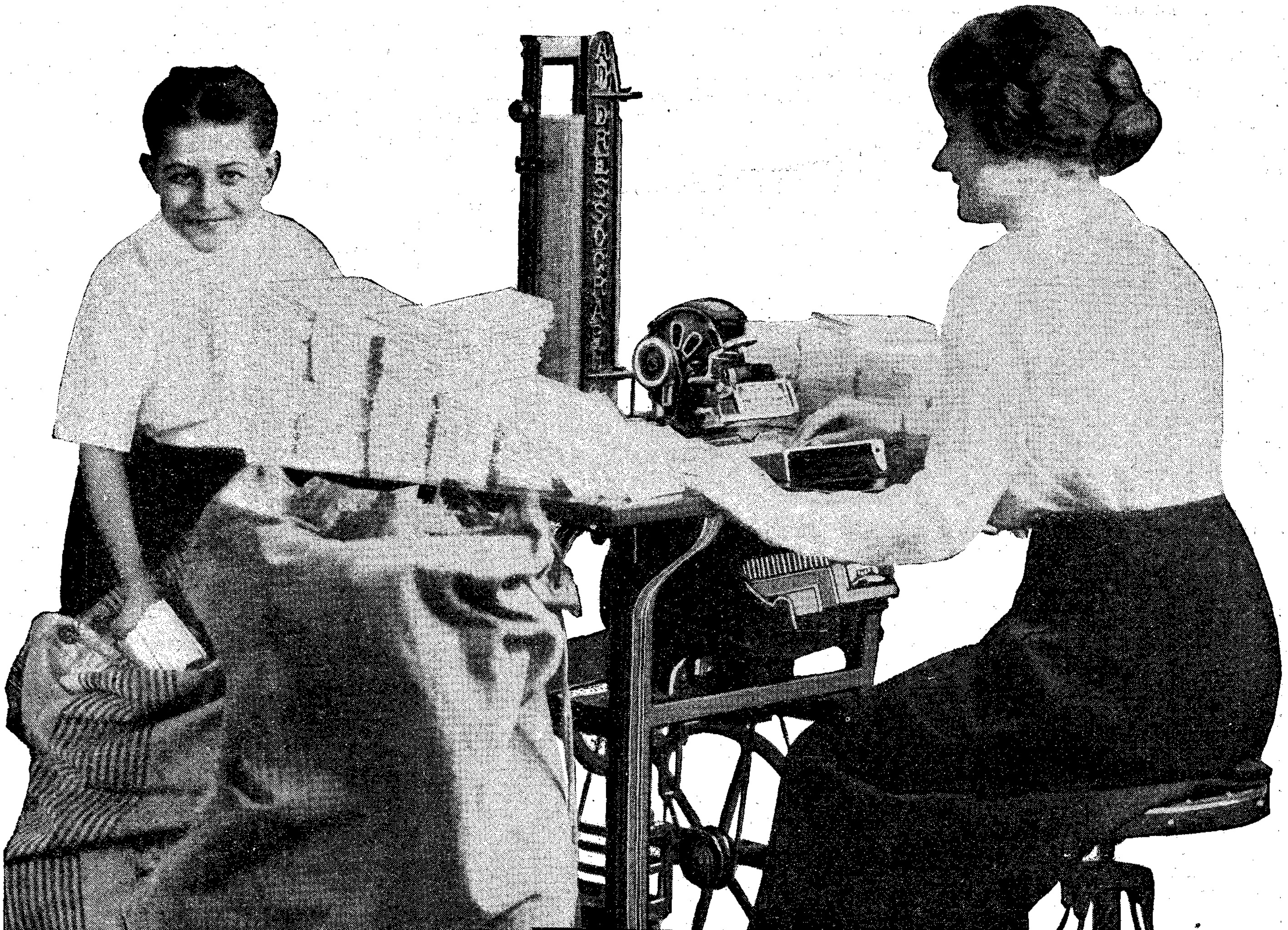
## CHINA'S VALUABLE HUMAN-HAIR CROP

THE Chinaman may be short of whiskers, but he is long of hair—so long, in fact, that we are told China is the greatest hair-supplying country in the world. In 1917, says Peter S. Jowe in *Millard's Review* (Shanghai) China's hair-exports amounted to five hundred thousand dollars. The hair is exported to America and Europe, where most of it is used for camouflage purposes, while the rest is made up into blankets. It appears that much of the hair-crop does a deal of traveling before it reaches the ultimate consumer, being first sent to America or Europe to be cleaned and dyed and then returned to China, where deft fingers weave it into nets, in which form it is shipped out of the country of its origin to be finally placed on sale in American and European shops. Says Mr. Jowe:

> That China supplies most of the human hair in the world is simply what we would expect from the peculiar conditions and circumstances in this country. The immensity of her population and the customs of her people contribute to her supplying capacity in this line.
>
> China has a population of four hundred million people, of which the males, females, and children are all important factors in the supply. In the Tsing dynasty, the supply of hair in the country was much greater because of the existence of so many cue-bearing males. To-day the supply has been cut down by the removal of cues.
>
> Before the Manchus came to direct the destiny of China, the cue was unknown to the Chinese people. Nearly three hundred years ago, the Manchu people imported into this land the cue-bearing habit for all males. Very soon, this imported custom, awkward and indecent as the cues are, was universally adopted by the Chinese.
>
> The way by which hairs are gathered from cue-bearing persons is interesting. They are not cut from the head, nor are they abstracted from the cues. They are obtained from the dirty and waste hair in the barber-shops. And is something like this: people having cues must dress them once a day or in two or three days in order to keep them clean. They see a barber in the shop or street, and have their hair drest and cues braided. The cues are untied, combed, brushed, and finally braided. Through this dressing process, many hairs



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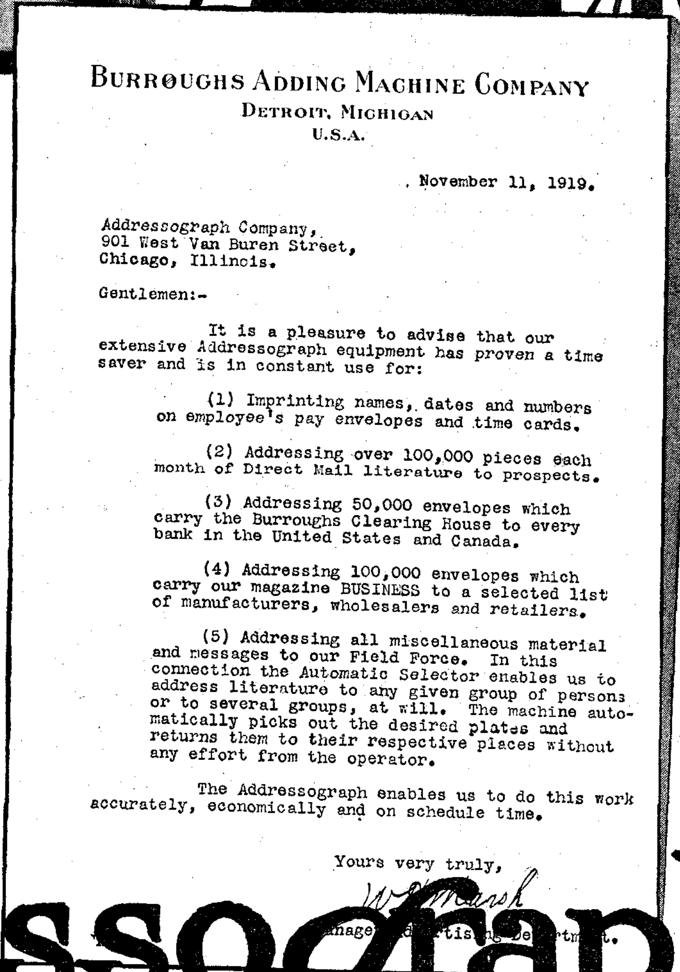

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(3)

get loose and drop. These are laid aside and preserved. Little by little large quantities are accumulated by the barbers. The hair-merchants take them, assort them into different lengths by patient combing, washing, and cleansing. Sometimes, hair-bundles as long as five feet are prepared in this way.

The destiny of cues was practically ended by the Revolution of 1911, when the cue-cutting cry spontaneously resounded in all parts of the country. The Chinese people decided to do away with their cues just as they did with Manchu rule. This movement gave the hair-industry a great momentary boost, but naturally cut the future supply.

To-day the chief source of hair-supply is from women and the remnant of the cue-bearing men. The latter class are those country folk in the remote places in the north and in the inland, and those soldiers under the leadership of conservative officials. Another source is from the cues cut and preserved by the owners as heir—or hair—looms.

With the source of supply greatly curtailed, the prices of human hair have advanced considerably. The following is the approximate present quotations on hair; 30 to 40 inches, $600 per picul; 20 to 30 inches, $160; 18 to 20 inches, $80; 12 to 16 inches, $60; and 5 to 10 inches, $48. Even at these high prices it is almost impossible to obtain stocks of any large size.

Human hair is used to a small extent in China. It is used for ornamental purposes by women in the form of so-called "false hair" and wigs. It is also used by actors for their equipment in performing ancient dramas. Chinese hair is black, straight, and coarse. Compared with Chinese bristles and horsehair, of course human hair is of superior quality. It is very elastic and a single thread of hair can sustain a strain of 178 grams, according to an authority. It is best suited for making fabrics.

## MATRIMONY IS BLEACHING OUT THE AMERICAN RED MAN

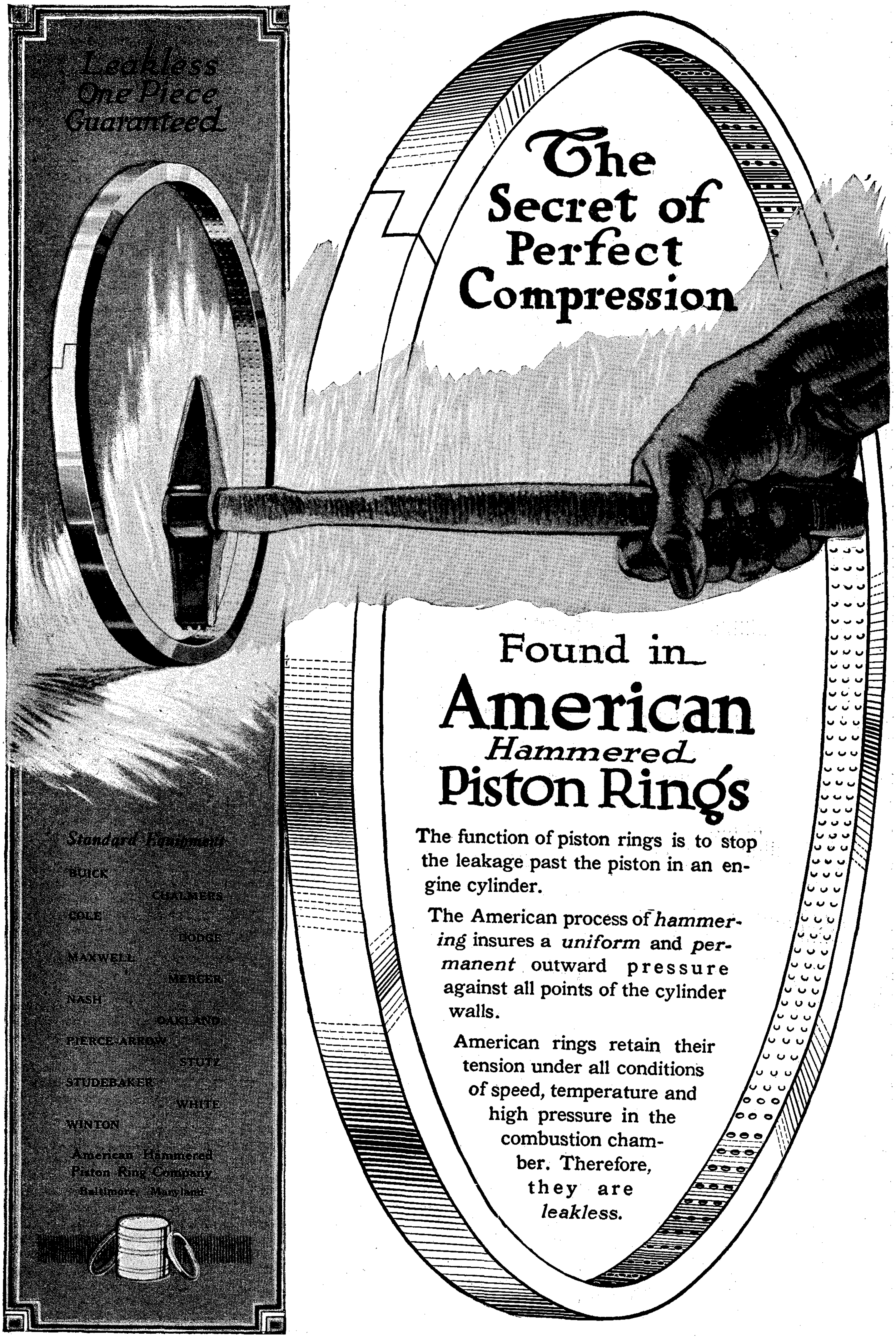
NOT fire-water, nor civilization, nor any of the commonly accepted troubles to which the poor Indian is subject are so dangerous to his continued existence as matrimony. The simple fact is, the red man is being married off the face of the earth. In a few more generations the genuine red man of romance and history will have practically disappeared. His descendants will be but a pale pink or bronzy hue at best.

This, in general, is the prediction of Mr. Frank La Flesche, who is an Omaha Sioux Indian, three-quarters full-blooded, and even more fully educated. He is at present an ethnologist in the employ of the Smithsonian Institution. The doom of the red man has been pronounced before, admits Frederic J. Haskin, who presents Mr. La Flesche's views in a recent issue of the Arkansas *Gazette*. We read apropos of the doom and the white man's efforts to accelerate it:

> For about two and a half centuries our ancestors worked hard trying to exterminate him with rifles, knives, and axes. It was freely predicted that he would soon be extinct. But he survived in considerable numbers and had to be put on reservations. He was zealously poisoned with bad whisky by illicit traders, new and deadly disease-germs were planted in his system, and he was sent to climates which did not agree with him. The best authorities said he was doomed. But when it came to a count of noses, it was found that there were still a good many Indians left. The doomed red man to-day numbers over a third of a million, and it is doubtful whether there were ever many more than a million within what is now the United States.
>
> Now a new peril has beset these survivors, in the form of matrimony. The Indian has survived the white man's warfare, his whisky and his diseases, but when it comes to the white man's (or rather the white woman's) marriage, he is helpless. His proud aboriginal blood is rapidly being so mixed that soon it will take an expert to detect its presence.
>
> Intermarriage between the white man and the red woman is, of course, a thing of long standing. Captain John Smith and Pocahontas started the game, providing a fashionable precedent. Since then many thousands of white men have married Indian women, producing a large race of half-breeds who are always treacherous villains in literature and generally pretty good farmers in real life.
>
> But as long as the Indian man continued to prefer the Indian woman, the aboriginal blood was safe. Real Indian children continued to be produced in fair numbers. The thing which has doomed the red man is his growing tendency to marry the white woman.
>
> As soon as an Indian can prove his fitness for full citizenship, he is given an allotment of the tribal lands and the tribal money, and is turned loose from the reservation as an American citizen, free to go and come as he pleases, to buy, sell, marry, vote, make speeches, drink soda pop, and exercise all the other priceless prerogatives of American freedom.
>
> Now this newly made citizen is seldom poor, and often he is rich; for, as every one knows, many of the tribes own rich oil and mineral lands, as well as farms. There has never been a strong social prejudice against the Indian in this country. On the other hand, Indian blood is usually considered a thing to boast of, as witness the number of young descendants of Pocahontas which are to be met with.
>
> Therefore, a young Indian buck who is a citizen of the United States, and a very substantial citizen at that, is recognized by the American girl as her natural prey. Poor Lo stood off the white man for a couple of centuries, but now he is up against the more deadly half of the species. He is being conquered almost without a struggle.

There are some Indians, according to Mr. La Flesche, who prefer to marry in their own race, but many of the young men are frankly eager to obtain white wives, and most of them succeed. At the same time the wealthy young Indian woman is attractive to the white man. And so, we are told:

> In many sections where Indians make up a considerable part of the community, intermarriage has become almost more common than marriage within the separate races.
>
> And the half-breed is emphatically no longer an Indian. He may look a good deal like one, but he doesn't feel like one. He abandons completely the traditions, superstitions, and customs of the tribe. When it thunders he no longer thinks that the Great Spirit is thumping around on the roof of the heavens, but he hopes it will not rain and spoil his new derby.
>
> And he again will marry a white woman or a mixed blood in all probability. Thus the process of absorption goes rapidly forward. Of course, there are whole tribes that still live on their reservations and keep their blood reasonably pure. These will resist absorption for a long time. The ten thousand Navajos in New Mexico and Arizona, for example, will remain Navajos for many generations. Of other tribes there will not be a full-blooded specimen left in three or four generations. But whether the process is fast or slow, it is sure.
>
> Mr. La Flesche believes that this infusion of Indian blood is a good thing. He says that the people of mixed blood are generally a people of excellent qualities.
>
> The Indian who is given his allotment and turned loose to shift for himself usually succeeds fairly well, according to Mr. La Flesche. He says that the Indian has not the white man's business ability, but that he usually has sense enough to hold onto his land and farm it. It is generally the educated Indian, he says, who is cheated. This individual often thinks he is a match for the white man because he has the same training, and he often loses his wealth as a result. The ignorant Indian knows he will be cheated if he ventures upon the perils of business, so he sticks to his land and plants corn.
>
> Mr. La Flesche believes that the Indian's great lack is power of organization. The Indian is intelligent and often has the highest qualities of character, but he can not form an elaborate plan and carry it out. That, in the opinion of Mr. La Flesche, is the reason he was defeated by the white man. The Indian held the white man east of the Mississippi for two centuries. He would be holding him there yet, and the advance of civilization would have been delayed for centuries, if the Indians had been able to combine under one leader, Mr. La Flesche thinks. He does not regret the defeat of the Indian, however, nor his impending disappearance as a distinct race. He thinks both were inevitable, and that the Indian fulfils his destiny by infusing his aboriginal blood with its distinctive qualities of mind and character, into the blood of the American people.
>
> Mr. La Flesche has had a picturesque career. He was born in the Omaha tribe about 1860, when it lived on a reservation, but still lived in the aboriginal way, hunting buffalo and trapping. In 1875, as a boy of fifteen, he was sent out as a runner to locate herds of buffalo, and succeeded in finding a herd after traveling a hundred miles in eighteen hours on foot. That was the last buffalo-hunt of his tribe.
>
> Several years later Mr. La Flesche was called upon to act as an interpreter before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, which was investigating some injustices done the Ponka tribe. Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, became interested in the young Indian and secured him a position as copyist in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. La Flesche remained there many years, adjusting himself with some difficulty to the humdrum life of civilization.
>
> While employed in the Indian Office, he became interested in studying the history, religion, and folklore of his tribe, the Omahas, and collected a great amount of material on the subject. The merit of this work was recognized by the Smithsonian, which published Mr. La Flesche's researches, and employed him to do a



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The function of piston rings is to stop the leakage past the piston in an engine cylinder.

The American process of *hammering* insures a *uniform* and *permanent* outward pressure against all points of the cylinder walls.

American rings retain their tension under all conditions of speed, temperature and high pressure in the combustion chamber. Therefore, they are *leakless.*

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Piston Ring Company
Baltimore, Maryland

similar work for the Osage Indians. Upon this he is still engaged. His knowledge of the language and the great confidence which the Indians have in him, qualify him exceptionally for the work. He says that of the 2,100 Osage Indians there are only 500 of pure blood, and that in a few more generations it would be impossible to gather the story of aboriginal life which he is now writing.

---

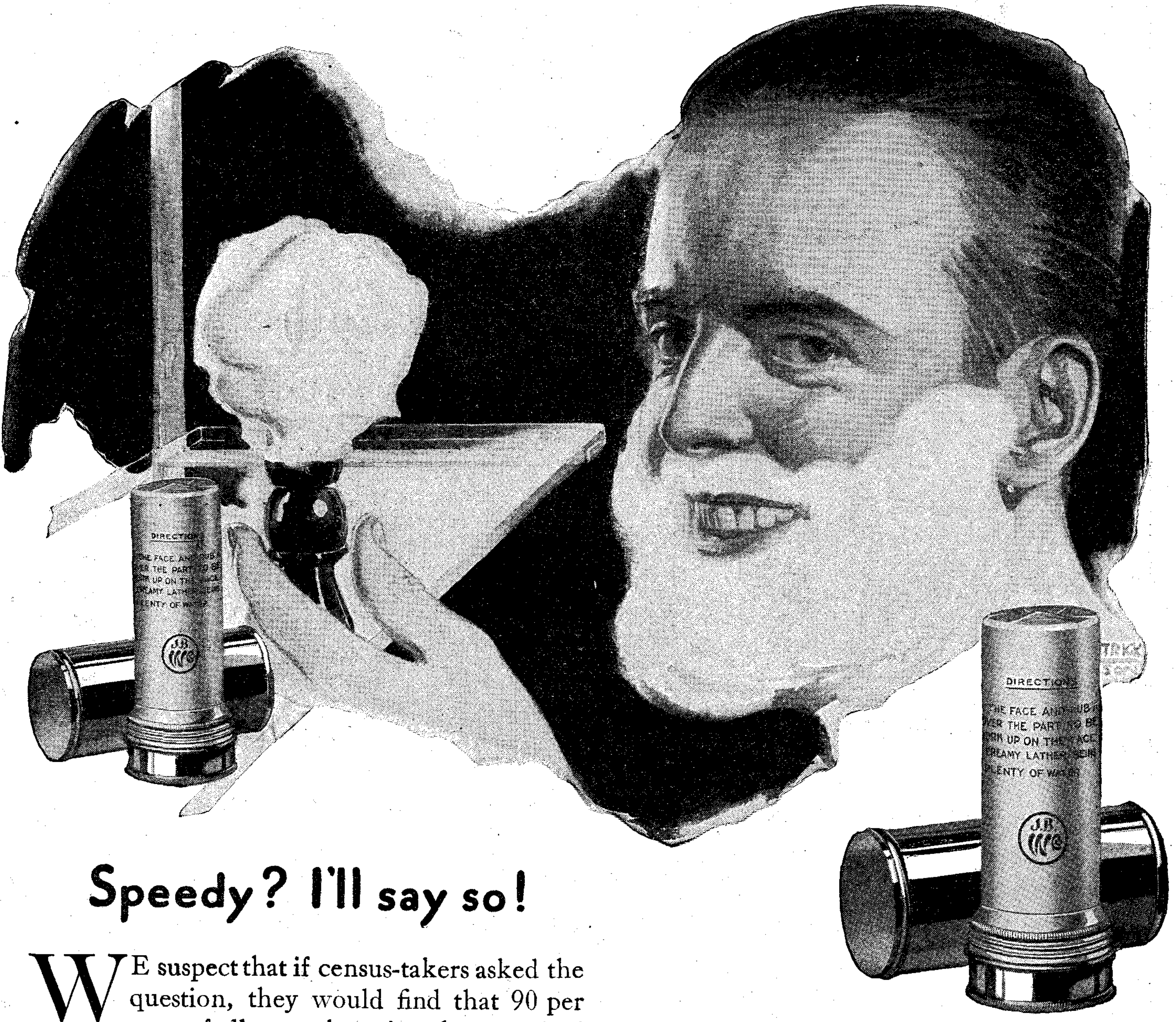
## WHITE BOLSHEVISM VIES WITH RED AT BUDAPEST

THE common, or "Red," variety of Bolshevism in Budapest was followed by a new and equally unattractive sort, still more or less active there, which a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* (Manchester, England) refers to as "White" Bolshevism. For Bolshevism is a much-abused word, according to this investigator of its activities in the Hungarian capital, but if we are to give it any meaning at all, "it should mean something like 'rush tactics' on the part of an extremist minority; their arbitrary seizure of power by what the French call a '*coup*' and the Germans a '*Putsch*'; their retention of power by an armed pretorian guard; their suppression of all opinion in press or public assembly, save that which they favor; their use of terrorism to prevent counter-movements; in short, their imposition of themselves and their fanaticism upon the helpless body of citizens by force, terrorism, and an exclusive propaganda." Accepting this definition as founded on the facts of Bolshevism as it has exprest itself in Russia, and is struggling to express itself in most other countries, it is obvious that there can be two forms of Bolshevism—one of the extreme Radicals and one of the extreme Conservatives. Hungary has had to suffer both, according to the correspondent, who devotes some columns of spirited description to the latest outburst. He writes, under date of October 10:

> From a Red Bolshevism she has tumbled into a White Bolshevism—or rather has been thrust, for she had nearly stumbled to her feet again after Bela Kun's fall and recovered stability when our Roumanian allies entered and sent her reeling to the other extreme. Of the two Bolshevisms the second is the worst, partly because it comes later and accumulates its miseries upon those which went before, partly because it lacks any ideal and is purposeless, vindictive, and, by trustworthy evidence, far crueler than its predecessor.
>
> Stefan Friedrich is the figurehead of this White Bolshevism; one can not say it is Lenine or Bela Kun, because he is a man of too small caliber for such a comparison. He is the owner of a small repairing works, has no fixt political views, and was unheard of before the first revolution. Since then he has boxed the political compass, has coquetted with Socialism, played second string to the Radical Revolutionary Karolyi, and finally thrown in his lot with extreme reaction. He will turn again whenever a favorable wind promises to fill his sails toward personal success. His one large characteristic is a megalomaniac ambition. Personally he has some attractiveness—*i.e.*, youth (he is only thirty-five), breeziness, and a bland audacity that sticks at nothing.
>
> His chance came with the coming of the Roumanians. He reviewed the situation and saw that there were forces to be exploited. First there was the officer class, swelled to enormous size by the war, but still impregnated with the old bullying, militarist tradition. Then there was the enormous army of dispossest officials of the old régime, many of them of the worst type—spies, detectives, former police, and the like. Over and above this particular section, thirsting for revenge, there was a general class hatred that provided a favorable environment.
>
> Exploitation of these evil forces of rancor and fanaticism was easy. The Roumanians had disarmed the remaining workers' battalions, which had kept excellent order in this city. As for the country outside Budapest, the mass of the peasantry would be likely to remain inert, but there were the clergy, who might be relied upon to launch a crusade, and the gentry, who could be trusted to use their recovered strength with a barbaric fury in consonance with the barbaric pro-medieval traditions of life and dress that this extraordinary class loves to cherish. Friedrich determined to let loose all these dangerous animosities. He had picked up a few hints on practical politics from the Bolsheviki, which he intended to apply. It might be bad for Hungary, but it would be good for Friedrich.
>
> His *coup* was easy. A handful of officers, armed with the consent of the Roumanians, raided the Government House and compelled the resignation of the Cabinet at the point of the sword. Then Friedrich appeared as self-appointed Prime Minister, with the Archduke Joseph as self-appointed "Governor." Not that Friedrich is really attached to the Hapsburgs or a monarchist by conviction, but a Hapsburg lay figure and other stage-properties were required to satisfy the simple faith of the officer class, which (like that of Germany) feels bound by its former oath of allegiance, and also the yearning of the Church in Austria-Hungary for a Hapsburg restoration.
>
> In an interview the Archduke made it quite clear that he was only a "warming-pan" for the ex-Emperor, whom he still regarded as the legitimate King of Hungary. The counter-revolution, he said, had put the clock back to the point at which it stood before the first revolution. Friedrich was more reticent. He knew the Hapsburg plan would not work for long. But for the time being it served his purpose.
>
> The Terror immediately followed. An order was placarded by the Roumanians as they advanced instructing the population to report all Bolsheviki. This was taken advantage of by the White elements, and a general denunciation began. All that one had to do was to go up to a Roumanian soldier, point out somebody you disliked, and say the word "Bolshevik." The jails at once began to fill. In a few days they were overpacked.
>
> No one was safe. A chance expression of even moderately Liberal opinion, a personal difference, was enough to bring the quietest, most respectable, least Bolshevik-minded man into prison, where he would have to wait for weeks without trial, and probably be grossly mishandled. A Communist need expect no favor and no mercy.
>
> In eastern and southeastern Europe reaction always turns to anti-Semitism—why it would take too long to explain. At all events, it is not that Communism has anything really Jewish about it. The Jews of Hungary are not proletarian. On the contrary, they are—they monopolize almost—the *bourgeoisie*, the merchants, bankers, traders. But Communist-hunting took on the character of Jew-baiting, a sport in which the Roumanian soldiery joined heartily.

Hungarian officers and Catholic students headed the patrols of dusky, unkempt, unwashed, undisciplined Roumanians in their brutal house-searching. The correspondent refers to "interminable processions of arrested men being hauled to prison under armed escorts." The Jews who had been especially prominent in the "Red" Bolshevistic outburst naturally suffered under the reign of this "White" Bolshevism. We read:

> One became almost used to the anguished cries of men being battered and to the sight of bandaged heads, when at length the release of the innocent—*i.e.*, non-Communists and non-Jews—began. There was an orgy of flogging. Trams were stopt by Catholic students wearing the White Cross of "Awakened Hungary" and Roumanians; any one of Jewish appearance was cudgeled and chased through the streets. Prisoners were beaten unmercifully at the jails. Even in the police courts judges, officers, police, and public threw aside all pretense of decency and belabored the men, bowed, helpless, and already blood-stained, standing in the dock.
>
> This terrorism was deliberate. The extreme White elements founded even a kind of Mafia. It had, and has, its agents and detectives everywhere, its secret judgments, its denunciations, even its own sentences of death, which were served upon people, and had their terrorist effect even if they were not carried out. In particular, a watch was kept upon strangers from Entente countries. Only the "right sort" of people mixed with British and American officers. A man with whom you were talking to-day might be in prison to-morrow, or might refuse even to nod to you in the streets before he had been warned.
>
> Politicians, *bourgeois*, and Socialist leaders frankly confessed their fear to me. It was easy enough to die for one's country; death was a simple matter; but to be beaten and tortured—that they confessed they were not prepared to face—that they assured me would be the consequence if they came into the open against Friedrich and tried to form a government. Naturally, when Roumanian cavalrymen ride through the public streets of a city with a prisoner between them tied by a noose, and, as they ride, kick him horribly, the sight is calculated to shake the nerves of the citizens.
>
> In the country outside Budapest the terror was much worse. Here I had to depend chiefly upon hearsay and upon private reports, as it was impossible to leave the city. The "gentry," a remarkable class of which Hungary would be well rid and which has no parallel in any other cultured country, took the law into their own hands. It was a lynch law. Communists and Jews were hunted down, tried, and hanged. Cruelties of the worst kind are alleged against the White officers. This terror, which still continues, seems to have been at its worst in the neighborhood of the Platten See, some sixty miles southwest of Budapest. The Government itself admits "excesses." In



## Speedy? I'll say so!

WE suspect that if census-takers asked the question, they would find that 90 per cent of all men shave in a hurry. And that the speedier a man shaves, the more likely he is to use Williams'. Originally, in 1840, the reputation of Williams' was made by the rich, creamy lather and the velvety smoothness which it lent to the shave. That reputation has lasted and strengthened for 79 years. But generation by generation men have come to learn also that Williams' makes the shave speedier, first—because the lather comes so quickly, and second—because it does not dry on the face and one application generally lasts all through the shave.

The convenient Holder-Top stick is one of the four speedy ways to get the famous Williams' lather.

Williams
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After the shave you will enjoy the comforting touch of Williams' Talc. Send 4c for a trial size of either the Violet, Carnation, English Lilac or Rose.

**Your choice of four forms**

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Shaving Powder

Send 20c in stamps for trial sizes of all four forms, then decide which you prefer. Or send 6c in stamps for any one.

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If you prefer to use a shaving cup, as many still do, ask your dealer for Williams' Mug Shaving Soap or Williams' Barber Soap.

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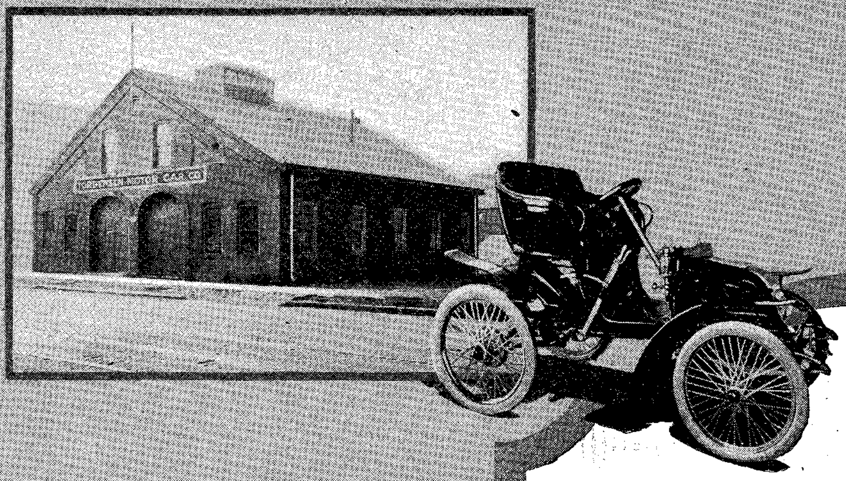

EIGHTEEN
YEARS OF

# GROWTH

In 1901 an idea was worked out in the little factory shown above. This idea was that the engine power of a truck should be delivered close to the rim of the driving wheels by means of internal gears, and that the load carrying member should be entirely separate from the driving mechanism.

It was the elemental principle of leverage applied to driving a truck, plus the common sense of freeing the driving mechanism from strain.

In eighteen years this idea has built a great industry—the largest plant in the world devoted to the manufacture of rear axles for motor trucks.

Torbensen Drive has not changed in basic design. The first experimental axle was *right.* Improvements have been made, processes have been developed, materials have been refined and standardization has been brought to a high level; but the *principle* has stood the test of eighteen years.

Torbensen Drive means definite savings in gas, oil, tires and repairs. It means efficiency, economy, and performance.

**The TORBENSEN AXLE CO.**
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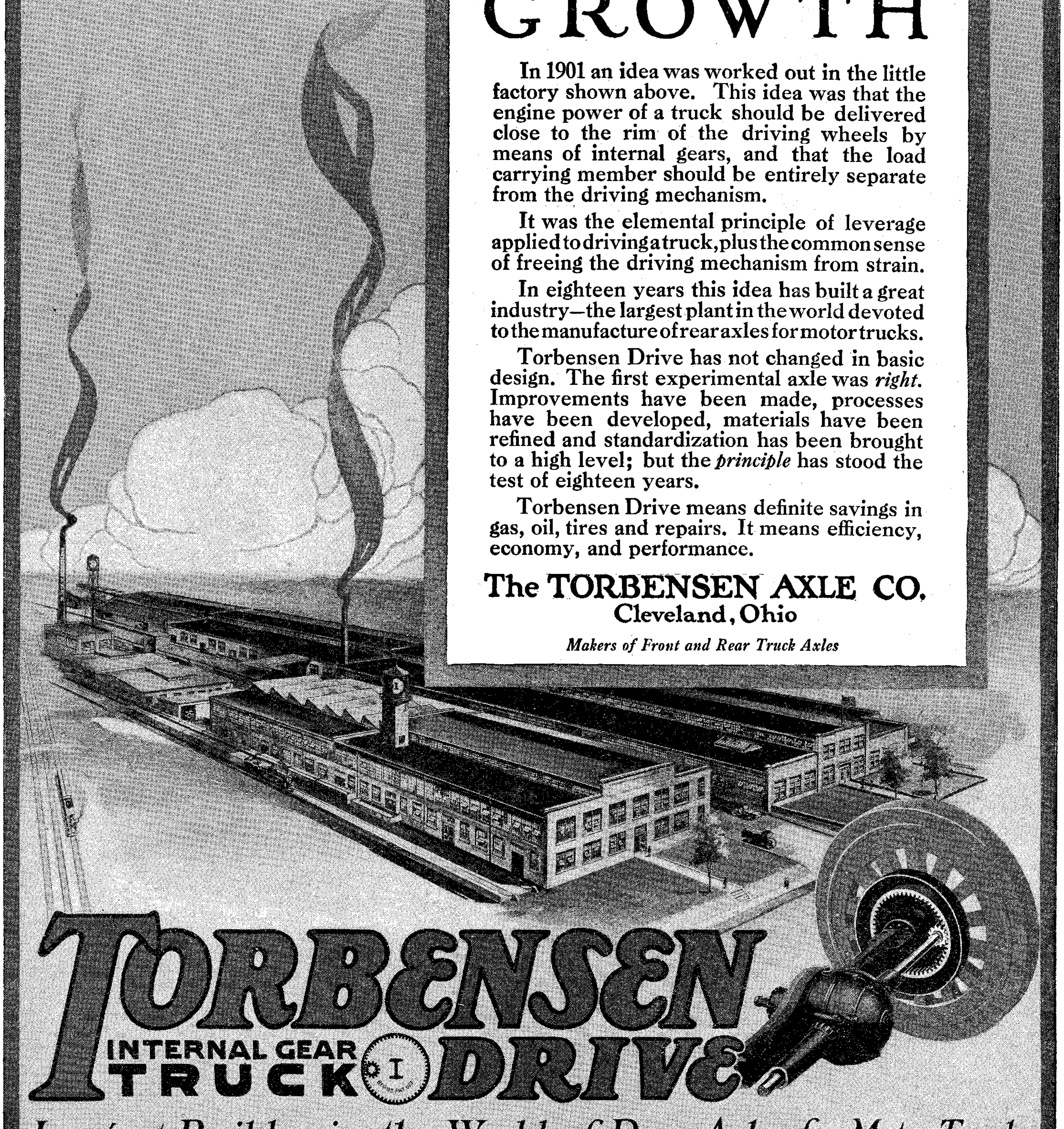

**TORBENSEN**
**INTERNAL GEAR TRUCK DRIVE**

*Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks* decrees and public utterance the Government deplored these doings and denounced anti-Semitism. In fact, however, the only posters allowed by the censors to appear on the walls were incitements to pogroms. The only newspaper allowed by the censor to be published—a Christian Socialist Governmental sheet—has labored daily to keep anti-Semitism and the spirit of vengeance alive by printing "fake" accounts of Bolshevik atrocities.

And White Guard officers, police, judges, and officials have gone on with their abominable work.

Counteracting influences of decency and social appeasement were excluded, first, by the Roumanians, who forbade all public gatherings; secondly, by Friedrich, who took good care that no papers should appear, save, of course, those in his service—another hint that he had taken, perhaps, from the Bolsheviki. To make quite sure of immunity from press criticism, he confiscated all the stocks of printing paper.

Negotiations were begun for the foundation in Budapest of four new papers, all of them Christian Socialist, by a syndicate connected with the notorious anti-Semite Hapsburg *Reichspost*, of Vienna. These papers were to receive the preference in paper distribution. The rest of the press had the "Jewish taint." In short, there was to be only a Monarchist, anti-Semitic, Governmental press.

Add to this absence of a press a Roumanian censorship which refused to allow a single word of criticism of this Government or a hint at the realities to leave the country, and the resulting repression of opinion and news was "unexampled even in Russia." The handful of foreign journalists, we are told, were forced to use the friendly help of Allied official couriers to get their messages to Vienna. As the correspondent sums up the situation:

The Hungarian people during the last month were deliberately worked up into a bloodthirsty frenzy. With a free press this would have been impossible. But no man's psychology could for long resist this hot-house forcing of racial and religious bigotry.

To give due credit to the Hungarians, there has been a splendid resistance. The workers, naturally, have been unshakable. Save for a handful of office-seekers and ex-officers, the *bourgeoisie*, too, have been unaffected. The Federation of Manufacturers have given reports on the political situation to the Allied military missions that would have been of the utmost value if they had been regarded or read.

The great "Magnates"—before the revolution the dictators of Hungary, men corresponding to our Whig nobles of a century ago—have held aloof in cold disapproval. At any time in the last five weeks a coalition Government could have been formed of these three elements—the high aristocracy, the active *bourgeoisie*, and the Socialists—had there been a civilian diplomat here for the Western Allies and had there not been a Terror. To their credit, too, the academic class have held out. When the "Awakened-Hungary" students refused to allow Jewish fellow students to attend lectures the professors and teachers of the technical schools and University refused to hold their classes.

The terrorism was the work of a minority—the country "gentry," the officers, and a section of the *bourgeoisie*—former officials of all sorts, "men on the make," and genuinely anti-Semitic intellectuals, lawyers, doctors, professional men, who, foreseeing a diminished Budapest and an intense struggle for existence, feared and detested the better struggling powers of the Jew.

Friedrich's principal instrument is the so-called Christian Socialist party—a narrow, confessedly anti-Semitic movement that has hitherto had very little strength in Hungary. Its simple creed is that all the evils of this time are the fault of the Jews, and that the Hapsburgs are ordained from Heaven. This party was unable at the best of times to win more than 30 out of the 443 seats in the old Parliament. So weak is it to-day among the workers that the Government could not find the nine or ten typographers required to set up their daily sheets.

The priesthood has been turned into a government propaganda force. Most of the priests are peasants by origin and hardly more than peasants in literacy. Their hate against the Communists, who drove religion out of the schools and state life, is intelligible and immeasurable. Everywhere they have, at the Government's instigation, been enrolling their flocks into one or other of the Christian Socialist organizations. Everywhere they have been preaching anti-Semitism.

The "spoils system" is traditional in Hungary on a scale unknown elsewhere. Friedrich's usurpation of power meant a clean sweep of all the state services and a corresponding opportunity of social bribery. The only qualification for office was the simple Christian Socialist faith. Notices were actually put up on the doors of the Ministries, "No Jews allowed in." Railway-workers, post-office officials, and the like were blackmailed *en masse* into the Christian Socialist party.

Deputations of officials, state workers, and others were ordered daily to march to the Prime Minister's palace to testify a loyalty they did not feel to Friedrich. The peasant parishioners of militant priests were marched into town for the same purpose, and were usually regaled with a little Jewish blood-letting *en route*. The Allied missions were besieged by such deputations and flooded with pro-Friedrich telegrams so similarly worded as to be obviously "fake."

This political jugglery has been so apparent that the Friedrich Government has been nicknamed in Budapest the "Koepenick" Government, after the famous cobbler of Berlin. The idea behind it all has been, of course, to influence opinion—particularly foreign opinion—by a sham appearance of public support.

Against the workers terrorism has assumed its most terrible form. A first act of the Friedrich Government was to cut off out-of-work pay—not a Bolshevik creation, but a necessary social measure instituted last November. During the Communist régime the workers received high wages, but were, owing to the peasants' blockade of the city, unable to spend them. Consequently they still possest fairly considerable amounts of paper money, but White Bolshevik paper.

The next step of the Friedrich Government was to write this paper down to a fifth of its value, thus depriving the mass of the workers of their last means of support. Food has begun to come into the city in slightly larger quantities. Under the Communist régime it was share-and-share alike. Now it only goes to the rich. The Roumanians have given a final touch to the catastrophe by gutting the factories of their plant. The workers of Budapest are penniless, workless, foodless, without hope or leadership, condemned to starvation or to drift as best they can into the countryside or Russia.

Such are the social and political factors in Hungary to-day. Everything points to either a hunger revolution or a civil war when the Roumanian pressure is removed.

## HIGH PRICES NOT SO HIGH FOR THE MINER

SOARING prices, given as the cause for every demand by organized labor for increased pay, have not powerfully affected the miners of West Virginia, in the opinion of an investigator who publishes his findings in the New York *Tribune*. Figures covering a period of two years collected in the mining community of the Kanawha district, chosen as representative of the entire district, are said to show that, in comparison with his larger earning capacity as the result of increased wages, the cost of living to the average miner has advanced but 2.61 per cent. since 1917. This increase, we are told, is much less than that registered in the case of the mechanic, the bank clerk, the carpenter, the preacher, the laborer, and the lawyer living in the cities of the State. According to the *Tribune* investigator, the following table shows the expenditures of the miners during six months of 1917 and 1919, the net cash paid to the miners after deducting expenditures, the gross earnings, and the percentage of the various expenditures to the gross earnings. No account is taken of a possible change in the miners' standard of living during this period, tho such a change would invalidate the whole table. The figures stand:

| | 1917 | Or % | 1919 | Or % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powder | $4,943.78 | 2.15 | $5,873.81 | 2.02 |
| Coal | 1,277.97 | .56 | 1,794.93 | 62 |
| Rent | 7,174.93 | 3.13 | 6,846.37 | 2.35 |
| Teaming | 357.46 | .15 | 425.30 | .15 |
| Store | 52,476.79 | 22.90 | 74,843.52 | 25.77 |
| Doctor | 2,400.55 | 1.05 | 2,546.49 | .88 |
| Lights | 219.00 | .10 | 454.20 | .16 |
| Union Dues | 2,434.96 | 1.06 | 4,412.84 | 1.52 |
| Funeral and Hospital | 1,401.75 | .61 | 2,476.88 | .85 |
| Net cash paid to miners | 156,551.41 | 68.29 | 190,823.88 | 65.68 |
| Total | $229,238.60 | 100.00 | 290,497.57 | 100.00 |

The writer explains and comments:

While increased prices for food and clothing have been general, due to a diminished production, the miner in the coal-producing fields of the State has not felt the relentless upward trend of prices that has pinched the pocketbook of the city resident. Altho paying increased prices for some commodities the miner has escaped many other burdens that the city-dweller has been forced to count against his earning capacity.

The comparative statement was taken at five mines where the closed shop prevails. It makes a comparison of earnings and expenditures of the miners during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October in 1917, six months prior to the Washington agreement, when a 45 per cent. increase was given the miners, and the same six months prior to the general strike which became effective November 1.

In this compilation of figures a surprizing feature to those unfamiliar with the coal-industry is that the miner has no rent problem. One of the biggest factors in the cost of living to the residents of cities and towns is rent. For occupancy of a comfortable home with a garden lot the miner

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Installation of a New Stromberg Carburetor on any car insures prompt starting, instant acceleration, maximum speed, power and flexibility in coldest winter weather.

—and guarantees greatest of fuel economy—most miles per gallon of gasoline.

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is paying the same rent that he paid previous to the war. Throughout the coal districts the average monthly rent charged a miner for a dwelling is from $1.50 to $2 a room. A five-room house will cost the miner a maximum of ten dollars a month. A similar house in Charleston, for instance, would cost the tenant from $25 to $50 a month. From the rent-account the operating company does not receive a 2 per cent. return on the investment.

Fuel is another commodity which the miner receives from the operator much below the cost of production. When the first day of the month arrives the miner does not receive a statement from a gas company that might cause him to believe some unfamiliar method of acceleration had been practised on his gas-meter. Instead, the fuel problem of the miner is solved by a monthly charge of from $1 to $1.50 imposed by the company for the coal consumed. If the company is required to haul this coal to the miner's residence an additional charge of fifty cents is added to each ton so transported.

Practically all the larger mines in the State use electricity. The motor has displaced the mine mule. The electric current is carried to the dwellings occupied by the miners and a nominal charge of twenty-five cents a month for each light is placed against the miner. The light may burn all night and all day; the flat rate does not increase.

The city resident has many fixt charges to meet each month as he combats the cost of living. Whether he is a dentist, a lather, or a bookkeeper, he is required to set aside a sufficient sum to pay his monthly water-rent, telephone account, milk bill, ice bill, garbage removal, carfare, and numerous sundry charges that eat into his monthly earnings. The miner has few of these fixt charges to meet. If the physician is called for one visit to the city resident the charge is double that a miner would pay for two months' treatment of his entire family.

Coal companies maintain general-merchandise stores in the mining communities. Miners are not compelled to deal with the company store, but, with few exceptions, they buy practically all they eat and wear from these stores. Even household furniture is purchased by the miners from the company store, and the expenditures made in these stores indicate very accurately the miner's cost of living.

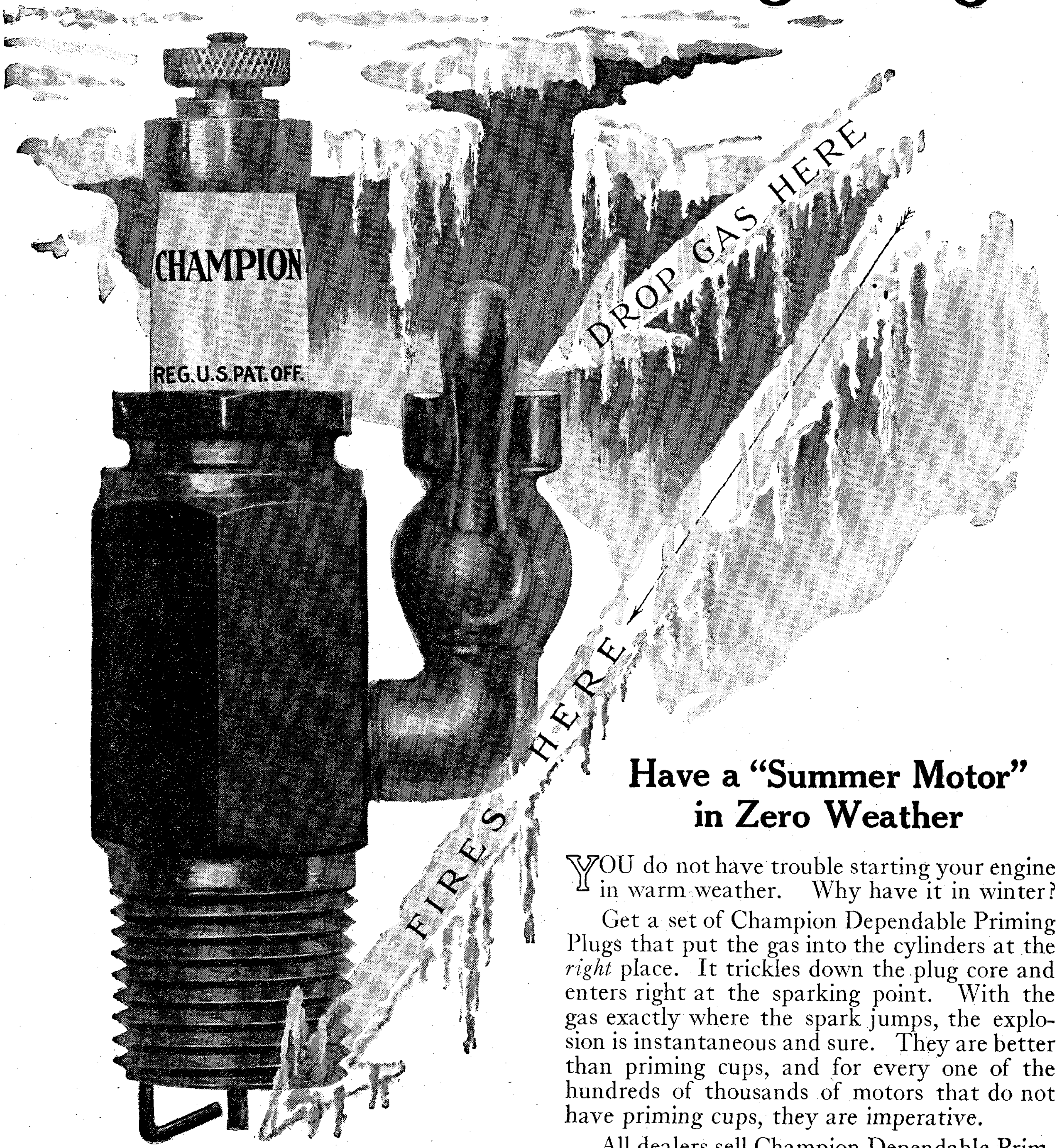
In the comparative statement at the five mines in the Kanawha district it is shown that the store sales are the largest item of expenditure by the miner. In the six months of 1917 expenditures of the miners at this store amounted to 22.9 per cent. of the gross earnings of the miners. In the same six months of 1919 the store expenditures increased to but 25.77 per cent. of the gross earnings. This item of expense included not only the foodstuffs consumed, but such other items as shoes, clothing, furniture.

For six months in 1917 the gross earnings of the miners in these five mines were $229,238.60. For the same six months of 1919 the gross earnings jumped to $290,497.57. In the former period the mine was worked 109 days and in the latter period 122½ days, and the average monthly earnings of the miner increased from $81.46 to $108.59. This average monthly wage includes trappers, boys, and men who are unable to perform a full day's work, and the record further shows that the men in these mines in 1919 worked but 62 per cent. of the available time the mine was in operation.

The figures also demonstrate, says the

**Champion**

Dependable Priming Plugs



Have a "Summer Motor" in Zero Weather

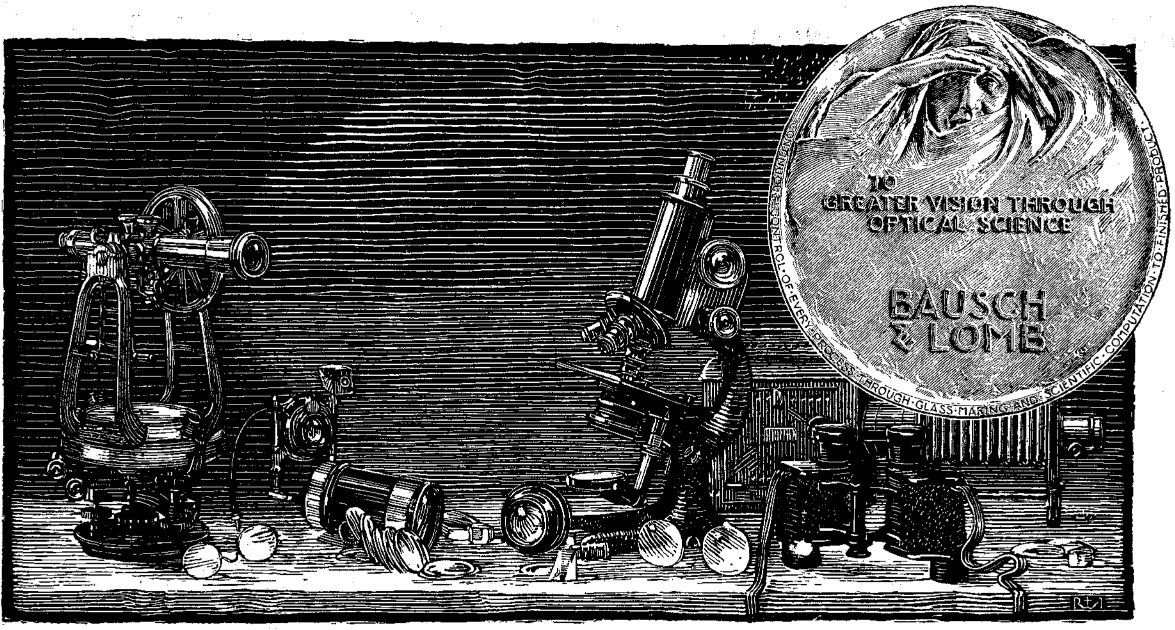
YOU do not have trouble starting your engine in warm weather. Why have it in winter?

Get a set of Champion Dependable Priming Plugs that put the gas into the cylinders at the *right* place. It trickles down the plug core and enters right at the sparking point. With the gas exactly where the spark jumps, the explosion is instantaneous and sure. They are better than priming cups, and for every one of the hundreds of thousands of motors that do not have priming cups, they are imperative.

All dealers sell Champion Dependable Priming Plugs. The price is $1.50 each.

**Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio**

*Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario*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CONTROL OF EVERY PROCESS THROUGH GLASS MAKING AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATION TO FINISHED PRODUCT

**A piece of glass · · · just a bit of sand and of salt · · · exactly combined, carefully melted, skilfully formed and polished—a LENS!** —and windows open upon other worlds, too tiny or too far away for naked eyes to see. Marvelous instruments come to the aid of industry, or play their vital part in war, on land or sea or in the air; old eyes grow young, and weak eyes strong—all through these wonderful bits of glass called lenses, perfected by science that men may see better and farther.

* * *

¶ The microscope, revealing all around us the swarming life of organisms too small to measure—

¶ The telescope lens, through which dim, distant stars draw near, and man explores the age-old mysteries of celestial cycles—

¶ The unerring camera lens, through which our modern world writes history in pictures—

¶ The projection lens, which translates still or moving pictures from slide or film to screen—

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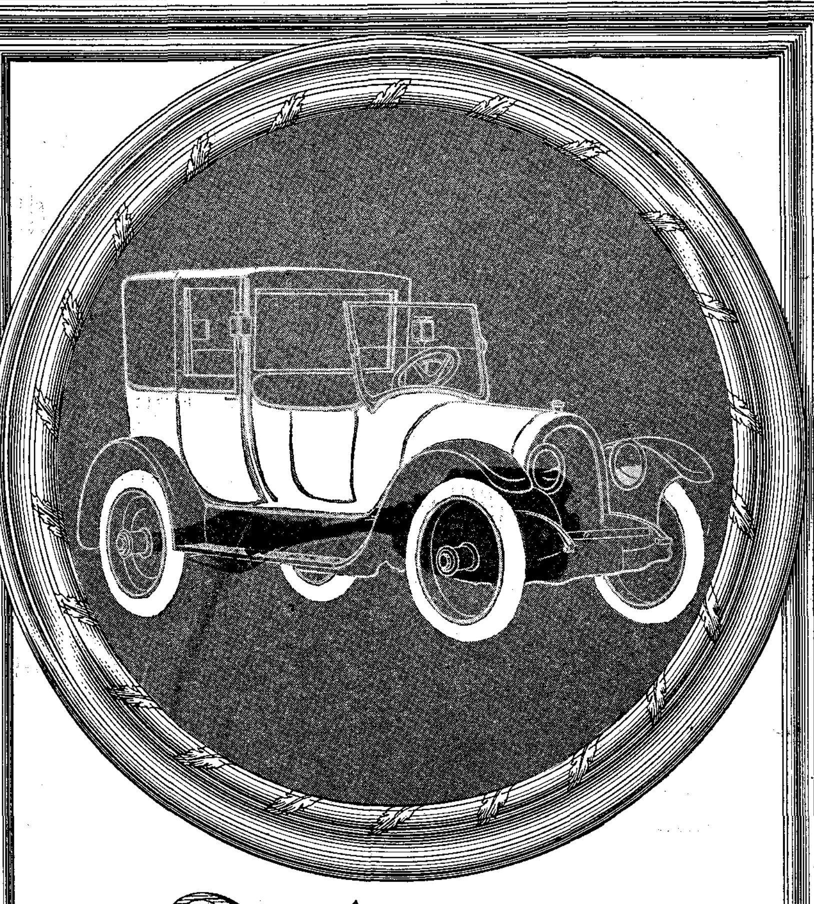
**Rochester, New York**

New York Chicago San Francisco Washington London writer, that the employees did not work as well during the present year as they did in 1917, for while they had been given an increase of 45 per cent. in wages, their average monthly earning showed an increase of only 33 per cent. The miners' frequent objection that the operators did not allow the mines to be operated full time because of a desire to keep down production does not seem to apply here, for, we are told, there was a gain of more than 10 per cent. in the time the mine was in actual operation. The writer continues:

> Another feature brought out in the compilation of expenditures at these mines was the cost of upkeep of the union with which the men are affiliated, for in the six months of 1919 the sum collected in union dues from the miners amounted to 64 per cent. of what the miner paid for house-rent. The miner paid to his union a sum greater than he paid for his fuel and doctor.
>
> After all deductions for coal, rent, store, union dues, and other items were taken from the gross earnings of the miners at these mines they still drew in net cash two-thirds of what they actually earned.

On the basis of an investigation conducted in New York City, the New York *Tribune* finds the strongest sort of corroborative evidence. "No inclination is shown by the public to retrench or economize in its purchases," says this report, and continues:

> At least this is true of New York, and reports from other cities in this country and from England indicate that retail business continues in a flourishing condition. No pessimists can be found among New York merchants. The heads of half a dozen leading stores give testimony to the fact that in dollars and cents most of the stores are selling on an average 50 per cent. above last year. This is partly owing to price advances. In the number of units of merchandise sold the percentage is much less, of course. Few merchants have taken the trouble to figure it out, but those who have, say it runs about 10 per cent. ahead of last year.
>
> While refusing to allow the specific figures for their stores to be made public, officials of Lord & Taylor, B. Altman & Co., Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Saks & Co., Gimbel Brothers, and John Wanamaker, disclosed statistics which bear out their contention that the general public is patronizing the retail stores as freely as ever despite high prices in nearly all lines of merchandise. That high prices ultimately will restrict consumption all merchants agree, but apparently, they say, the limit has not been reached.
>
> All of them are approaching the coming spring season in the retail field with a certain amount of caution. Retail prices next spring will show marked advances over those prevailing now. The retailers actually are paying more for some lines of merchandise to be sold next spring than they are at present charging for similar articles. This is particularly true of silks, cottons, and shoes.
>
> One large department-store reports that its gross sales this year will exceed those of 1918 by 100 per cent. This store normally employs about 4,000 people in selling and other capacities. It now has 714 more employees than last year and is



Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

A HASTY gear shift may throw an added torque upon the propeller shaft which only the strongest steel can resist. Especially do such stresses fall upon the universal joints. These must meet every driving stress and sudden shock, and give the requisite flexibility to compensate for the motion of the rear axle.

Since 1904 SPICER PROPELLER SHAFTS and SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS have met every demand quietly, efficiently, enduringly.

Today over one hundred of the leading automobiles and trucks are SPICER-equipped.

*Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.*

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

*The Passenger Car: Number Twelve of a series of SPICER advertisements*

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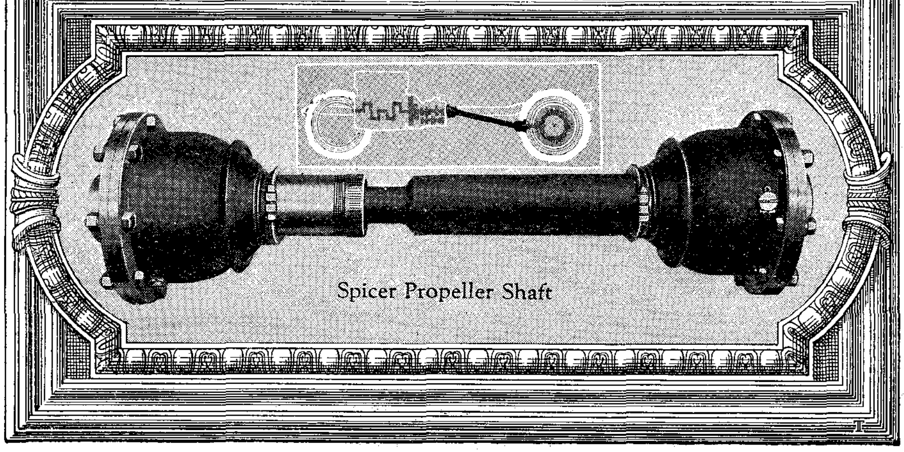


Spicer Propeller Shaft

ready to hire as many more if it can find them.

Another department-store places its gross gain in sales in dollars and cents at 65 per cent. ahead of last year. At this store it was pointed out that while the sales of ready-to-wear apparel for women had increased only 40 per cent., the sale of silks had jumped 125 per cent. over last year. Other merchants also agreed that the sale of piece goods had increased in greater proportion than the sale of ready-made garments, proving the contention of silk, cotton, and wool goods manufacturers that women are making more of their own clothes or having them made by seamstresses and tailors.

The president of one of the largest stores in the city said that the increased cost of ready-made garments was out of proportion to increases in many other lines. He attributes this to the labor conditions in the needle-working industry and blames the manufacturers for allowing the situation to get out of hand.

"Stories of wages of $80 and $100 a week, and even more, among the workers in the clothing-factories," he said, "are too common to be disregarded. At present prices good silks can be obtained for less than $4 a yard wholesale and good woolen or worsted cloths for around $5 or $6. At most three and one-half yards of either, or both, go into the making of a dress, coat, or suit. It is apparent that the major portion of the cost of coat, suit, or dress, priced by the manufacturer at $75 or $100, is represented by labor. It is not impossible that the retail establishments soon will go into the manufacturing business for themselves in an effort to reduce this exorbitant labor charge."

Great gains have been made in the sales of rugs, furniture, pianos, and phonographs, according to officials of stores handling these articles.

"We could sell five times as many pianos and phonographs as we do now," said the manager of one store, "but there is a shortage of production. To my mind this demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that the retail trade is in a most healthy condition. Sales of these goods drop off when people economize, as they are luxuries." The large gains made in the sales of perfumery and other toilet goods also attest to the luxury-buying tendency of the public.

Wealthy people are not buying as freely as formerly, according to C. S. Bowser, assistant general manager for John Wanamaker, but this is more than offset by higher expenditures by the working classes.

"The wealthy woman," he said, "instead of buying a $1,500 gown now, buys two or three less expensive ones. On the other hand, the workingman's wife, who formerly paid about $25 or $30 for a cloth coat, now thinks nothing of paying $300 or $400 for a fur garment. We find this all through our store. The greatest demand in all lines is for the medium and better grades. Sales of extremely expensive goods have fallen off, and so have those of the cheapest goods."

Samuel W. Reyburn, president of Lord & Taylor, is of the opinion that the present prosperity in the retail field will continue for some time.

"There is an actual shortage of many lines of merchandise," he said, "while the demand continues as strong as ever. This can mean nothing but higher prices. So far the public has stood by the stores in paying the advances, and I think it will continue to do so. Apparently, ready money is plentiful and the public is willing to spend it for what it wants. The peak of prices or demand has not yet been reached."

Sir Woodman Burbidge, managing director of Harrod's, Ltd., one of the largest retail establishments in England, predicts that the present prosperity will continue for two or three years more.

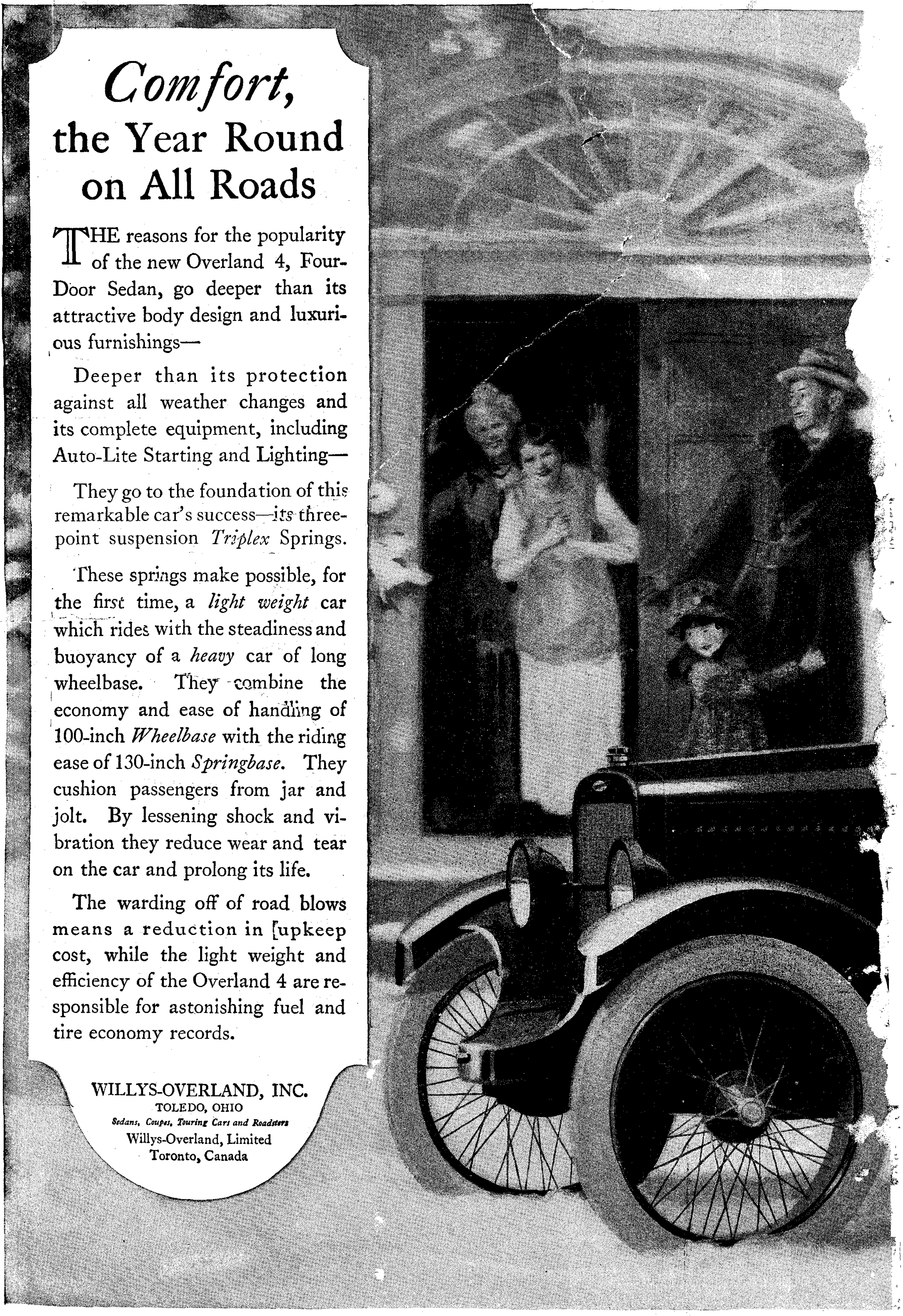
"We are selling more units of merchandise than ever before," he said, "and our gross sales in money value are about 50 per cent. above those of last year. The big department stores in England are getting some of the business that formerly went to smaller merchants who were unable to weather the hardships of the war. The working classes are spending their increased wages as fast as they acquire them, and the wealthy classes, who retrenched during the war, are again spending their money freely."

## SOME SOLID REASONS FOR A STRIKE OF FARM-WIVES

WHAT would happen if a labor-union of farm housewives should strike for something less than an eighteen-hour day? Suppose they should also stipulate that, in these days of the excessive cost of living, something like a pay-envelop should come their way occasionally?

These are very live questions, for all agricultural authorities are agreed that there is a growing restlessness among the farmer population of the country, and the lives that the wives of the farmers are forced to live is a powerful argument for changed conditions. The Extension Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York, has lately been gathering information about farm women from some 1,400 homes in the dairy, fruit, and general farming regions in New York State. *The Extension Service News* presents a typical case:

> Her morning begins at five or six o'clock. She starts the kitchen-range, which heats the kitchen in winter and in summer. She draws the water for breakfast, not from a convenient faucet, but from a well or a cistern which is likely to have no pump. She carries this water from five to fifty feet, in some cases even two hundred feet, to tea-kettle, stove-reservoir, wash-basin, or dish-pan. This is just the beginning of the day as disclosed by the answers written by farm-women in a survey taken by the United States Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of the State extension service.
>
> On Mondays she rises a little earlier and draws more water to wash the clothes, but she does not wash with an electrically operated washing machine, wringer, and mangle. She uses heavy tubs or a washing-machine which she runs by hand—the only laundry equipment recorded in the returns except in rare cases (two in two hundred) in which electric machines are used, altho the washing is an inevitable part of the routine. Not only is there a lack of laundry equipment, but the farm-woman, unless she is an invalid, does the washing without help. The ironing occupies her spare moments throughout the week.
>
> To readers to whom this picture looks too dark it should be explained that in order to get an exact sample of the population, this survey was taken in every farmhouse in the areas studied. Therefore its returns cover relatively few of the homes of the progressive farm and home bureau members.
>
> By the time breakfast is almost ready, she calls the rest of the family. All too seldom are there children to be helped dress for school or vacation days; for these records suggest that race suicide seems to be operating in the rural population of the State, or else the majority of New York farms are inhabited by older folk whose children have left the farm. According to the State College these conditions call for work to get better money returns for the farmers and to educate children for, instead of away from, life on the farm. Junior projects, nature study, agricultural high schools, and extension activities, should be so directed as to increase social and material benefits in the country, lest in another generation rural sections of the State be occupied by tenant farmers.
>
> However, at present most of the farms studied are worked by their owners. Thus, in twenty-five farms there were twenty worked by their owners and four rented or worked on shares. Among twenty-five in another county, seventeen were farmed by their owners.
>
> After the family has been speeded on its way for the morning, the farm-woman feeds the chickens, takes care of the eggs, and on market day dresses poultry. She washes the milk-pails despite the primitive water-supply. Recent reports of the dairymen's league regarding milk spoiled in transit prove that a water system for the dairy farm is a good business proposition as well as a convenience.
>
> After the dairy or poultry duties are done, the farm-woman must take a trip to the garden, tend it, and gather its fruits for feeding the family, or in winter she must get from storage in the cellar the day's food-supply. Then there are always beds to be made and lamps to be cleaned and filled (in forty among fifty homes), and mending to be done. Near the week-end, with the ironing done, there are the baking and the sweeping and dusting. And these farmhouses are generally large, from eight to fourteen rooms, some of them being closed in winter. Then there is the weekly or monthly shopping-list to make, of foods which the farm does not produce and of other things that the family needs. The farm-woman is from two to five miles from town, and she must order with foresight in contrast with the city woman who can call for deliveries of a spool of thread or a collar-button.
>
> Next there is dinner to get for the grown-ups, the children having taken luncheon to school except where hot school-lunches not only have improved the children's health, but also have taken one chore out of the tired farm mother's day. The farm-woman must see to 1,095 meals a year with such help as the family can give, for one hired girl to one hundred homes is typical. Too often the intimacy of the family's association at table is destroyed by the presence of from one to three hired men (from five to ten at harvesting), who may be not only uncongenial but an actual menace because of the deterioration in the character of available farm-labor.
>
> After the dinner-dishes are done there is that omnipresent mending, and the farm-woman sits down to sew while she is resting! She buys some of the clothes for the family, but makes many in order to save money. One household convenience is practically universal—the sewing-machine. When the sewing-machine was rare, neigh-



# *Comfort,* the Year Round on All Roads

THE reasons for the popularity of the new Overland 4, Four-Door Sedan, go deeper than its attractive body design and luxurious furnishings—

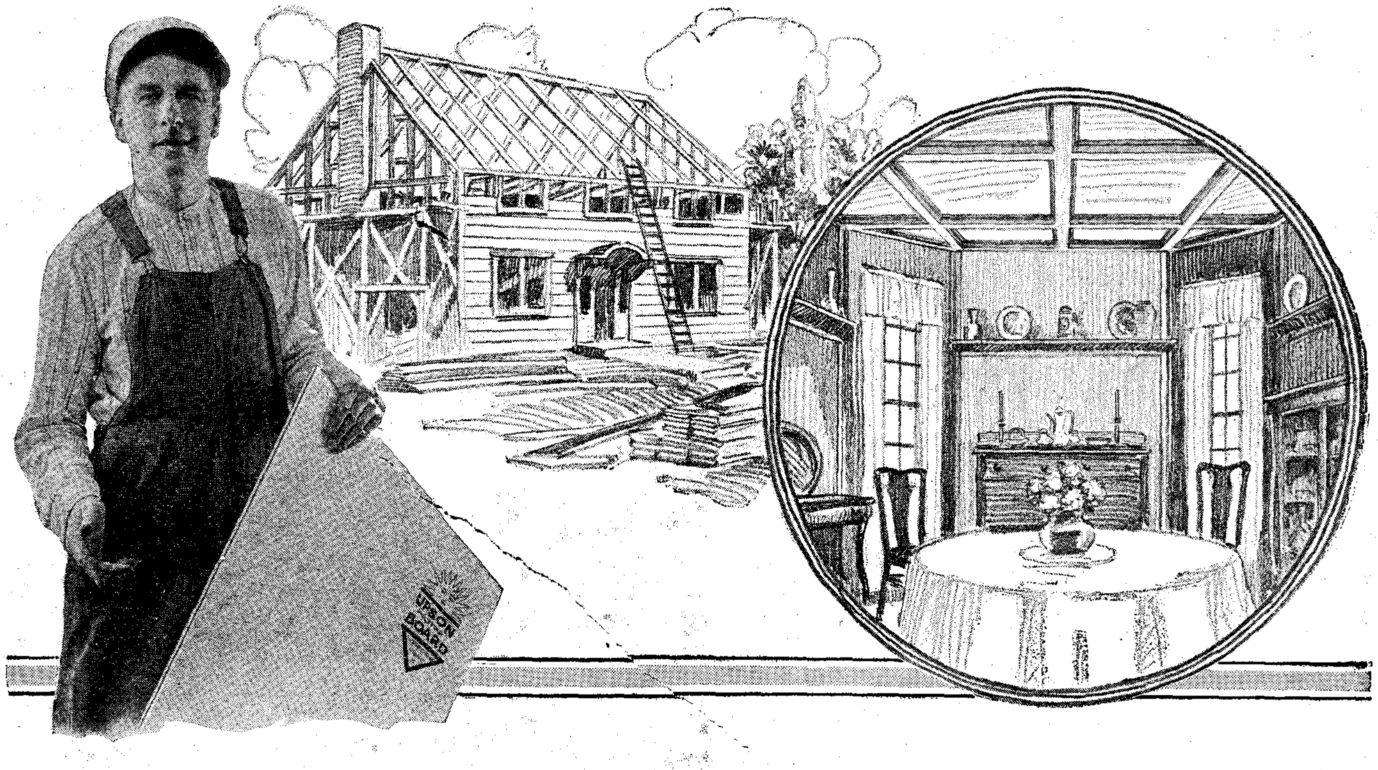
Deeper than its protection against all weather changes and its complete equipment, including Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting—

They go to the foundation of this remarkable car's success—its three-point suspension *Triplex* Springs.

These springs make possible, for the first time, a *light weight* car which rides with the steadiness and buoyancy of a *heavy* car of long wheelbase. They combine the economy and ease of handling of 100-inch *Wheelbase* with the riding ease of 130-inch *Springbase.* They cushion passengers from jar and jolt. By lessening shock and vibration they reduce wear and tear on the car and prolong its life.

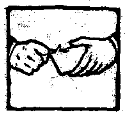
The warding off of road blows means a reduction in upkeep cost, while the light weight and efficiency of the Overland 4 are responsible for astonishing fuel and tire economy records.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
TOLEDO, OHIO
*Sedans, Coupes, Touring Cars and Roadsters*
Willys-Overland, Limited
Toronto, Canada



# "The finer the home — the more it needs Upson Board"

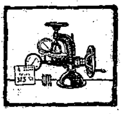
***Test Upson Board! Prove its superiority***



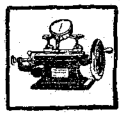
**1.** Whittle or saw it! It looks, feels and works like lumber.

**2.** Break it! It's nearly twice as strong as other boards.

**3.** Paint it! One coat on Upson Board does the work of two on other boards.



**4.** Official Government testing machine proves Upson Board withstands breaking test of nearly 400 pounds to the square inch.



**5.** Approved stretching machine shows Upson Board has nearly twice the tensile strength of average board.

"IF I had my way, every fine home I build would have walls and ceilings finished in Upson Board.

"It makes the smoothest, flattest and most permanent walls and ceilings of any material I know of.

"It is the **modern** way to build walls and ceilings of lasting beauty in every kind of building, new or old.

### *Beautiful Decorative Effects*

No wall lining will lend itself to more artistic decoration or enhance the beauty of your rooms to a greater degree.

The panels may be of any desired dimensions — may run from the floor to the ceiling —or may be used in combination with frieze or wainscot.

They can be finished in soft, dainty tints or deep, rich shades—with an appropriate stencil, if desired, in some of the rooms.

And paneling is deservedly popular! If you will recall, almost every ideal interior you have ever seen pictured in magazines has had paneled walls and ceilings, whether marble, plaster, steel or wood.

### *Splendid Painting Surface*

Upson Board has the finest painting surface of any wall board on the market—and a better surface for paint than plaster and other materials.

It is so **good** that many paint manufacturers use Upson Board to demonstrate the quality of their paint products.

### *Costs Less to Finish*

Upson Board comes to **you** surface filled or primed, ready for immediate decoration.

There is, however, no wax or paraffin in Upson Board to cause paint to spot, peel or blister. There is in some wall boards.

Upson Board is cheaper when applied and finished even though it may cost a trifle more at first.

### *Not Like Other Boards*

Impartial tests on official machines show that Upson PROCESSED Board is nearly **twice as strong** as other wall boards.

*Genuine Upson Board has the famous BLUE center and each panel also bears the Upson trade mark on the back. For your protection insist on the genuine.*

Write for samples and booklet. Address The Upson Company, 21 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.

**Better than plaster for walls and ceilings—especially for re-covering unsafe or unsightly plastered ceilings.**

UPSON
PROCESSED
BOARD
THE UPSON COMPANY
LOCKPORT
N.Y.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

*Made by the Fibre Board Authorities*

# UPSON
PROCESSED
# BOARD

*The Upson Company*
*Lockport, N.Y.*

THE DEPENDABLE BOARD WITH THE FAMOUS BLUE CENTER

Overland
4
TRADE MARK REG.

> bors brought their sewing to be stitched by the fortunate owner of a machine, for whom they did the day's housework in exchange. Now these machines in nearly every farm home add to the convenience and subtract from the neighborliness.
>
> The farm-woman may see in the weekly home paper an invitation for all farm-women to attend meetings of the home bureau, the Cornell study club, the grange, and a farmers' picnic. But the horses, or the men who drive the car, are busy, she lives too far away to walk, and, besides, she must be at home to get supper, to help about the milking, or to feed the chickens. Yet, by her own testimony, she stays at home almost every day in the year except for occasional trips to town to buy or sell.

The women who take no vacations are about ten times as numerous as those who have one. This would be easy to understand, according to *The News*, if there were a relation between the vacationist women and the presence of little children to give a valid reason for staying at home. But there is no such relation, for in the 50 vacationless homes just mentioned there were children in but sixteen, and only one child in seven of these, whereas there were several children in each of the four homes where vacations are on the calendar. This lack of a change in the year's monotony, amounting to close confinement at tasks without end, is believed to offer an explanation of the prevalence of insanity among rural women.

After the supper work is done, the farm-woman has bread to set or the children to help with lessons and put to bed. And there is that omnipresent sewing beckoning her. As for her lot in general:

> Her day ends from fourteen to eighteen hours after it begins (some women wrote "Never" in the space for recording the end of the day's work). What would happen if a labor-union of farm-house-wives should strike for an eight-hour day and double pay for overtime? She gets no pay at all in most of the cases studied—except the board and keep to which "Little Orphant Annies" are entitled. She is unacquainted with cash. Her men handle the money. Sometimes she personally markets the eggs or the butter or the garden stuff she has helped to produce, but in thirty-seven among forty-five homes the egg- or butter-money goes into general household expenses; in one home it is "used by the man of the house," while in seven it is the farm-woman's own to use as she pleases. There were but seven farm and home bureau members in this group.
>
> The farm is farther from the shopping center, the church, and the doctor than from the district school, which varies from "just across the street" to two miles. School is less than two miles away. Higher education is slightly more remote, high schools being from one and one-half to five miles away. The church has not kept pace with the district schools as measured by its accessibility, and is still far enough away from most homes to test the piety of those who go. The doctor is from one-half to six miles away. This may explain the interest the farm-women have taken in the health projects of the home bureau and in learning how to feed the family in sickness and in health. In about a third of the homes there is no telephone, and illness needs first aid while the horse is being saddled, the car started, or the lantern trimmed, for a summons of the nearest doctor.
>
> The farm-woman is also incidentally a nurse. The records of family sickness cover total days of illness in bed for as many as 276, but more typically about thirty, days in a year. Many records show no illness, which might seem to indicate good sanitary conditions such as an adequate water-supply, screens, plenty of milk, eggs, and vegetables in the diet, lack of overwork; but, on the contrary, all efforts to relate prevalence of illness to lack of screens or water are fruitless. The conclusion seems to be that there has been a survival of those fit to survive and adapt themselves to living conditions which would kill off Robert Louis Stevensons before they ever wrote a line.
>
> In most cases no contacts with regular extension-service agencies are indicated. The space for recording the source of most help is either empty or filled with the home paper: *The Farm Journal*, *The American Agriculturist*, *The National Stockman*, *The Rural New-Yorker*, and *Farm and Fireside*. Some records mention bulletins from the college. This would seem to indicate that the printed word—especially in the mediums they read, such as the home papers which print a great deal of material from the college—is the chief source of information. Relatively few farm-women confess to a knowledge of the home bureaus, which are complimented by occasional words of approval, but not by an actual membership in more than ten per cent. of the homes.
>
> The record on labor-saving devices reveal that many farm-women are doing the housework with the equipment their grandmothers had; whereas capital has been invested on these same farms in modern machinery to save labor outside the house.
>
> For example, in seventy-four homes the labor-saving devices listed in the questionnaire were as follows: thirteen had running water; fifty-nine, a sink with drain (the only convenience in one case); forty-one, linoleum on the kitchen floor; thirty-one, a kitchen cabinet; thirty-five, a bread-mixer (all bread was homemade in this group); six, a fireless cooker; seven, canners, wheel trays, and dumb-waiters to cellars; ten, a steam cooker; fifty-eight, washing-machines (only two were power-operated; the washing was done at home in all cases); two, gas or electric irons; forty-three, carpet-sweepers; twenty-eight, vacuum-sweepers hand-operated; twenty-five, vacuum-cleaners; seventy-two, sewing-machines; eight, dress forms.
>
> In another lot of fifty homes there were pumps in twenty-three; bathrooms in eight; furnaces in fifteen; kerosene lamps in forty; telephones in fifteen; summer stoves in twenty-five; screened kitchen porches in three; and window-screens in forty-four (windows not all screened, but doors screened with wire or cotton net).
>
> These figures seem to show that commercial agents have sold carpet-sweepers and vacuum-cleaners to women who might have had more benefit from pumps, bread-mixers, and washing-machines.
>
> The time has evidently come when farm capital should be invested in the farm home for labor-saving devices and methods. Live-stock is infinitely less important than children. Moreover, "buying more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land" will always be less important in the long run than a more abundant life for the human family on the farm.

## MA CHUN, CHINESE STUDENT LEADER, JAILBIRD, AND PATRIOT

OUT of the present Chinese student movement, organized as a protest against the Shantung decision at Paris, there emerged a youth who may figure prominently in the affairs of China. He is Ma Chun, a graduate of the Nankai High School, and his activities are said to have been so disquieting to the authorities that they have set a price upon his head. In his bold defiance of his Government for patriotic motives, this Chinese youth's exploits suggest the more famous *coup* of d'Annunzio in Fiume.

Ma Chun made his first appearance before the public when he organized the students in Tientsin last May. He promoted the boycott movement directed against Japan, organized the All-Chinese People's Union, and conducted street lectures. He is not an extremist, as some people thought him to be, declares W. F. Wang, writing in *Millard's Review of the Far East* (Shanghai, China), nor is he a Bolshevik, as others have accused. At one of the mass-meetings he told the people that as a rule students should refrain from meddling in politics, but in the present crisis they had been awakened to the danger ahead while the general public still indulged in its "deep spring dream."

At another meeting Ma Chun said that if the students had not asserted themselves, the Province of Shantung would have been signed away long ago. The Government made strenuous attempts to muzzle him, but he continued his propaganda. Subsequently he was arrested and brought to the verge of execution. This crisis came about, we are told, in the following quite oriental manner:

> On August 6, Ma Liang, Defense Commissioner of Tsinan, Shantung, executed three persons because of their connection with the patriotic movement and the sympathy which they showed to the students. This act caused indignation among the people of all classes throughout the nation. On August 23 the first delegation, composed of thirty-five representatives from Tientsin, Tsinan, and Peking, appeared in front of the President's office and demanded to see the President so that they could present their appeal in person asking for the abolition of martial law in Tsinan and the punishment of General Ma Liang. Instead of being received by the President, they were arrested by the police and soldiers. Two days later the second delegation with Ma Chun and Tai Lien-kiang, and another young student representing Tientsin, presented themselves before the President's office and were likewise arrested.
>
> Before the arrest of the representatives of the second delegation, they were driven from the front of the President's office, where they had remained in the open without food and sufficient clothing for two days and two nights into the inside of the Tien An Men. There Ma Chun's colleagues, women, men, and boy scouts,

# You have a heart
# —is it a "regular" heart?

UNDOUBTEDLY yes, and probably it is a first-class American heart, the biggest heart in the world, fine, generous, sensitive, never refusing to respond instantly to endless calls for help; giving, giving, giving; jumping to obey your will for more energy, more power, more blood—to put life into your mental and physical activities, a red punch into every muscle, a tingle to every nerve, a grip to your hand, a vigor to your thoughts, sincerity to our sympathy—a *vital, human,* "regular" heart. Have you one?

se yes. But probably you never have given a thought to that marvel-
*engine* of yours, that *machine* that runs you, delicate, full of vital
scles, and a million throbbing cells. And probably you never
ntil . . . . . it drops a beat.

The m
ur beloved car demands the garage constantly and gets the care it
But your *own heart* beats on, beats on incessantly. Now and then it waves a red flag before you. Half of the physical and mental ills of life are red-flag-appeals of a tired heart.

This advertisement is simply a humane suggestion. *Have a heart for your own heart;* that engine of your will. *Give* it a thought. Treat it at least as well as you treat the engine of your motor. Neglect it, overwork it too long, and it will cost you all joy in life.

Probably there is nothing the matter with *your* heart; but the absolute knowledge of a perfect, "regular" heart is an inspiration. It clears the road, lifts the speed limit, and sets you free.

*And in this connection—*

## THE GLEN SPRINGS

**WATKINS, NEW YORK** **ON SENECA LAKE**

**The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders**

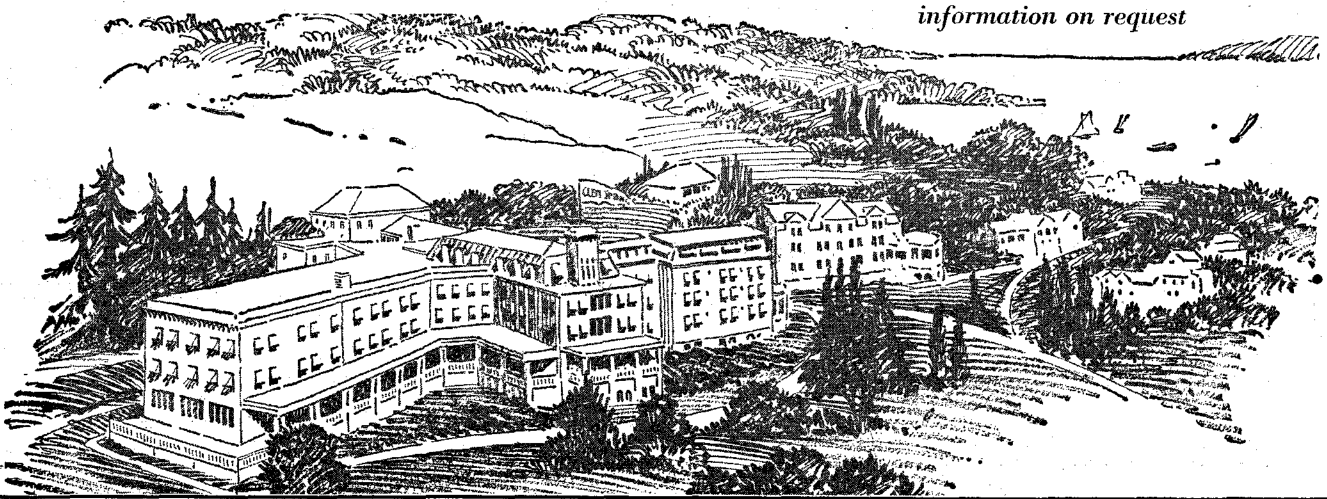
Not Glen Springs for a *new* heart, but Glen Springs for an intelligent looking over of your Human Machine, and especially your heart—to detect and correct *in time,* to the best of human ability. And this ability of Glen Springs—its powerful waters, diagnostic laboratories, X-Ray and scientific treatments under specialists of international reputation—is universally recognized in the medical world.

In the beautiful Finger Lake Region of New York State. Clear, dry, invigorating atmosphere. Every comfort and convenience. *Open the year round. Winter and Spring months, when the elements of oppressive weather are absent, are most desirable for heart treatments.*

Be sure that your heart is a "regular" heart.

**WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL,** *President*

*Illustrated booklets with detailed information on request*



were detailed by their respective leaders to preserve order, and to do their best to prevent him from falling into the hands of the soldiers who were then looking out for him. It perhaps will be interesting to let Ma Chun tell his own story as to how he was finally arrested and released.

"While my life is preserved, the delegation has failed to achieve its object. We went to the President's office and asked for an interview. In spite of our efforts, we were refused an audience. We stayed outside the office for two days and two nights. Finally the police and soldiers resorted to force because we declined to yield. We were dragged, each by two soldiers, and taken into the inside of the Tien An Men, the front gate of the Imperial City of the late Manchu Court. After having settled down inside the Tien An Men, we gave a name to the place of our confinement. It was called the Tien An Village, or Village of Heavenly Peace. Regulations were drawn up and committees formed for our self-government. The duty for the preservation of order was assigned to the boy scouts. We were not miserable, but, on the contrary, were optimistic. Every one was ready to sacrifice his life at any moment.

"One thing I have ever regretted is the cruel treatment received by our sisters and brothers who tried to protect me when the soldiers were searching for me. Most of my colleagues were hurt and a few severely injured in their attempt to prevent my arrest. As I was led by two young boys out of the danger, one soldier who was then unaware that I was the very man whom they wanted to arrest touched my arm by accident. I thought that I was recognized, and so told my young friends to tell others of the delegation that they had better leave me to my fate. No sooner had I uttered these words than the other soldiers rushed in my direction and arrested me.

"At first these soldiers took me to a doorway and leveled their rifles at me in an attempt to force me to confess that my action deserved summary punishment. Soon afterward, many military officers came with my photographs in their hands and endeavored to identify me. After that I was taken in a motor-car to the Police Headquarters and later to the Chief Detective's office. There I was put into a dark, dirty, small room. As I had already decided to die, I did not mind this uncleanliness.

"A short time later another person was sent to my room. He was Tai Lien-kiang, whom I welcomed. After all, our time in the prison-room was much easier than the two days and two nights we passed in the open outside the President's office. During our few days' imprisonment, we devoted our time to the reading of a Bible which Mr. Tai carried with him, and to constant prayers. Mr. Tai is a zealous Christian, and his Christian faith has strengthened my resolution and enlightened my mind considerably. At that time we had no wish to be freed; surrendered ourselves to fate and were waiting for the fateful hour to come.

"Once we kneeled down on the floor, and Mr. Tai prayed in English. When the warders saw this strange action, they were frightened and ran to their superiors for instruction. Then several officers came to us, and after having learned from us that we had been praying, told the warders that we were insane. We told them that we were driven into insanity for a cause, whereas they were crazy for no other purpose, as they were merely carrying out the wicked instructions of their despotic chiefs.

"We did not know what was going on outside. We have to thank the elders who worked hard for our release, but we also have to blame them because they did not allow men to die for their country. We are ashamed that we were not sincere enough to convince the persons in power that what we advocate is right. It was my intention to sacrifice my life and die for the cause. As I am still living, there is yet a chance to give up my life."

The foregoing remarks were made by Ma Chun at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin in honor of the return of the second delegation from Peking. The writer learned from the members of the fourth delegation that at one time the Government had decided to shoot Ma and Tai Lien-kiang and some of their associates after the proclamation of martial law in Peking. The Minister of Justice confirmed this decision when he told these representatives that had it not been for their good offices, the Government would have shot Ma and Tai in trying to stop th student movement and the dispat further delegations to Peking.

Born twenty-five years ago village of Ning An Hsien in Ki infested with *Hunghutze* (ro a Chun possesses personal bra is fearless. In his youth he learned shooting and riding. Physically he is unusually strong. He is of medium size. Altho he is a convincing speaker, he is not loquacious. His speeches are always convincing and full of energy. He frequently tells his friends that good speeches win people and can accomplish things where force and arms are powerless. Besides, he adds, hearts conquered by force can not stand the test of time, whereas hearts won through argument will last forever. Ma Chun has declared that he will use his tongue to fight the militarists to the bitter end. He reiterates to his friends that he will never yield in this fight against militarism and corruption in China.

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## FRENCH PREPARATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN TOURIST

"PARIS is preparing for a new American army," says Alfred H. Gurney in the Providence *Sunday Journal*. It is not an army clad in khaki and armed with guns this time, but one with plenty of money, plenty of time, and much curiosity. "It is the army of tourists, a motley array of veterans and innocents abroad." The Parisians yearn for this army, we are told, and started to spruce up for its reception the minute the dough-boys began leaving France in perceptible numbers. Now they are praying that Uncle Sam will loosen up on the numerous restrictions he suddenly placed on foreign travel just when everything was lovely and the French were standing on their toes in eager anticipation of the invasion of this Yankee army and its plethoric pocketbooks. One of Uncle Sam's excuses was that the French didn't want American tourists just now because it would increase the cost of living. The French came back and said America would gladly supply them with food, but they must have the tourists' money with which to pay for it. "Hold back the tourists and you spell suicide for us," Mr. Gurney quotes a well-known Paris jeweler as saying. And an equally well-known milliner asked, "If the Americans can not come to buy our hats, who will?" According to this writer the way the Parisians look at it, they expect the Americans to make good the losses they suffered during the war. That they began their preparations to meet the guests just as soon as possible does not seem strange in view of all that had to be done. In the matter of hotel accommodations, for instance, the war left the French capital in a somewhat chaotic state. Many of the hotels had to be rebuilt, and all had to be repaired, redecorated, or refurnished. Mr. Gurney tells of one hotel whose management "rebuilt the hotel about its guests." Further:

> And the guests, glad to find lodging, never even peeped about climbing over barrels dging timbers, steering clear of fresh , and waking early in the morning to une of hammers and the clattering of nails up and down the corridors.

Not far away is another hotel which for nearly two years was also American. No sooner was it vacated than the management dusted the dining-room, put two easy chairs in the lobby, posted a menu at the entrance according to law, and announced its reopening. Only a few rooms were habitable. One day in August I went hunting for a friend there. He had a room on the top floor. No boy was available to send for him. So I picked my way among barrels of lime, through piles of débris, and groped up the stairs because the elevator was out of order.

"Ah, yes, it is difficult to take care of our guests properly," said the clerk on my return. "But it is the peace, you know. We shall be ready for the tourists."

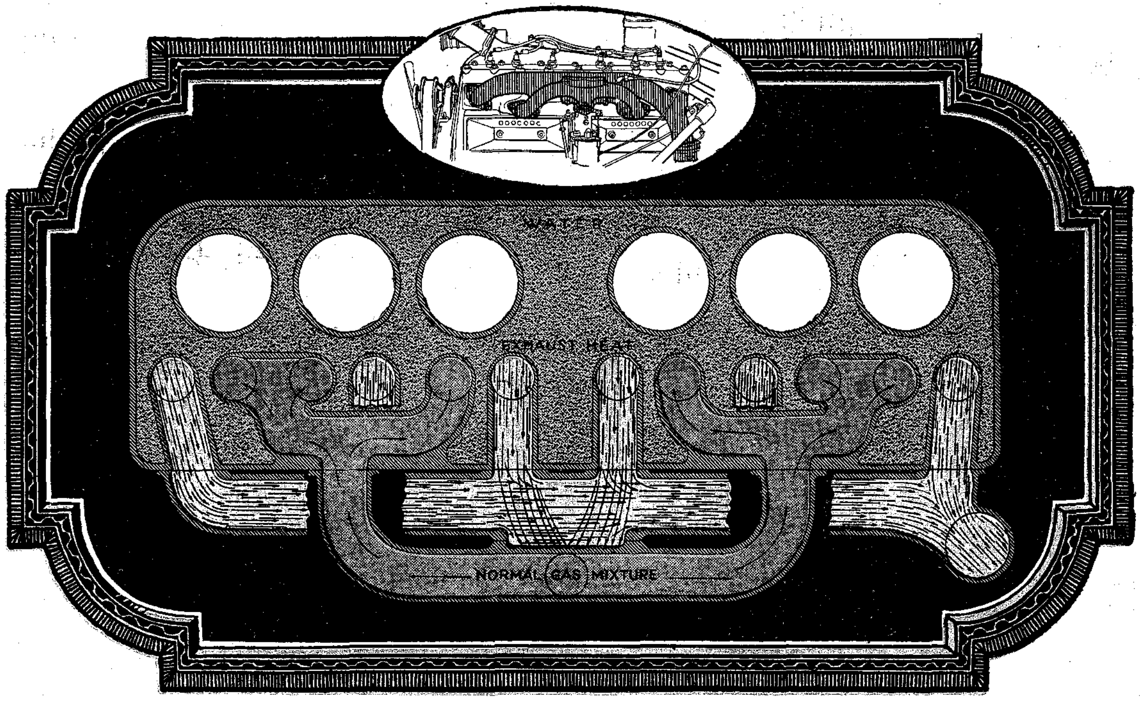
So will every other hotel in Paris that was released from war-service before the end of August.

Early tourists—for instance, the ones who are now on their way or are already in France—will find heat sadly lacking in most hotels. According to an official notice sent out last summer, coal for the winter of 1919-20 in the district of Paris was to cost thirty dollars a ton. The price may seem exorbitant; yet it is willingly paid when the coal is available. The scarcity causes more concern than the cost. Moreover, the old war-rule of no heat before November 1 still holds.

Wood, too, has been steadily rising in price since a year ago. During the war a small basket of wood for the fireplace in one's room cost five francs, or approximately a dollar. Toward the end of last winter the price went to eight and ten francs; and the wood was of a poor quality, ill-dried, and cheerless in its blazing. Now a basket of wood is charged on one's bill at ten francs, twelve francs, even at sixteen francs in several of the best hotels.

Room prices have soared accordingly. When I first arrived in Paris in June, 1918—that fateful month when the Germans were menacing on the Marne—I found an excellent room in a small hotel near the Madeleine. The price was seven francs, fifty centimes a day. Last winter the price went up to fifteen francs. During Victory Week last July the management demanded—and got—twenty-five francs a day for it. The tourist who is able to get it for eighteen or twenty francs may call himself lucky.

But while they are jumping prices in this manner, hotel managers who belong to the national syndicate have been getting to-



In the Chalmers engine, the exhaust gases from cylinders three and four play like blow torches on the Hot Spot. The incoming fuel, striking this Hot Spot directly, is converted into fine, dry gas. Passing on through the easy curves of the Ram's-horn manifold, it travels an equal distance to all inlet valves and absolutely even charges are delivered to all cylinders.

# Why the Hot Spot Chalmers is Two Years Ahead of the Times

A GREAT many motor cars today are not behaving the way they once did. They are slow to start, often make a fuss over an insignificant hill, sputter and backfire, use up a lot of fuel and deliver abbreviated mileage.

The temptation is natural to blame the fault on the car, but this is unfair. The trouble is not with the car, but with the gas you feed it. For gas has gone down and down in grade and there has been only one engine designed which meets successfully this condition. That engine is found in a Hot Spot Chalmers.

First of all, Hot Spot takes the raw gas that comes from the carburetor, and cracks up the raw molecules into still finer molecules. So fine, as a matter of fact, that engineers term it "dry" gas.

Hot Spot not only "pulverizes" the gas to extract the innermost particles of power but it also warms up the gas, which aids further in getting out the power.

But Hot Spot merely starts the work. It remains for Ram's-horn to complete it. Ram's-horn, as its name implies, is shaped like the horn of a ram. This means that when the gas leaves Hot Spot each cylinder is just exactly the same distance away. Therefore it is quite impossible for one cylinder to get more gas than another, or better gas.

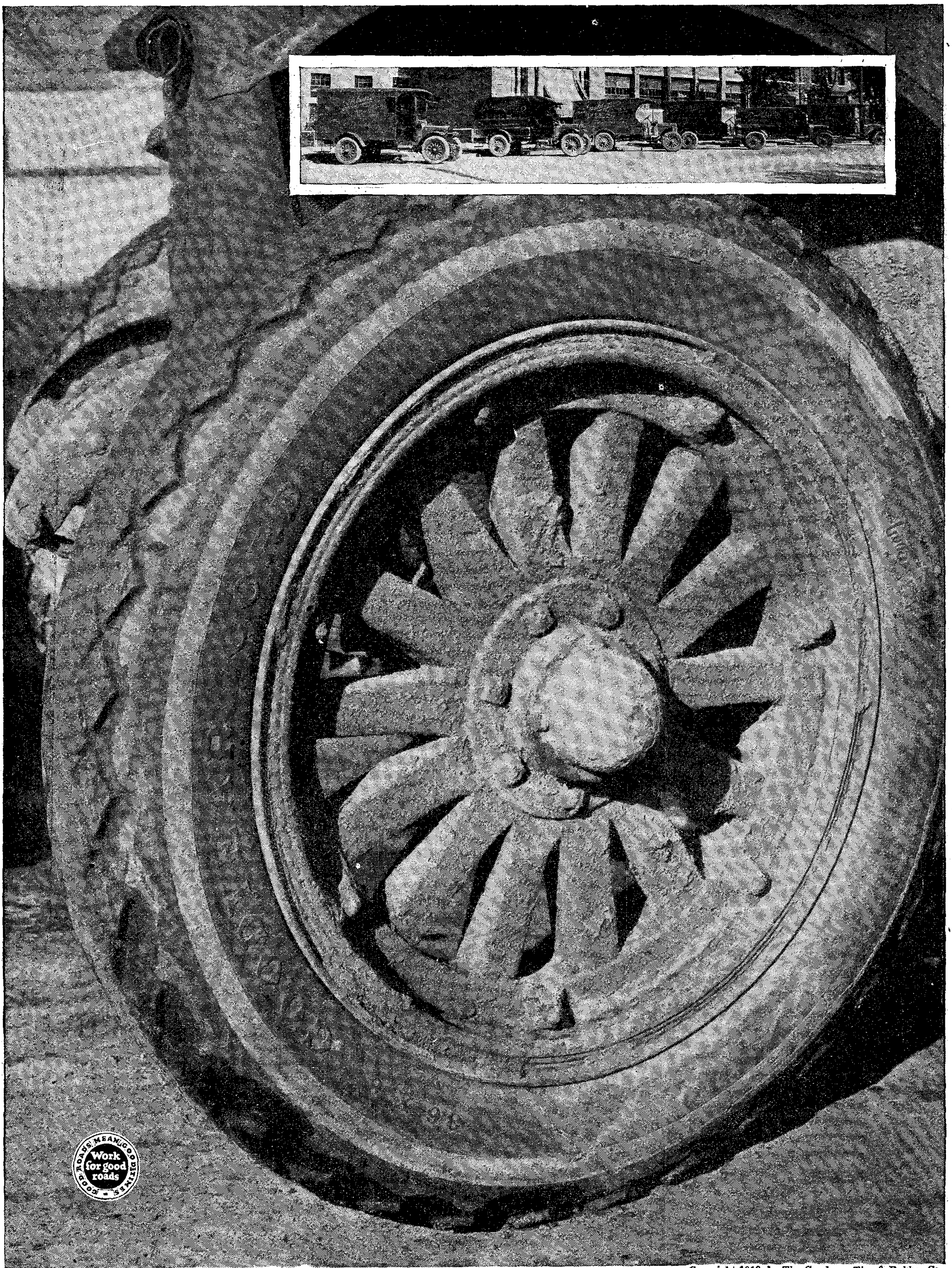
Ram's-horn not only feeds the "pulverized" gas to the cylinders in the most direct route known to a gas engine but also the quickest route.

For if you will stop to examine Ram's-horn you will find it possesses no sharp corners, no sharp angles for gas to "run against," which eliminates such things as a jerky engine, vibration that annoys and ultimately shakes a car to pieces, engine knocks, slow starting, burned bearings, thinned out lubrication, scored cylinders and repair bills.

One ride is enough to convince the average Doubting Thomas. One thousand miles in a Hot Spot Chalmers and you too will say it is one of the few great cars of the world.

Price, five-passenger, $1685 f. o. b. Detroit.

CHALMERS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO


GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

*Large photograph: Showing a Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tire after eighteen months' service on a truck owned by The George Rushton Baking Company, Rosedale, Kansas. Insert: Goodyear-Cord-equipped unit of the Rushton delivery fleet*

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

# Pneumatics Reduce Delivery Costs for Rushton, of Kansas

***"PNEUMATIC truck tires are far more efficient and economical than solid tires in our delivery work. And we prefer Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires because of their toughness and because we believe the All-Weather Tread has the greatest gripping qualities of any tread made. Goodyear Cords average better than 15,000 miles per tire in our service."—Frank Rushton, Manager, The George Rushton Baking Company, Rosedale, Kansas***

The main delivery fleet of the George Rushton Baking Company covers a big territory radiating out of Kansas City, Missouri.

To equip this wide-ranging squadron to do its work most efficiently, the company will specify Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires exclusively in the future.

This decision follows years of experience with both solid and pneumatic truck tires, including a test of different makes of the pneumatics.

Pneumatics, in general, are credited by this company with a 10 per cent reduction in gasoline consumption and a 25 per cent reduction in truck maintenance costs.

Goodyear Cords, in particular, are credited with these results plus superior traction and superior toughness.

Delicate bakery products, formerly damaged on jarring solid tires, now are distributed in splendid condition on the cushioning pneumatics.

Trucks, formerly stalled by heavy mud or snow, now maintain uninterrupted all-year schedules on the gripping Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

Last winter Goodyear-Cord-equipped trucks were called upon time after time to finish the routes of solid-tired trucks held up by slippery conditions.

In thirteen months, during which a truck made 68 stops in 61 miles per day while covering many fierce roads, not a single Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tire of an entire set was removed.

In use thus far on twelve trucks the powerful Goodyear Cords have averaged 15,000 miles per tire while traveling routes administering nearly every kind of punishment.

Rushton drivers find their work far more agreeable on these comfortable, reliable tires and make more and better deliveries when handling trucks shod with them.

The whole experience directs attention to the complete effectiveness of the pneumatic principle as developed by long pioneering work in Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires.

Firmly supporting this progress has been the simultaneous development of the Goodyear Demountable Rim fitted with an oval locking ring extremely easy to remove.

More information concerning the use of Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires can be obtained from Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations or by writing to THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, at Akron, Ohio.

## CORD TIRES

gether to improve service. At their last convention in Besançon they made plans to have their servants learn English, to coöperate with the railroads in softening the rigors of travel; in short, to make everything as pleasant as possible for the stranger within the gates.

Then, too, they agreed that cleanliness was much to be desired. It is. There is many a pretty town in France that scares away the tourist because its public inn is so dirty and uninviting. One stop has always been enough. The war taught the French that Americans have a passion for being clean. It is one of the lessons by which the tourist will surely profit. One welcome phase of it is seen in this excerpt from a circular sent out last summer by Mr. Claveille, Minister of Transportation, to all railroad and shipping companies:

"All passenger-trains should run right to the dock-side (at the ports of entry). Clean waiting-rooms and refreshment-rooms should be available. The handling of baggage and goods of all kinds should be done rapidly, the most perfected methods being adopted. In a word, our railway-stations, port buildings, and the whole organization connected therewith should be on a par with the most modern examples abroad."

Many of the hotels in Paris have long since emerged from their war-dinginess and spruced up to a surprizing degree. Fresh paint has done and is doing wonders. Men who visited Paris last winter would not now know the hotels at which they stopt. Popular restaurants have followed suit. One of them on the Rue Cambon is said to have spent $30,000 furnishing up for the tourists. Even the canny proprietors of the haunts in the Montmartre district have heard of the new invasion and are sweeping the dirt farther into the corners of their bizarre places—which real Parisians never frequent.

While Paris is still a city of wonders to the tourist, it appears that from now on the near-by battle-fields offer a still greater attraction. The Parisians are well aware of this, and their preparations are being made with that fact prominently in view. For some time after the armistice was signed, we are told, the French resented having tourists treading on the "sacred ground rewon from the Germans." Efforts to get up sightseeing trips were condemned, and one company that advertised a trip to Soissons and Reims was forced to desist as a result of the opposition of one of the newspapers. However:

This attitude has changed. Time has softened it. Besides, the world must see what the Germans did. The tourist is now more than welcome, provided that he walks upon the old battle-fields in a spirit of reverence, that he behaves decently in the presence of the Army of the Dead, which helped make victory possible. One hopes that the tourists from America will be more thoughtful than many of the sightseers who have already won the contempt of the French by their disgraceful actions all along the old lines, from Soissons to Verdun.

Americans naturally will turn toward Château-Thierry. This now-famous town on the Marne is ninety-five kilometers, or approximately sixty miles, from Paris. Express-trains on the Eastern Railway now make the distance in less than an hour and a half. The national highway from Paris is once more in splendid shape and the sightseeing autos, as well as the private cars which one may hire in Paris, make almost as good time as the trains. In Château-Thierry there are cars and carriages going to Belleau Wood, Torcy, Epieds, Jaulgonne—wherever the tourist wants to go.

For the last three months excursion-trips by special trains and autobuses have been run out of Paris on Sundays, Thursdays, and holidays to the battle-fields and ruined country in the vicinity of Soissons. The train leaves Paris at seven-forty o'clock in the morning for Coucy-le-Château, in itself a picturesque spot with its historic castle now blown to bits by German explosives. Wanton destruction, this was; and the ruins will remain forever a symbol of German meanness.

From Coucy the tourists are taken in busses through Anizy, the Chemin-des-Dames, Moulin de Laffaux, and to Soissons, once a pleasant little city of fourteen thousand inhabitants, now a mass of ruins, of dugouts, and trenches. There is much to see in Soissons and the tourist should not pass it by. The First and Second American divisions, fighting side by side with the colonials of General Mangin's Tenth French Army, forced the Germans out of the city; therefore Americans will find an added interest in it.

The train gathers in the tourists at Soissons early in the evening and brings them back to Paris between ten and eleven o'clock at night. The branch railroad coming down through the pocket of La Fère is still rickety and rough, but by next summer it will no doubt have improved. There are as yet no eating-places on the way and each tourist must carry his own basket-lunch.

A two-day trip, starting from the Boulevard des Italiens, whirls the tourist through Reims and across country to Verdun and its forts, where the German onslaught broke like a wave against a solid wall. The route skirts the edges of the Argonne, giving the tourist a vivid idea of the nature of the country over which Pershing's men fought so stubbornly in the closing days of the war. Soldier guides tell the story of the fighting at Verdun and conduct the sightseers through the dugouts and the trenches that the *poilus* lived in and fought in while the world marveled and waited for the victory of which Pétain never for an instant despaired.

Thus far no hotels have been available. Makeshift places to stop in overnight and shelters for the serving of the simplest food, army style, have been provided. A French deputy recently presented a resolution appropriating thirty million francs, or six million dollars, for building up transportation and first-class hotels in the old battle-zone, But the Chamber of Deputies, with other things to concern itself, has not yet acted upon the resolution. And the tourists must therefore rough it or stay at home.

Another two-day trip goes up into the splendid forest of the Villers-Cotterets, to Soissons, the Chemin-des-Dames, Berry-au-Bac, Reims, Château-Thierry, Belleau Wood, and thence back to Paris through Meaux. This is made by a specially built touring-car, enclosed to keep out the wind and rain, and with springs that take up much of the jouncing that one is sure to get on the road. The management proudly announces that the cost of the trip—surprizingly low, by the way—"includes everything except wine."

The longest trip of all organized since the peace is of five days' duration. It covers Lorraine and Alsace, including side-trips through the more important cities like Metz, Strasbourg, Colmar, and Belfort. This trip is chiefly for French tourists who have the desire and the money to see the provinces that have come back to France after nearly fifty years of German domination. But Americans will find it worth while.

In some places the problem of transportation presents an obstacle to the tourist-traffic. This appears to be especially true of the Argonne region. So difficult is it said to be to reach the little cemeteries that dot this section that the French Government has asked relatives of soldiers buried there to refrain from visiting the graves until the conditions can be remedied. The work of improvement is now going on—

Thousands of imported laborers are working on the railroads, and if all goes well, American pilgrims to Romagne Cemetery and the Argonne next spring will be able to make the journey from Paris without great hardship. It is also likely that tourist agencies will have autobuses running on the principal roads in the region to take in places like Grand Pré, St. Juvin, Montfauçon, Beaumont, Buzancy, and Sedan. Before the war few tourists from this side of the ocean knew of the beauties of the Argonne and the Ardennes. War has destroyed most of the beauty, but has, for all time, opened up the country to Americans.

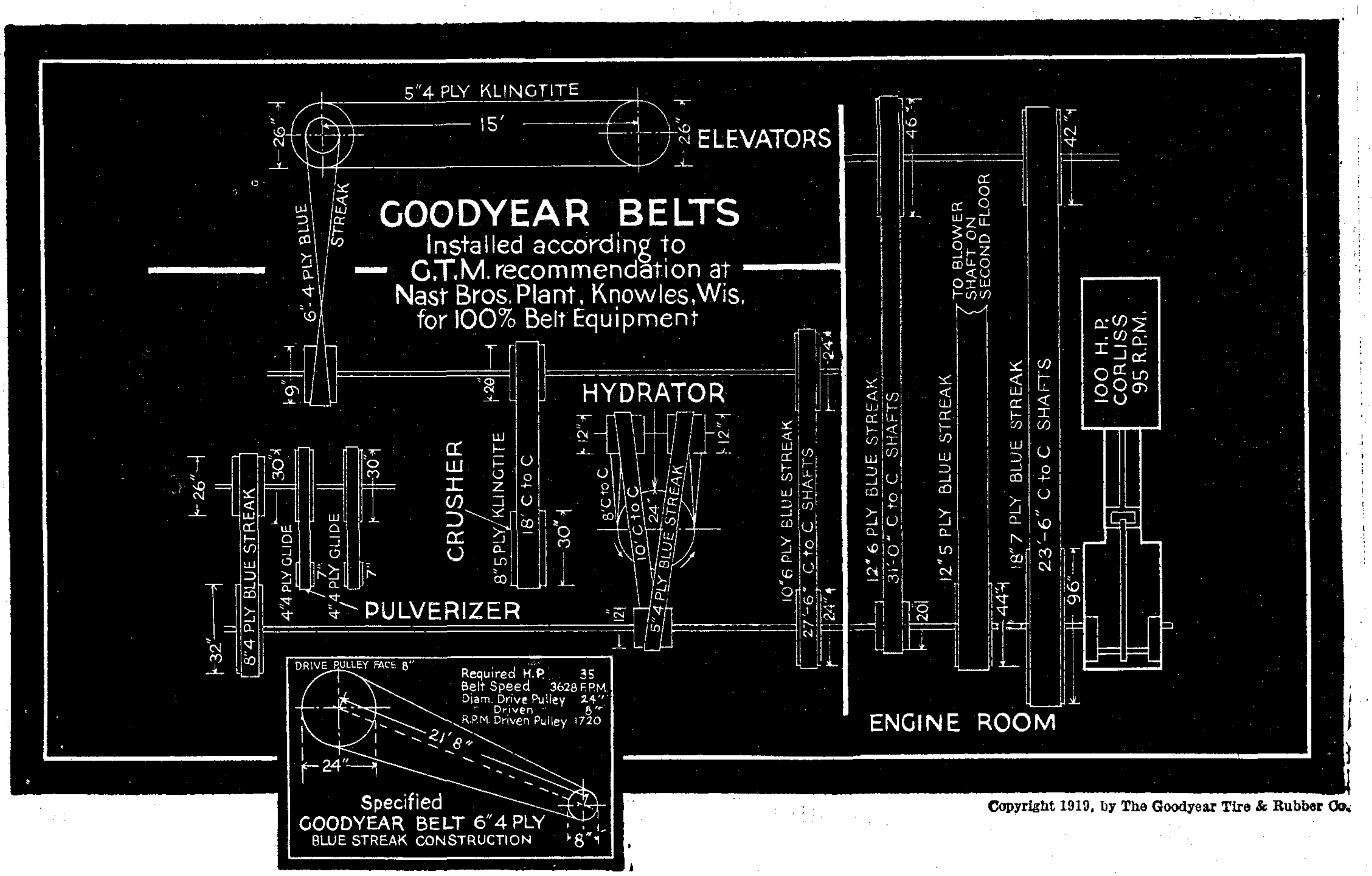
The Touring Club de France, which has for one of its leading aims the encouragement of foreigners to come to France, has taken upon itself the task of organizing certain parts of the old front and preserving them for posterity. It has several commissions working to save from the natives and the souvenir-hunters places of great interest and to keep as intact as possible lines of trenches, dugouts of unusual size and construction, and battery positions about which fame is woven. These commissions have gone ahead with the assent of the Government. They are doing on the spot what our historical societies have tried to do after long lapses of years. It is a valuable work for history and for France as well.

Some of the largest dugouts in the old lines are being left almost as they were when soldiers were in them. The Touring Club hopes to interest and aid hotel and innkeepers to take charge and to operate them as resting-places where tourists may not only find food and shelter, but may also learn first hand how the *poilus* lived. Of course every tourist will want to try life in one of these dugouts for a few hours. It will be something to tell about on his return to his own country.

Other things being done for the benefit of the tourist include the issuing of new guide-books, the establishment of information bureaus, and the enactment of a special set of laws relating to foreigners. It appears that particular effort will be made to prevent a repetition of the "gouging" so much complained of by the American dough-boy. Quoting Mr. Gurney:

The Touring Club is behind the scheme to issue a new guide-book to France to replace the familiar red-covered, German-made Baedeker of other years. Baedeker is neither the most truthful nor the most correct individual in the world, altho most tourists have swallowed him as the real thing because he has been alone in the field. The new book will be complete, accurate, reliable. It will be wholly French. It may be ready for next summer.

There are already several handy and


5"4 PLY KLINGTITE
15'
26"
26"
ELEVATORS
6" 4 PLY BLUE STREAK
GOODYEAR BELTS
Installed according to G.T.M. recommendation at Nast Bros. Plant, Knowles, Wis. for 100% Belt Equipment
9"
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HYDRATOR
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5"4 PLY BLUE STREAK
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TO BLOWER SHAFT ON SECOND FLOOR
12"5 PLY BLUE STREAK
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ENGINE ROOM
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Required H.P. 35
Belt Speed 3628 F.P.M.
Diam. Drive Pulley 24"
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R.P.M. Driven Pulley 1720
21'8"
24"
8"
Specified
GOODYEAR BELT 6"4 PLY
BLUE STREAK CONSTRUCTION

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# One Belt, an Entire Plant—and the G. T. M.

***It all began with a belt-killer***—the pulverizer drive. Belts, with good luck, sometimes lasted a year on it. Even then, their short lives were full of trouble; for they stretched, jumped the pulleys, gaped at the plies. Then one day about two years ago, the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—prescribed a 6-inch, 4-ply Goodyear Blue Streak Belt for service on that gruelling transmission from the 24-inch pulley of the drive shaft to the 8-inch pulley on the pulverizer.

***Today the whole plant*** of Nast Brothers Lime & Stone Co., at Knowles, Wis., is standardized on Goodyear Belts. The initial installation, made in the Company's plant at Marblehead, Wis., on the basis of an expert analysis of actual conditions, has grown from that one Goodyear-served drive to a 100% Goodyear Belt equipment in the plant at Knowles. The study that effected savings in power and time and belt outlay was extended to an entire plant in a succession of analyses.

***Serving different types of drives,*** the belts in the Nast plant today are of varying lengths and widths, different ply and type, but they are all of the one quality—Goodyear. On the hydrator there's a 5-inch, 4-ply Goodyear Blue Streak for heavy duty. An 8-inch, 5-ply Klingtite is in the hard service of the crusher. A pair of 4-inch, 4-ply Goodyear Glides work on the pulverizer. On the long reaches of the engine room shafting, where it's 23 to 31 feet from center to center, 6- and 7-ply Goodyear Blue Streaks unswervingly deliver full load of power.

***Each of them is G. T. M. specified*** to its job. No one type of belt could do more than pretend to meet so many varying requirements. So the G. T. M. recommended application of the particular belt to the particular need. And Mr. Nast, constantly impressed with the 22 months' consistent, day-in, day-out, ten-hours-a-day performance of the original belt, met every G. T. M. recommendation with confidence.

***And in unison the Goodyear Belts*** contribute to the plant operation the highest values of good belting. Flexible, they hold to the pulleys. Unstitched, they wear uniformly. They neither rip nor stretch. Judging, as Superintendent Koeding does, by the staying qualities of the original Goodyear Blue Streak, they will outlast by a year or more the life of the average belt. And their first cost was but little more.

***The same valuable service*** from both the G. T. M. and Goodyear Belting is at your command. The G. T. M.'s analysis of a single drive or a whole plant is free to you. Our reward will come from it by the same process which resulted in the Nast Brothers standardization on 100% Goodyear Belt equipment.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
*Offices Throughout the World*

BELTING · PACKING · HOSE · VALVES
GOODYEAR

worth-while guides to the battle-fields. One of the most popular is printed in both French and English, with maps and pictures. It is in pocket-size edition, and every tourist will find it a very helpful companion in getting a clear idea of the fighting and of the movements of the armies on the Western Front. With it and with soldier-guides to explain particular phases of battle, the tourist will be able to get a better perspective than ever falls to the lot of the soldier. The danger and the excitement will be missing, it is true, but the imaginative sightseer can conjure up considerable of both.

For its readers, many of whom are Americans, an English paper published in Paris has opened an information bureau for tourists. It also provides maps of the battle-fields, time-tables on the railways, and suggestions as to the best and easiest methods of getting to almost any place to which tourists will desire to go. English officers in Amiens, which is seventy-two miles from Paris, have organized sightseeing trips from that city with touring-cars and British soldier-guides, men who fought in that sector, to conduct tourists through the battle-fields on the Somme.

Meantime, with all these preparations, the French Government is awake to the need of better legislation for foreigners who will enter the country this winter by the thousand, and who will fill every ship going there next summer. It is now considering a law to do away with passport restrictions, made necessary by the war, and to help the tourist by doing away with identity cards. The proposition is to have the tourist give his name and nationality to his hotel-keeper or landlord and go his way. Only persons who intend to settle in France for any length of time will be required to take out cards of identity. The French are realizing that the tourist must be encouraged. He must get a good impression of France. Then he will come again and urge his friends to come.

For this reason, the Government recently sent out this significant notice to merchants, hotel-keepers, everybody who will have any business relations with the incoming host:

"Don't treat the tourists as some of you treated the American soldiers."

But I may end without fear of contradiction that the tourist will need plenty of money just the same. He will find traveling in France expensive. The hotel-keepers and the merchants, especially in Paris, have been waiting five years for him.

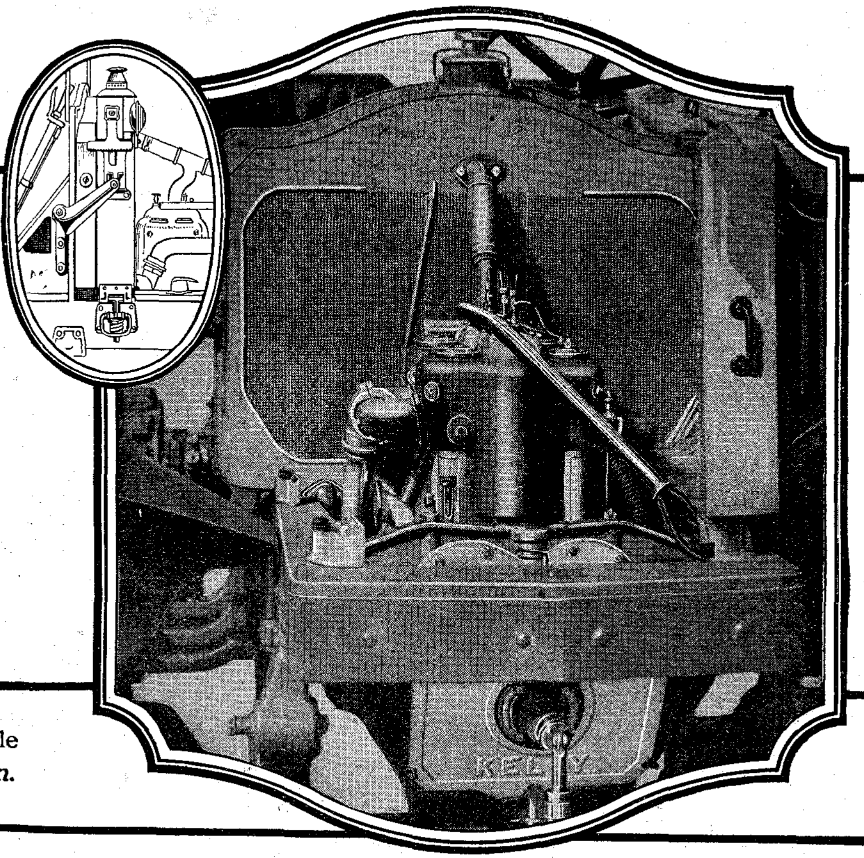
## MARSHAL FOCH SAYS WHAT HE THINKS OF BOLSHEVIKI AND BOCHES

SOMETHING of a resemblance to General Grant and also to Theodore Roosevelt is discoverable in Marshal Ferdinand Foch, says Maizie E. Clemens in an article in the New York *Sun*, setting out an interview she had recently with the great French soldier at his home at Ploujean. She admits, however, that the comparison falls short of conveying an accurate picture. Her most vivid impression, it appears, was that Marshal Foch is "a distinct type of man" and "stands out alone." The writer confesses that before she met him she was somewhat agitated at the thought of interviewing the most distinguished soldier in the world, and that her faith, based on experience with American soldiers, "in their faultlessly prest khaki and highly polished leather leggings," began to waver long before she was ushered into the Marshal's presence. But when she met the great man in his home with his wife and grandchildren she says all her fears vanished in less than a minute, completely disarmed by his courtesy and unaffectedly friendly manner. To quote her account:

> I had a letter of introduction to Madame Foch, which I presented, and after a wait of but a few moments I was ushered into the sitting-room. This room was typical of the whole surroundings. It was a picture of daintiness and simplicity. The sun poured in from two immense windows which looked out upon a garden, a vista of beauty worthy the brush of an artist. Great red gladioli, varicolored dahlias, all shades of roses on stately bushes and pink hortensias wove themselves into a living tone-poem of nature's daintiest gifts. The room itself had for its chief note of color pale pink and white. Chairs and windows were draped in cretonne of these shades. On the walls were hung choice steel engravings and a few painted French landscapes.
>
> Neither the Marshal nor Madame Foch speaks English and I was a little timid about trusting my French in such an important event, but I was fortunate in having Professor Hugo, of Pittsburg, a Knights of Columbus secretary, to act as interpreter for me.
>
> Madame Foch came in and greeted me cordially, and after we had been chatting for a time the door opened suddenly and a man's figure appeared upon the threshold. I recognized the Marshal immediately. I had been practising the Pershing salute for an hour before calling, so that I could greet the great French soldier in an appropriate manner, but lo and behold! before I could put my lesson in practise I discovered the Marshal was not in uniform. Inasmuch as I had never pictured him in any other garb, I was completely taken by surprize, and before I had recovered he had crost the room and shaken my hand with a firm grip that denoted friendship. Then, with a gallant wave of his hand he motioned me to be seated.
>
> He wore a blue-serge suit, with a sack coat, lavender cravat, and blue-striped shirt. Later when he went out into the garden he wore a cap. It was Foch on his vacation, the vacation toward which he had to fight his way against the greatest power ever assembled for four long years. He is a man of medium height, with a long, graying mustache. His hair, too, is graying and is thinned over the forehead and top of the head, but becomes thicker toward the back. And his bearing is magnificent. He need not wear a uniform to be recognized as a soldier and a commander. In manner he is very direct. He looks you straight in the eye and holds you as tho he would read your thoughts and analyze them. He speaks with emphasis and directness, but even in his most emphatic moments there is always the courtesy of the well-cultured man. He is like all really great men, direct and positive, and yet with another side that is all gentleness and charm.
>
> Madame Foch opened the conversation by telling the Marshal of my mission and that I was "interested in her plans for the relief of those in want in France." The Marshal listened and when he had got the trend of affairs in hand took charge of the situation. He began questioning us, and as we explained one point after another he would slap his hands together and say, "*Bon, bon*" (good, good); and so it continued until I had fully gone over the points upon which I wished to have his impressions.
>
> During this preliminary conversation I could not but form in my mind a picture of this wonderful man in action in the field when reports were made to him from the widely scattered officers under his control. I could picture him listening, just as he listened to me, all attention, and ready as soon as the situation was made clear to make the quick decision of the man of strength and finality. He wants the facts in any situation in the quickest possible time and in the fewest words necessary to clarity. That was the first characteristic which imprest me. As the time went by and we got better acquainted he warmed to the conversation and we became more friendly.

The conversation presently turned to the subject of Bolshevism, and the Marshal exprest the opinion that this movement is a sort of insanity that has seized the people who have been deceived by their autocratic rulers, but that it will not gain a substantial foothold in any of the Allied countries. As we read:

> "Bolshevism," he said, in his quick, emphatic manner, "is a state of mind under which the peoples of the defeated countries are laboring. The gilded promises made to the people in these countries by the autocratic powers which ruled them, that out of the war they would annex riches, and the failure of these powers to lead the people to the wealth and luxury which they crave, have placed these poor people in a state of demoniacal disillusionment and frenzy, resulting in their killing and destroying everything in their paths in their abject hopelessness.
>
> "This condition," continued the Marshal, "is a natural result of the chagrin and disappointment of vanquished militaristic nations. But it is certain this condition will pass.
>
> "When these people realize that the victors in the war were fighting for a noble and just cause, the salvation of civilization threatened by their selfish masters, they will recognize that the war ended in the only possible way it could have ended, and in the best way for them as well as for the peoples of the other nations of the world. It is just as it is in life. A patient who has been ill when he passes the crisis is not yet recovered. He must first pass through a long period of convalescence before he fully recovers his strength and can again fill his proper place in the world."
>
> And as the Marshal continued he became more and more emphatic. "The present condition of these people," he said, "is like one of complete insanity," and to add emphasis he struck the open palm of his hand upon the top of his head, illustrating his meaning.
>
> "The tactics of the Bolsheviki," in answer to my interpolated question as to whether he thought the disease would ever take root in the United States, "can be compared to that of an armed mob without a leader and with no sense of discipline, another proof of its instability. There is no danger of Bolshevism taking root in any of the Allied countries. There may be minor outcroppings of it here and there, but it can not thrive as it has in parts of

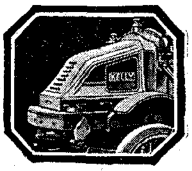


THE large picture shows the location of the Kelly radiator, in back of the engine, and the bumper on the frame which protects them both.

The insert above shows the method of attaching the radiator to the frame and dash by a spring suspension.

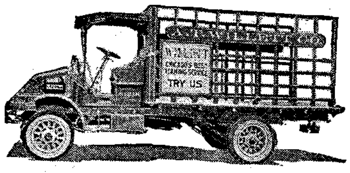
Kelly-Springfield Trucks *work* while many others are being *worked upon.*

# KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TRUCKS



***The Big Brother to the Railroads***

## Efficiency Depends On Steady Service



"Chicago, Ill., October 4, 1919.
Horton & Horton Construction Co.,
Houston, Texas.
After thorough investigation we purchased eleven Kelly trucks. Used these two years and standardized on this make. Have since ordered twenty additional and are ordering more every month. Trucks are underrated by Kelly Company. We find they are much better buy than we were led to believe when making our first purchase. We cannot speak too highly of this equipment.
A. T. WILLETT TEAMING CO."

*Copy of a telegram sent by a user of Kelly trucks to a prospective buyer.*

TRUCKING is not all done on the boulevards. Much of it is through difficult back ways, around sharp turns, and in cramped freight depots where flexibility is tested most. In such confined space, the crowded maneuvering of other trucks will eventually smash a radiator placed in front.

The Kelly truck carries its radiator behind the motor at the dash where it is out of harm's way—and out of the mechanic's way when grinding valves or making necessary adjustments. It is suspended flexibly on buffer springs to protect it from the twists, strains and jolts of bumpy roads and deep gutter crossings. The engine itself is shielded by the heavy bumper projection of the frame, and serious results from collision are avoided.

Thirteen years of experiment and scientific research have perfected every feature of the Kelly truck. The complete truck is built and guaranteed by one responsible manufacturer, and must pass the rigid Kelly-Springfield inspection. This assures a quality of material, perfection of design, and thorough workmanship which make Kelly trucks *work* while many others are being *worked upon.*

A Kelly truck operates in your vicinity—write for the owner's name.

*1½-6 ton models*

THE KELLY-SPRINGFIELD MOTOR TRUCK CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

*Builder of High Grade Motor Trucks*

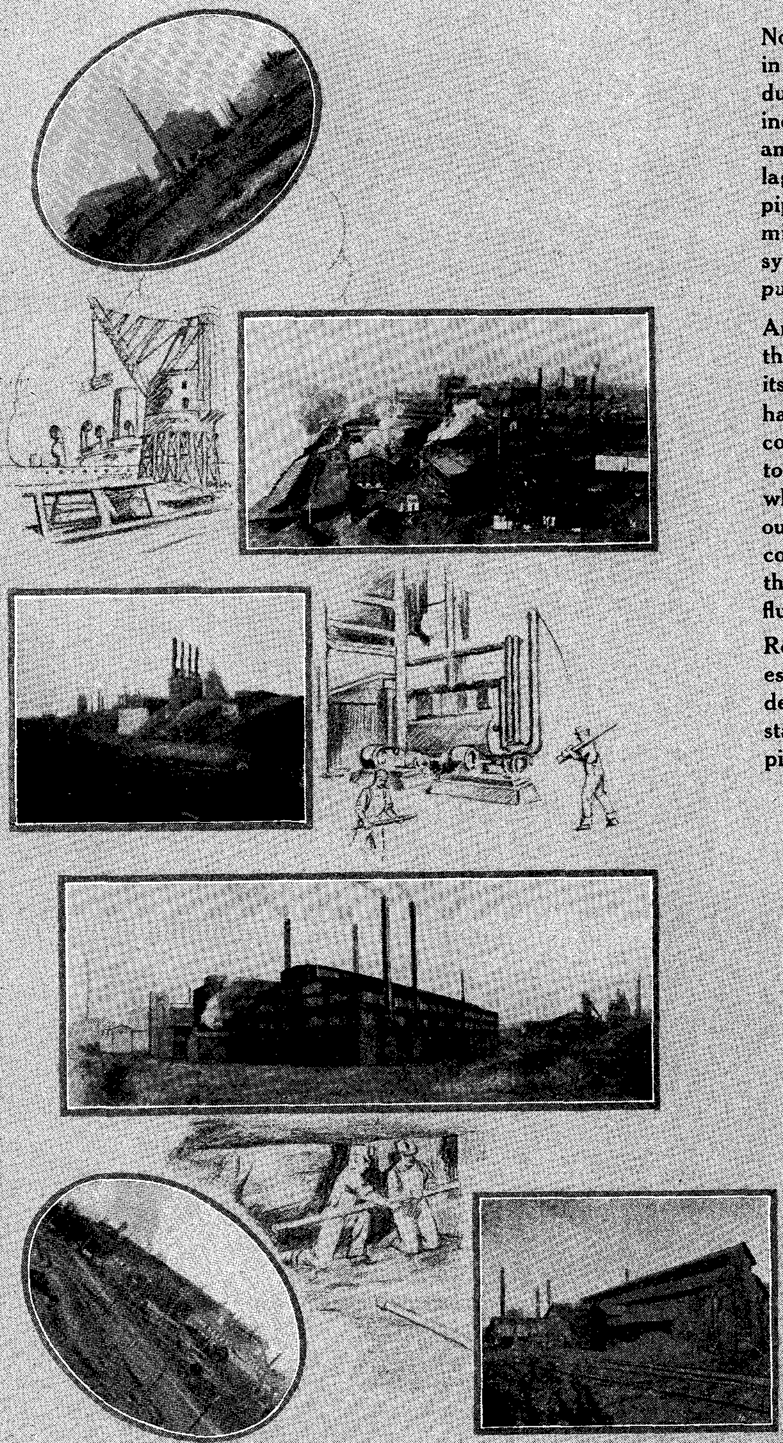
# READING
## WROUGHT IRON PIPE

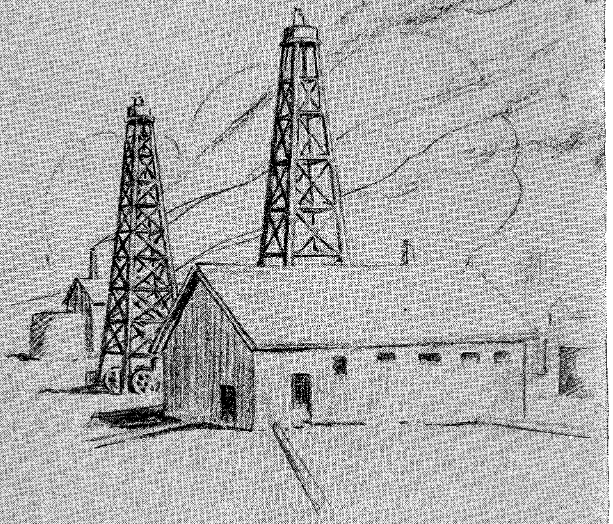
No other necessity of modern life is more extensive in its usefulness than pipe—more essential to the industrial progress of the nation and the welfare of the individual. In the home, the factory, the big hotel and the office building; in every city, town, and village, from the smallest installation to the far-flung pipe lines of the great railway systems, vast oil fields, mining regions, gas districts, and municipal water systems,—pipe is forever playing its vital part in the public service.

And to-day, as for generations, no other pipe stands the test of time as does wrought iron pipe, because its fibrous structure enables it to resist the strains of hard service, and its slag content protects it against corrosion. The fibre in wrought iron is due primarily to thorough refinement in the puddling furnace, where silicious slag is thoroughly distributed throughout the mass of iron. This slag, being itself as non-corrodible as sand or porcelain, multiplies the life of the iron wherever it is exposed to the corrosive influence of moisture or acid.

Reading Wrought Iron Pipe, the product of the highest developments in the wrought iron industry, is demonstrating to-day, in thousands of important installations, these superior qualities of wrought iron pipe.

**READING IRON COMPANY**
READING PENNSYLVANIA





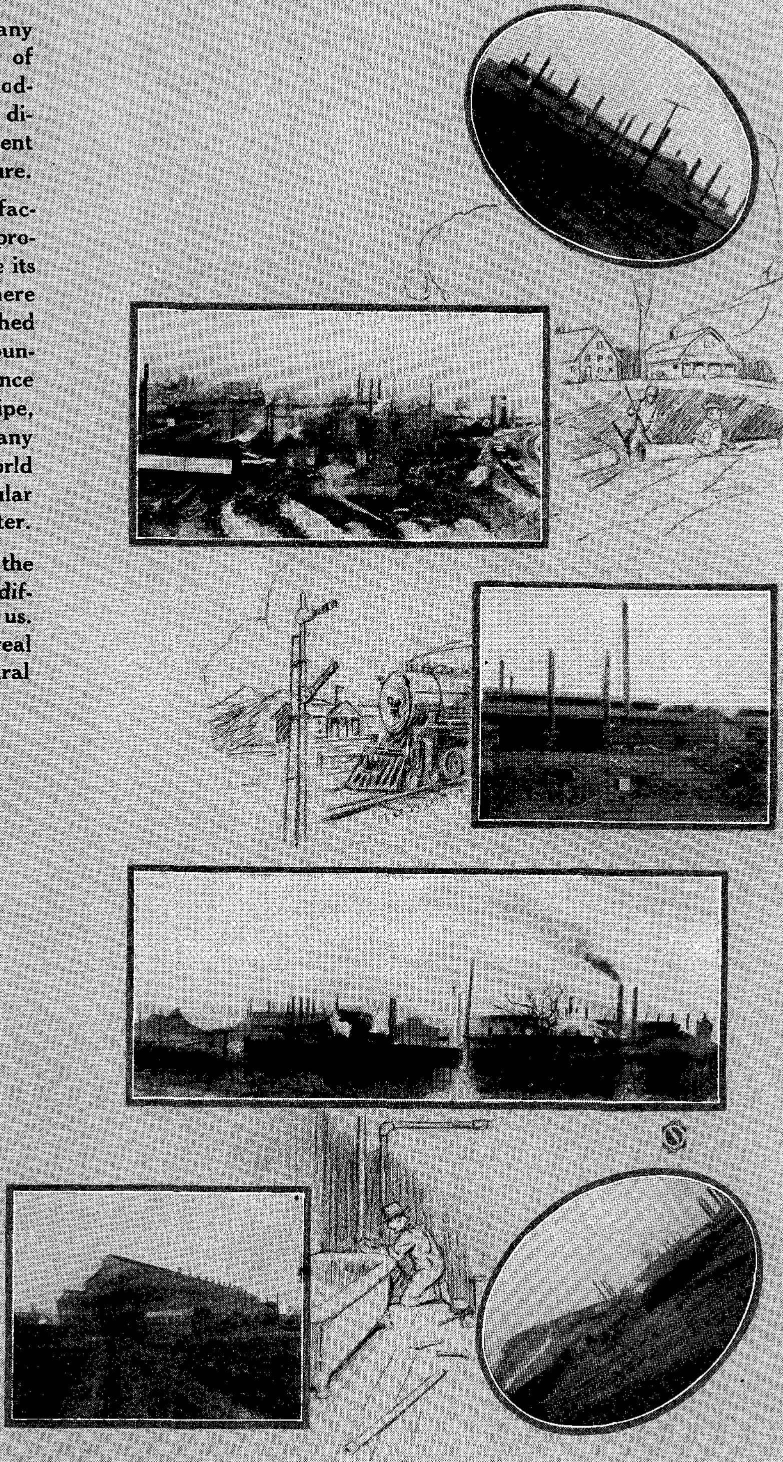
# READING
## WROUGHT IRON PIPE

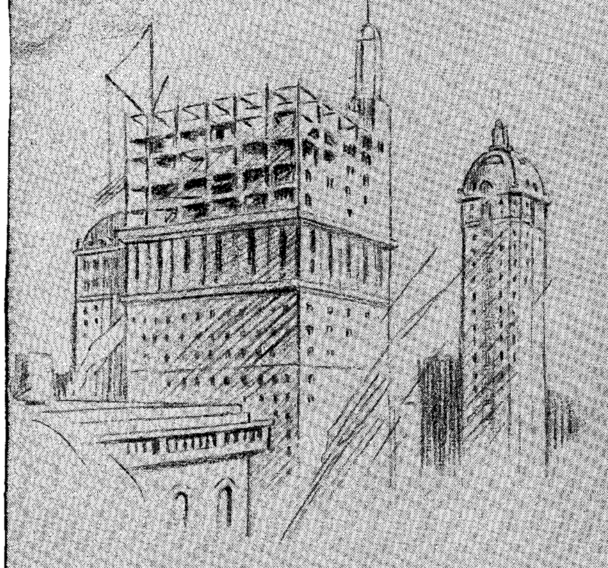
The fourteen plants of the Reading Iron Company are to-day producing America's largest output of wrought iron pipe. They are equipped with modern machinery, manned by skilled workmen, directed by executives responsible for the development of the most advanced methods of pipe manufacture.

The Reading Iron Company, alone among manufacturers of wrought iron pipe, controls its entire production from the great blast furnaces which make its own pig iron to the modern shipping platform where huge magnet cranes daily load tons of the finished pipe upon cars destined for every section of the country. This company has had 71 years of experience in producing the highest quality of wrought iron pipe, and has to-day more than twice the capacity of any other manufacturer of wrought iron pipe in the world —making 552 different sizes and kinds of tubular products, ranging in size from 1/8″ to 20″ in diameter.

It is the purpose of this company to present to the public a series of advertisements concerning the different uses of the wrought iron pipe made by us. We believe these advertisements will prove of real value to every reader interested in the structural progress of American industry.

**READING IRON COMPANY**
READING PENNSYLVANIA





# "He smokes a pipe"

They were talking by telephone:

"I'm afraid I've got to ask him to cash a check. I know his family, but I've never happened to meet him. Tell me what Guthrie's like, won't you?"

"Don't worry about that, but go right ahead and ask him. He's the real stuff. He's considerable of a man in this town, but he smokes a pipe."

"Oh, he smokes a pipe, does he? I get you."

Why is it that when you learn that an eminent citizen smokes a pipe you know right off that he's probably a regular fellow?

It means that he puts on no lugs.

It means that likely he hasn't room in his make-up for any of those highty-tighty, superior notions that make the snob.

It means that on the other hand he has those natural, genial impulses that help to make a regular fellow.

Now, he doesn't necessarily have those genial impulses entirely because he smokes a pipe.

Others beside pipe-smokers have them.

But so large a number of pipe-smokers *are* good-fellows that when you hear, "He smokes a pipe," you just know in advance that you'll probably like that man, not after some hard luck and a few long, hard winters, but right away. Why is it?

Of course, everyone knows that a good smoke after a good meal puts a man into the very friendliest state of mind.

Ask the womenfolks if there's any difference in a man's mood before and after eating and smoking.

A good meal has a lot to do with making a man feel genial—and yet, you'll hear many a frank smoker declare, "Yes, certainly I enjoy my meal, but all the time I'm thinking how good a smoke'll taste afterwards."

And there you are!

All we know is that when a man throws himself back in the big chair and lights up, a big Saint Bernard has nothing on him for benevolence of feelings.

He drops all the petty irritations of the day. He hasn't a trouble in the world provided he's got a pipeful of *his* tobacco.

Just any old kind of smoking tobacco won't do. It has to be just your kind.

We don't know whether Edgeworth is just your kind or not.

Perhaps.

We would like to find out. If you'll venture a postcard, we'll venture the rest.

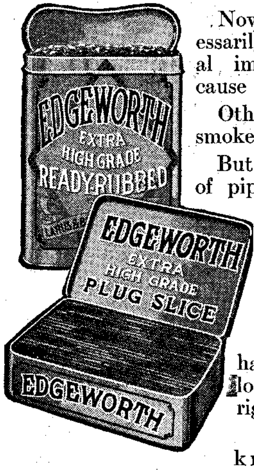
Merely send us your name and address together with that of the dealer filling your smoking needs and we will gladly send you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is compressed into cakes, then cut into thin, moist slices. Take a slice and just rub it up for a moment to make an average pipeload.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed has that rubbing up already done for you. You pour it straight from can to pipe. It packs well and it burns evenly all the way through from top to bottom.

For the free samples we would like to submit for your judgment, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

*To Retail Tobacco Merchants*—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



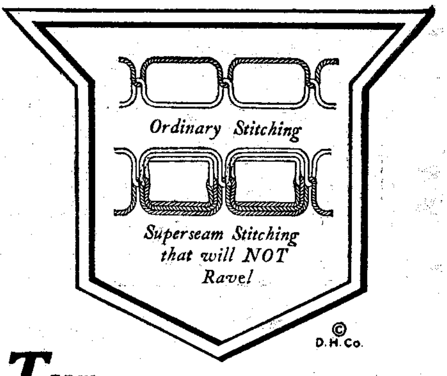
Europe. It can never make any serious inroads in France."

In response to a question as to the secret of the French success in the war, Marshal Foch stated that this success was due to the determination with which the French soldier fought, and which differed from that of the German, he explained, in that it was idealistic, while the German's determination was based only on materialism. The Germans are devoid of idealism, he said, and continued:

"They have no scruples, respect nothing, and have for their religion a doctrine of gross and brutal materialism. They fought for conquest, for loot, in spoils, in territory, and in power. They lived and acted and fought for the material view of their '*Deutschland über Alles.*' The French soldier's determination was based on idealism, on spirituality. They fought in defense of a country they loved, a flag they reverenced, with a lofty idealism the miseducated *Boche* mind could not possibly understand. But to them, under the German doctrine that the state is over all and that all individuality must be subordinate to the welfare of the state as that welfare is interpreted by the military masters, Germany was the indomitable master. The French soldier fought as a duty to himself, to his children, and his God—and his God was not a helmeted, spur-booted bit of clay.

"As to any special adaptability we had in meeting the military problems as they presented themselves, I suppose the greatest thing was our confidence in the intelligence of the personnel of the army as individuals. In all of my military studies I, of course, had the defense of France against a German attack in mind. Every one in France knew that sooner or later Germany would attack again, as soon as she thought the prospective reward in territory and other booty would justify the expense. The German-Army system, like the German political and educational systems, all aimed to destroy the habit of independent thought in the personnel. The high command made its plans down to the last detail, and the army was sent out to do that and nothing else. Nothing was left to the intelligence of the subordinate officer or private soldier. The Germans handled their army much as a man might treat a locomotive where he had not the technical knowledge to guide it. He might put it together and start it, and as long as the track was straight and there were no obstacles the locomotive would run along by itself.

"There is no question that in 1914 the Germans had a wonderful fighting machine—but it was only a machine. Themselves educated away from idealism, the high command had not counted upon the admirable devotion and fraternity that existed in the French Army, principally the love of the French soldier for his officers, and the respect and reverence they had for their *patrie.* My present servant was my orderly during the war, and I dare say without exaggeration that he would commit himself to the flames if I so ordered, and he would do it willingly. In contrast to the *Boche*, who consider men as nothing but means to an end, the French soldier fights intelligently, his discipline being that of fighting nobly and bravely on his own initiative and without useless sacrifice. The French officer and his soldiers were as a part of one big family, because the sentiment of the defense of the soil is ever



**THE seams of your gloves will not ravel, even though the thread be cut or broken, if you wear**

# Hays
# Superseam Gloves
TRADE MARK

That's because "*Superseam*" Gloves are not sewed with ordinary stitching. One break in the usual seam and zip! the stitching ravels and is gone.

Hays "*Superseam*" Gloves are sewed with a superstitch—each stitch is sewed down and locked. That's why they will not ravel.

Hays "*Superseam*" Gloves may be obtained in Buckskin, Cape or Mocha—made in lined and unlined fashionable models for both Men and Women.

*Featured by the Better Shops*

**The Daniel Hays Company**
**Gloversville, N. Y.**
GLOVES SINCE 1854

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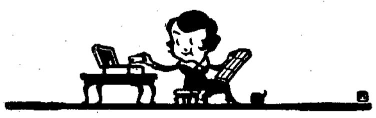
# Dennison's



HANDY BOXES

**To tie, or tag or label, to mend the minor accidents of domestic life, the Handy Box is First Aid to the Housewife.**

Write to Dennison, Dept. J
Framingham, Mass., for "Handy Book"

(64) What Next ?

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# Waxed Typewriter Ribbons

Are superior and distinctive; wear longer, will not fill the type or dry out. You save by buying direct. Price, 3 for $1.50; 12 for $5, prepaid. Guaranteed to please or money back. Send 54c *stamps* for full length sample ribbon and booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." State name and model number of your typewriter. Address,

**THE RIBBON WORKS, - - - Galveston, Texas**

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# Save Your Feet

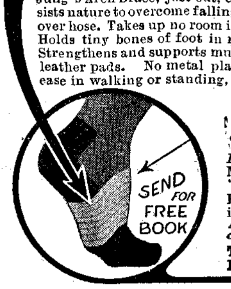
**From That Tired, Aching, Broken-Down Feeling**

Jung's Arch Brace, just out, corrects your foot troubles. Assists nature to overcome falling arch and foot-strain. Slips on over hose. Takes up no room in shoe. Fits the foot perfectly. Holds tiny bones of foot in natural comfortable position. Strengthens and supports muscles. No ungainly humps. No leather pads. No metal plates. To insure comfort and ease in walking or standing, use

**JUNG'S**
TRADE MARK
**ARCH (XXX) BRACE**

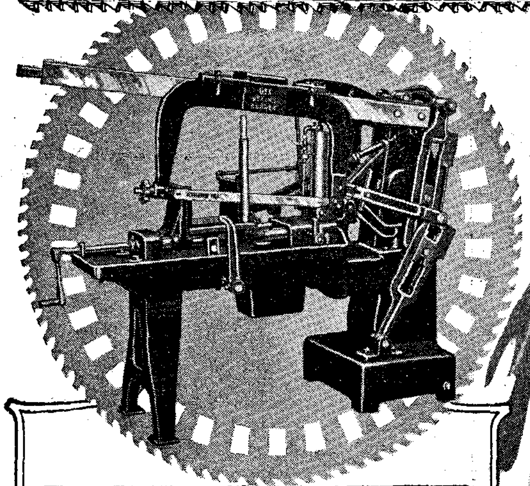
*Recommended by Physicians.* Made of specially prepared "Everlastik". Guaranteed. Price $1 per pair. Money back if not satisfied. Order today. *Ask your Chiropodist, Physician, Shoe Dealer or Druggist.*

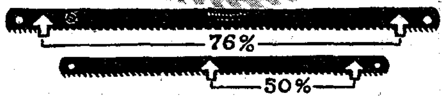
**THE GEORGE H. JUNG CO.**
**Dept. A.B. Cincinnati, Ohio**



# ATKINS

## AAA NON-BREAKABLE HACK SAW BLADES





## 26% Increased Efficiency

The Atkins KWIK-KUT Metal Cutting Machine, shown above, is another indication of the improvements to saws and machinery in which Atkins stands foremost.

Other metal cutting machines utilize about 50% of the blade in cutting metal. The Atkins KWIK-KUT uses over 76%—note the blade diagrams above.

No matter what kind of saws or saw machinery you need—for metal or wood cutting—it will pay you to know the savings in time and labor—the increased efficiency—the longer life and greater value of Atkins products.

Ask for any of these booklets:

*"KWIK-KUT Metal Cutting Machines"*
*"Atkins Metal Saws"*
*"Hack Saw Blades"*
*"Atkins Hack Saw Chart"*
*"Atkins Cross Cut Saws"*
*"Silver Steel Drag Saws"*
*"Atkins Mill Saws"*
*"Atkins Braces"*
*"Atkins Machine Knives"*
*"Atkins Plastering Trowels"*
*"The Story of Silver Steel"*
*"Saw Sense"*
*"The Saw on the Farm"*

*If you wish, merely check the booklets you want and write your name and address on this page margin before mailing.*

## for any metal cutting—

ATKINS "AAA" and "Non-Breakable" Hack Saw Blades, Atkins Hack Saw Frames, (*note the pistol-grip frame above*) Atkins KWIK-KUT and Metal Band Saw Machine and Atkins Circular Metal Cutting Saws cover every need for metal cutting.

They represent the highest development of equipment for saving time, material and money in any metal cutting operation, just as Atkins Band, Circular, Cross-Cut and Hand Saws set the standards for wood cutting.

Among leading dealers and users in every line the Atkins name stands for such developments as "Silver Steel", which means maximum service—"segment grinding", which insures faster and easier cutting—"non-breakable hack saw blades", eliminating breakage—and other improvements which makes an Atkins Saw better for any purpose.

It will pay you to look for ATKINS—the name back of Saw value.

**E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc. Est. 1857 Indianapolis, U. S. A.**

***Makers of Silver Steel Saws and Tools; Automobile Clutch Discs; Meat Slicer, Belt Splitting, Cigarette and Tobacco Knives; Cabinet Scrapers and Specialties.***

**Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ont. Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.**

***Factory Branches in*** **Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., Sydney, N. S. W. and Paris, France.**

"Hold the wire, please—I'll tell you in a minute"

HE turns to his secretary—asks for the letter he wants. She finds it—instantly.

If she couldn't find it—if it had been buried in his desk or filed obscurely—what would the man holding the wire think?

Perhaps you know only too well what men think when they hold the wire too long. It's an everyday tragedy in most offices, yet avoided entirely when the right system is inside the cabinet. For "Y and E" folders and guides change filing cabinets into *finding* cabinets.

If you have often felt that your files are in league against you, that sending anything to the files is like sending it to its death, then you need a "Y and E" System Service man at once. He won't charge you a cent for putting brains into your cabinets.

"Y and E"

4,000 "Y and E" Products

"Y and E" Steel Cabinets
"Y and E" Wood Cabinets
Efficiency Desks
Record Filing Safes
Shannon Arch Files
Blueprint Files
Steel Shelving
Vertical Filing Supplies
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Use your letterhead in writing for "Vertical Filing Down-to-Date."

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
1234 ST. PAUL ST. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
One store or representative in every city
*Makers of "Y and E" Filing Equipment and System Supplies*
*In Canada:* The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., *Newmarket, Ont.*

apparent. It was never more vividly proved than in this war. French soldiers fought with unalterable determination that the *patrie*, noble France, might be saved to civilization.

"On the other side, the plan of the German High Command had to be carried out in detail. In our army our officers were thoroughly familiar with the terrane. There was perfect coordination between the various units as to artillery preparation, time of attack, and objective to be gained. But it sometimes became a matter for the individual officer and in some cases for the individual soldier to decide how to overcome one or another of those obstacles that no human power could foresee. No matter how far a general plan may have gone awry, there was always enough military intelligence among our line officers to save the situation. That one thing Germany lacked, and when we finally broke down this general plan of the High Command the whole German Army went to pieces.

"You know that, after all, the planning and carrying through of a big battle is like the meeting of a difficult subject. Any one can make a rough sketch and fill in here and there, but it requires the individual intelligence, the perseverance, the fighting spirit, the bulldog tenacity to bring it to a successful determination. Don't stop to have any fear, but when you are sure that you are right, approach the issue with confidence and fight and fight on until victory.

"This war was fought with one object in the mind of every man who shouldered a gun and every woman who helped in the capacities open to her, that they were doing a necessary duty in the one great issue, the defense of civilization."

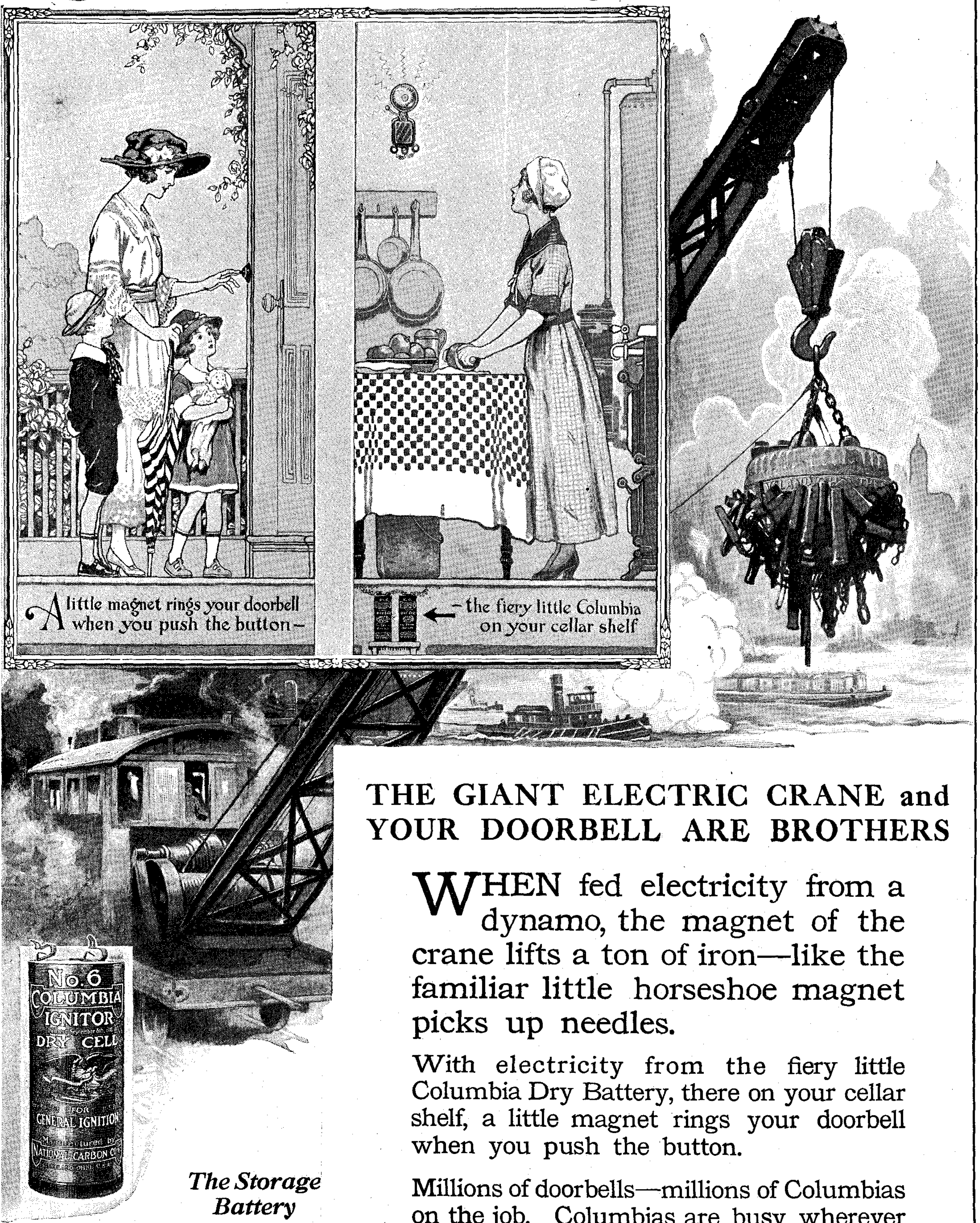
Apparently, the Marshal has not much faith that Germany will now be "good." In discussing the matter of German militarism he observed that "the dragon's fangs have been drawn, but the body still lives and is capable of growing new fangs." Further:

"The present condition of Germany is like that of a great edifice which has had its rivets drawn out. I may say that Germany, as a country, no longer exists, but the German people remain. We who have lived at the lips of the dragon of German militarism, who have been nagged and constantly threatened by it, our feelings are deep. The German in America may be the harmless, good-natured, beer-drinking yokel as you know him over there, but to us, wherever he is, he is a trained bit of destructive machinery, ready to do the bidding, without question, of his masters. And it has been his masters that we have always had to reckon with. We have lived in the shadow for nearly fifty years. Germany went through all the forms of a civilized nation. She sent delegates to peace conferences, she made treaties with the other nations of the world, she signed agreements to conduct herself in wars in accordance with the usages of the civilized nations.

"But she never meant to do anything of the sort. Not alone was America deceived, but many here in Europe were deceived. America was longer in awakening to the knowledge of the deception, but when she did, she came valiantly to the defense of civilization, for which France and her gallant allies had fought at such tremendous cost.

"France must leave no loophole through which Germany can again attack."

# Columbia Dry and Storage Batteries


A little magnet rings your doorbell when you push the button—
—the fiery little Columbia on your cellar shelf
No. 6
COLUMBIA
IGNITOR
DRY CELL
FOR GENERAL IGNITION
NATIONAL CARBON CO.

***The Storage Battery***

When you buy a Columbia Storage Battery, you buy more than just "a battery"—you buy *power* and *endurance*—you get *definite power for a definite time* . . . . Step into some Columbia place—they're all round you—learn how your pocketbook is safeguarded by the Columbia Guarantee and the famous Pyramid Seal.

## THE GIANT ELECTRIC CRANE and YOUR DOORBELL ARE BROTHERS

WHEN fed electricity from a dynamo, the magnet of the crane lifts a ton of iron—like the familiar little horseshoe magnet picks up needles.

With electricity from the fiery little Columbia Dry Battery, there on your cellar shelf, a little magnet rings your doorbell when you push the button.

Millions of doorbells—millions of Columbias on the job. Columbias are busy wherever bells are rung or buzzers buzzed; autos, motorboats, tractors, trucks, or farm engines ignited; lanterns lit; or telephones livened up. Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts, no extra charge.

G-19

## ARMENIA'S NATIONAL HERO PLEADS HIS COUNTRY'S CAUSE IN AMERICA

"I HAVE been fighting the Turk since 1889 and I know his tricks," said a tall, gray-haired man in a New York hotel the other day. The man was Antranik, whom 250,000 Armenians are said to have acknowledged as their leader during the long fight they have waged against their oppressors, and who is now in the United States to ask this Government's aid in behalf of his people. Not only do the Armenians recognize this man as their leader, but he is their hero, too, and for nearly thirty years his prowess has been the theme of story and song at Armenian firesides. He took a valiant part in the war at the head of the Armenian troops, operating with the Russians until the collapse of the Empire. Thereafter the Armenians kept up the resistance against the Turks alone, preventing the Thirty-sixth Turkish Division from uniting with the main Turkish Army in the Caucasus. Antranik's forces defeated the enemy in one battle and rescued 25,000 Armenians and thousands of other refugees from the Turks, who had driven them out of their own country into Persia. Thirty thousand of these refugees thereafter clung to the Armenian Army for eight months, impeding its movements. However, as the Armenian general explained to Harwood Koppel, representing the New York *Evening Post Magazine:*

> I couldn't possibly give them up. When I heard the cries of the babies and the wailings of the mothers, the sobs of the old men and the groans of the sick, I could not part with one of them. They were my people and I had to protect them.

These people lived on berries and roots, we are told, and such grain as they could find. The British Government sent a sum of money to be distributed among them, but no food could be bought. Antranik is quoted in a description of the conditions:

> Their hunger was so intense that they would fight for scraps of my dead horses. I have seen them come upon the carcass of a horse that had perished in the mountains and they would fight for the putrefying flesh and hungrily devour it.

The General then explained his mission to this country. Knowing the tricks of the Turk, he says he knows the latter is only biding his time to descend once more upon Armenia, and that country is in need of military, financial, and economic assistance. We read:

> Armenia is helpless unless her allies in the Great War come to her assistance. We need arms and munitions of all kinds. We would like to have American officers detailed to help train Armenian troops, particularly those in the technical branches, for there we are sadly lacking. Our men are not lacking in courage, for my own men always fought in the vanguard of the Russian forces operating against the Turks until the collapse of the Russian armies after the fall of the Empire. We have formed a republic in Russian Armenia, but Turkish Armenia is still in the hands of the Ottomans and we would free our brothers with our own armies, if that be necessary.
>
> So I come to ask for assistance that we may help ourselves, and not for a mandate. All of the opinions advanced so far on the question of mandates have been put forward by various persons and groups who have advocated joining several parts of Turkey into one nation, but we Armenians prefer to be separate. The idea has been put forward that the Armenians are not numerous enough to have a nation all alone, but these people are really facilitating Turkish claims when they make those statements. We can stand alone if we get military help.
>
> Take the case of Bulgaria and Greece in their beginnings. They were guaranteed autonomy by the Powers and that is what Armenia desires—a chance to work out her own destiny free from Turkish interference. If we are protected ten years it will be sufficient. Then we can stand alone. But that protection must come very quickly, for the Turks are still continuing their depredations wherever they can, and Turkish officers are in Persia organizing bands of Persians, Tatars, and Kurds for attacks on the Armenians.
>
> Economic help is also needed. The French and British admit that we must be assisted, but their people are so weary and they have so much to do in their own countries that they are in no state to do much for us, and we must have assistance at once.

The Armenians are still refugees, and their first concern is to return home. As they are destitute of nearly everything necessary to enable them to resume their former life, the aid they expect from America will be used particularly to supply these wants:

> If America began to-day to give succor and allowed the refugees to return to their homes, Armenia could produce crops in about two years, but it would be about four years before the country would be in a position to feed itself without outside assistance. But there must be much assistance. The first great need is for seeds with which to plant, and then the peasants must have agricultural implements of all kinds, for the country has been swept bare. There is hardly a man who has a single tool of any sort left, and if help is not soon forthcoming it will be entirely unnecessary, for there will be no one left to require assistance. Our people have always shown a willingness to work; they do not want to have to accept charity, but for the moment they are helpless. Armenia is mainly an agricultural country, but it is believed to have vast mineral resources. Russian experts have found coal and other minerals, but the Turks never permitted the mineral resources of the country to be exploited, and so but little is known of their value. After good crops the greatest need of the country is for railroads, and with these and the protection of the Powers or the mandate of America our future will be assured.

The following brief account is given of the Armenian General's military career:

> Antranik is fifty-three years old and a carpenter by trade. He took the field against the Turks in 1889, and had his headquarters variously in Sassoun, Moush, and Bitlis. When the war began in 1914 he had 1,500 men, but later organized four regiments, and at the height of his command had some 15,000 troops under him. As his men knew the topography of the country so well, they were always in the advance parties of the Russians with whom they were operating and by whom they were equipped. Antranik was commissioned a major-general by the Russians and has been decorated by them six times for gallantry. He fought with seven different Russian forces, and when the Russian Army collapsed he had 1,000 cavalrymen and 3,000 infantry left. The Russians left huge supplies of military stores behind, and it was from these that Antranik secured munitions to keep up the resistance of his armies against the Turks.
>
> The Armenians under Antranik fought nineteen battles with the Turks during the war, but Antranik himself has fought against the hated foe in fifty-nine engagements. In all of that time he has never been wounded, altho he has had his horse shot from under him on numerous occasions.

## THE ROMANCE OF THREE FAMOUS LILLIPUTIANS

LOVE comes even to Lilliputians, love with all the conventional trappings of jealousy and rivalry, as commentators are reminded by the recent death of the widow of Gen. Tom Thumb, at her home in Middleboro, Mass. The General and his wife, we are told, were mutually seized with the divine passion at first sight. A rival, hardly less famous, a midget by the name of Commodore Nutt, helped to make the proceedings interesting. The Commodore was somewhat larger and handier with his fists than Tom Thumb, but Tom used strategy and carried away the honors as well as the fair, if very diminutive, lady. P. T. Barnum, into whose varied menagerie nearly all freaks and oddities were finally collected, disclaims in his autobiography a wide-spread belief that he acted as match-maker and insists that love came to them a swift and an unaided guest. A writer in the New York *Times* thus quotes him and tells the story of the midgets' romance:

> "It was by no means an unnatural circumstance," wrote Mr. Barnum, "that I should be suspected of having instigated and brought about the marriage of Tom Thumb with Lavinia Warren. Had I done this I should at this day have no regrets, for it has proved, in an eminent degree, one of the 'happy marriages.'" He insisted that "from first to last their engagement was an affair of the heart, a case of love at first sight."
>
> Tom Thumb met Lavinia Warren, or Mercy Lavinia Bumpus, as she was born, in 1862, when she was on exhibition in the museum in New York, under Barnum's advertising watch and care. The midget was then in temporary retirement, but came from Bridgeport to see Barnum on business. No sooner had Tom Thumb cast eyes on the tiny woman than he burst into Barnum's room and began inquiring as to her family antecedents. Barnum, with an eye to the future, imparted the information so favorably that the hasty and ardent little wooer burst into happy ejaculation.
>
> "Mr. Barnum," he exclaimed, "that is the most charming little lady I ever saw, and I believe she was created on purpose to be my wife. I have got plenty of money, and I want to marry and settle down."
>
> Action was suited to the word. Tom

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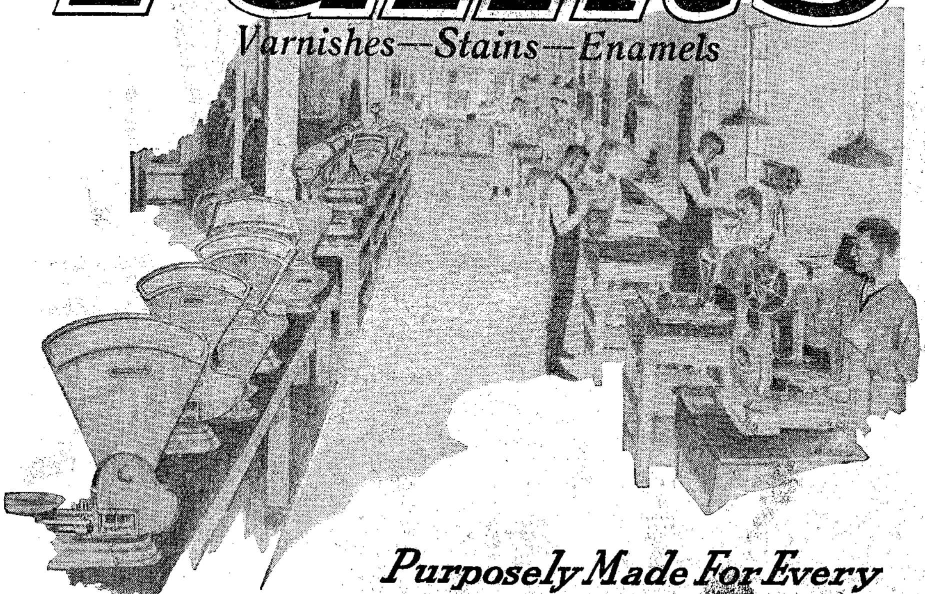

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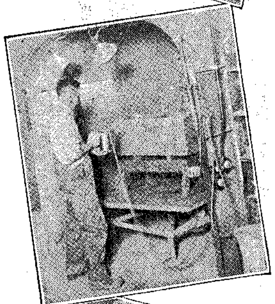

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Thumb, Barnum relates, neglected business, houses, and the joys of a yacht at Bridgeport, and set about his love-making with such persistent ardor that the little lady was eventually forced to capitulate. However, she set herself a wary course, and forced her lover to undergo all the pangs of jealousy and doubt. Tom had to make frequent use of his married sister, then living in New York, as an excuse for his daily excursions to the city.

Meanwhile, Commodore Nutt, another of Barnum's prize midget attractions, had also fallen a victim to Miss Warren's charms, and was no less bent on possessing for himself her hand and heart. He was a few years younger than the little woman, but lack of years and discretion only spurred him to more ardent effort. Of a fiery temper, he once put the little General on his back after an argument and struggle in a dressing-room, and thereafter the latter, less hefty than his rival, gave the Commodore a wide berth at the frequent crossing of their paths.

Tom laid siege to Miss Warren's heart after the most approved methods in New England wooing. He made it his habit to meet her every Sunday afternoon and evening, and then, under Barnum's chaperonage, had her come to his home in Bridgeport. He was anxious, Barnum's story runs, to have his mother pass judgment on his choice, feeling sure that his sweetheart would charm the mother no less than himself. The Commodore overheard the plans being arranged, and immediately sensing peril to his own scheme, besieged Barnum that he be invited, too. The showman settled the matter by inviting the three to his own house in Bridgeport and to have Tom's mother go there.

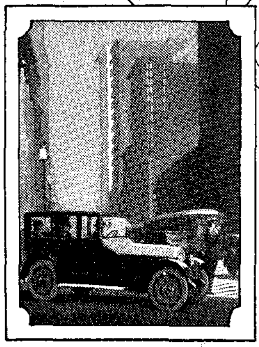
The Commodore had to go by a later train. Tom Thumb determined to garner his crop of hay while the sun shone in the Commodore's absence. Mrs. Stratton, his mother, was won over by the midget queen, and after tea the scene was left clear for the suitor's program. His proposal was careful. Seating himself on a tiny sofa with Miss Warren, he dilated on his possessions and his ability to care for an enlarged household should that happy event come to pass. Two young girls whom Barnum had invited to meet the midgets so forgot the proprieties as to remain within earshot on the stairway in the darkened hall. They heard everything that passed, Barnum declares, and were his authority for what transpired. Miss Warren was under contract to go to Europe with the showman, and General Thumb hinted that she would be very lonely among so many kings, queens, and princes, and suggested that it would be well if some one familiar with the proper deportment in sovereign presence were to accompany her. He let it be understood that it would be his chief pleasure in life could he be that cicerone.

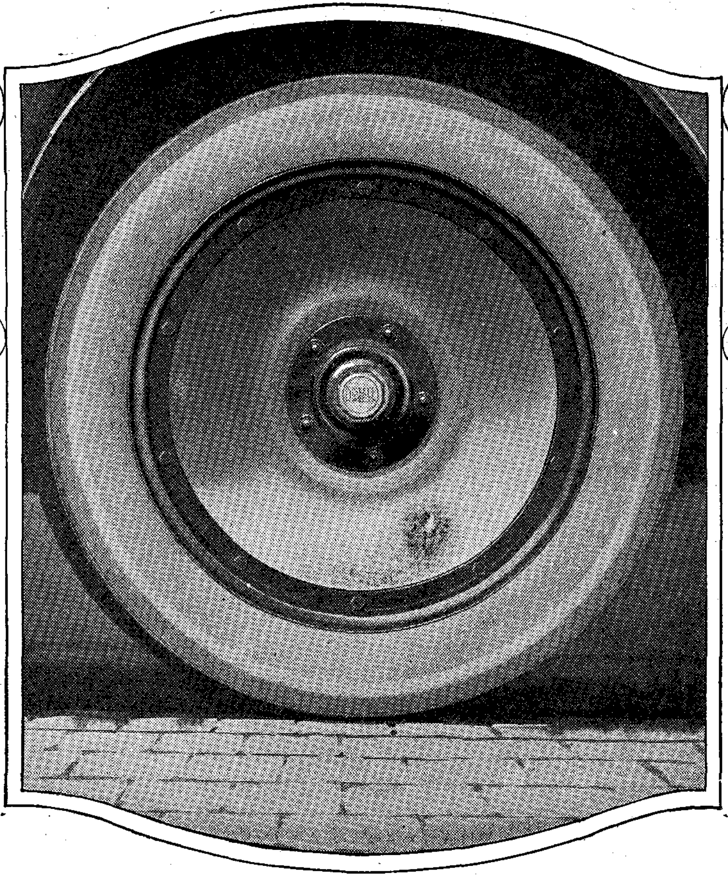
"That would be very nice," the eavesdroppers heard her say.

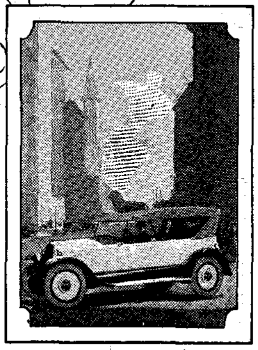
"Do you think so?" he inquired, warm and interested. She thought so, as she had just remarked, and therewith followed sounds familiar to all, but not translatable in the printed word. The Commodore arrived, bounced into the room, and tried to make the General feel the force of the old adage concerning two being company and a third a work of supererogation.

"Not for $50,000!" shouted the General excitedly.

"Good for you, Charlie," exclaimed Miss Lavinia, blushingly, "only you ought to have said not for $100,000,







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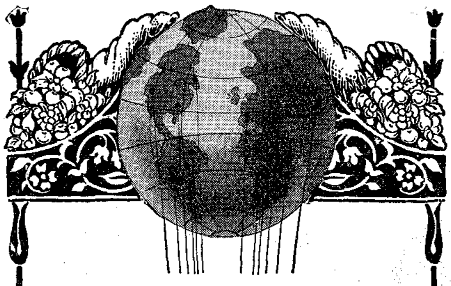

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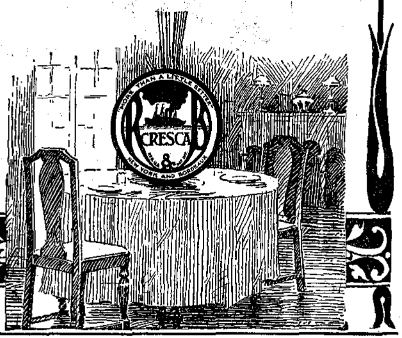

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for I would not." That settled the matter for Mr. Barnum.

For several days before the wedding it was the chief morsel of gossip and the most frequent topic of the newspapers. It was suggested to Barnum, he states, that the wedding be made a public function and be celebrated in the Academy of Music. "But," he writes, "I had promised to give them a genteel wedding, and I did."

The marriage took place in Grace Church, New York, on Tuesday, February 10, 1863, the Rev. Junius Willey, rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas House Taylor, rector of Grace Church, performing the ceremony. Admission to the church was by invitation only. Present were, Barnum says, Governors of several States, Congressmen, army officers, and many prominent in public and social life. Hundreds begged him for tickets, and for one he received an offer of $60. But all such requests were refused. As it was, the church was packed and jammed, and hundreds waited outside to watch the bride and groom.

## COMPENSATION FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS UNDER THE WAR-RISK ACT

THE Government's provision for indemnifying the men who were wounded while fighting for it in France continues to be a topic of very live interest among not only the several million returned soldiers themselves, but also among the many more millions of American citizens more or less directly affected. The act which created the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, through which compensation is handled, is one of the most comprehensive pieces of legislation ever passed. It has been violently criticized, in the first place on the ground that its provisions give men in the Regular Army great advantages over those who served in the other branches. The amount of red tape and the slowness in getting results, especially some months ago, also has been objected to. Lately some soldiers have found that they must remain in hospitals of the Government's choosing or give up all claim to compensation. Since many of the hospital staffs have been depleted, this is frequently considered a hardship.

A recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance deals comprehensively with the matter of compensation. A number of questions which, according to the experience of the Bureau's chiefs, are "most persistent and prevalent," are considered. To quote the bulletin:

> The first question is one which really does not affect compensation, but nevertheless is one which is of vital interest to the disabled men, and one continually arising. The man asks: "Can I draw a percentage of my insurance equal to the percentage of my disability?" The answer to this question is, "No."
>
> The Government by the insurance feature of the Act provided for a very cheap kind of insurance for the men in the service, at a time when the men could not have procured insurance, and shared with the men the expenses of such insurance. In other words, the Government paid for cost of administering such insurance and for the added war risk, while premiums were calculated without reference to the unusual conditions under which the insurance was issued. Congress realized at the time, however, that many men would be disabled. It was realized that the expense of compensation for such disability should be borne by the Government, and should not be placed upon the individual man in the service; so it separated what might be called the accident insurance from the life insurance, and placed it in Article III as compensation. However, total and permanent disability, arising from any cause, is also a feature of the government insurance policies.
>
> All of the men who held War-Risk Insurance policies and who are entitled to payments of insurance for total and permanent disability will receive "compensation" in addition to their insurance money, after discharge from the service. They would have received "compensation" automatically and regardless of whether they carried any War-Risk Insurance, but they would not have received the insurance money if they had not carried insurance policies.
>
> When one carries a War-Risk Insurance policy and becomes totally and permanently disabled through sickness or injury, he becomes eligible to receive monthly payments of insurance from the date of his disability, and as long as he lives. He does not have to pay any more premiums. Every former service man or service woman who keeps up his or her government insurance will have this protection against possible total permanent disability, which may occur to any one at any time from a variety of causes.
>
> When a member of the military or naval forces bought War-Risk Insurance, he purchased straight life insurance with the added proviso, without increase in premiums, that the insurance would mature and become payable to the insured himself in the event that he became totally and permanently disabled. Few people appear to realize that insurance is entirely separate from "compensation," the latter being provided irrespective of whether or not a man purchased insurance.

Another question which is very commonly asked, especially by men who have not yet been discharged, is, "What would be my rate of compensation?" This is a question, we are told, which can not be answered off-hand, nor can it be answered by any published schedule of ratings. It has been found that every case is an individual case, which requires individual attention, and that any fixt schedule must be used merely as a guide. The bulletin presents these general principles:

> The schedule of ratings being used has been revised ever since it was drawn up, and at the present time is being continually improved and enlarged upon. It is impossible for one soldier who apparently has the same disability as another to say that because the second one has received a rating of 60 per cent., he will receive the same rating. This is because no two injuries are exactly similar any more than the finger-prints of different men are ever similar. To base the rating upon a hard-and-fast rule in a great many cases would work injustice which could not have been foreseen at the time of adoption of the rating.
>
> The provision that men who have lost both eyes, both arms, or both legs, or who

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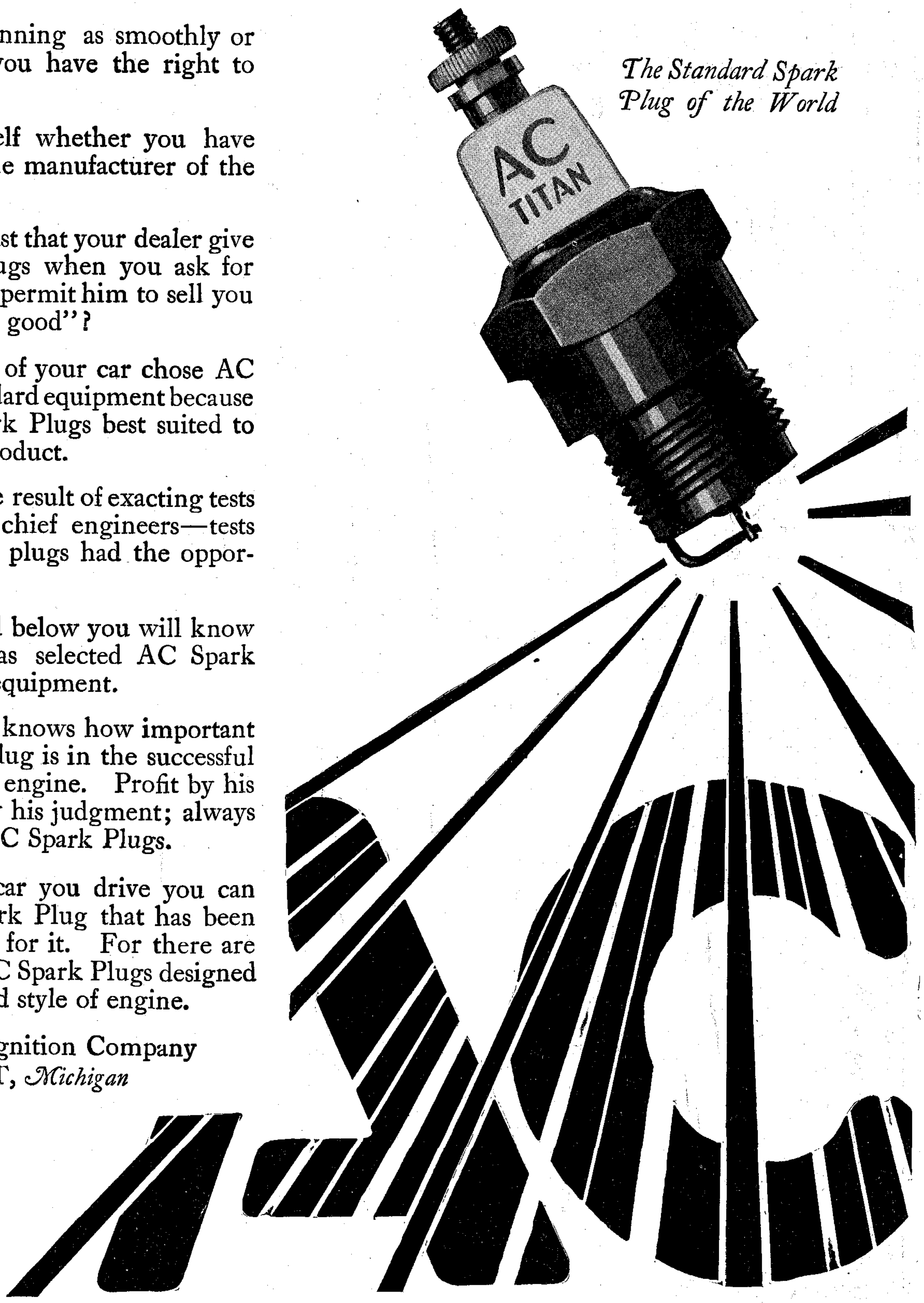

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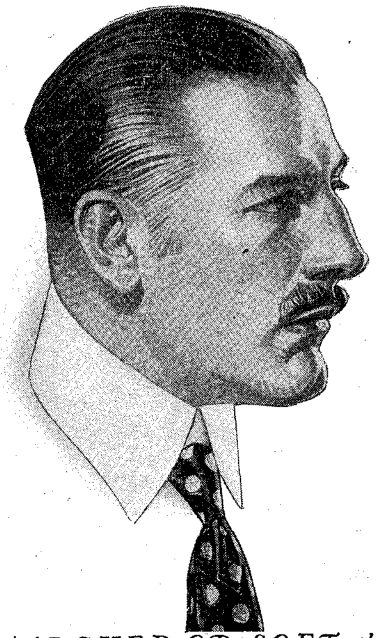
U. S. Pat. No. 1,135, 727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1, 216, 139, Feb. 13, 1917, Other Patents Pending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No. 048 is the most popular and the most used pen in the world. Wherever hard work is required of a pen you find the Esterbrook Falcon Pen No. 048. It is made of finest steel, especially processed to produce a smooth writing, flexible yet firm pen. The design is adapted to provide for the great variety of uses to which this pen is put.

Send or telephone to your nearest dealer, asking for samples. 15c a dozen, assorted or of your favorite pen.

THE ESTERBROOK
PEN MFG. CO.
4-70 COOPER STREET
CAMDEN, N. J.

Canadian Agents:
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61st Year
R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
FALCON PEN
048
TELEGRAM BLANKS

Esterbrook Pens

are permanently and helplessly bedridden, shall receive one hundred dollars a month created such a definite fixt schedule, and the natural result followed. A man made application who had lost an arm and a leg on the same side, and who was really worse off than the man who had lost both legs, and yet the Bureau was unable to grant to that man anything more than a permanent total rating which carried with it only thirty dollars per month. The Bureau is deciding each case upon its merits, using its past experience as a guide in order that justice may be done each individual. The writer first believed that a schedule of ratings was a very simple matter to draw up, but when he looked over the ratings which were then being used, and saw that the injuries to the head alone covered some fifteen pages, and did not include injuries to eyes, he realized that to attempt to publish such a schedule would result in confusing the men instead of helping them.

Another question is very frequently asked: "Upon what is the rating based? If I get a job and earn some money, will my compensation cease?" "If I earned one hundred dollars before I went into the service, and now can earn only fifty dollars, what will the per cent. mean? Will it be 50% of the money I am now earning, or 50% of the difference, or just what will it be?" This is in effect asking for a definition of the term "reduction in earning capacity." The rating is supposed to determine what reduction in earning capacity the man's disability has caused him.

To arrive at this reduction in earning capacity there must be a comparison of the two situations in order to determine what the reduction has been, and to fix the basis for comparison has been a very difficult question for those administering the Act. It was at first believed that a comparison of a man's earnings after he left the service with those previous to entering the service would afford an accurate basis and that the result would be the reduction in the man's earnings.

But what is the result of using such a comparison? It is that the question: "If I get a job and earn some money will my compensation cease?" must be answered, "Yes, your compensation will be reduced or discontinued."

Obviously this is not just. A man with a disease like tuberculosis or Bright's disease might by reason of his necessities be forced to find a job and earn something even in spite of the advice of his doctors. The result would be that the more he earned, the less he would get from the Government, and the Government would profit by that man's industry, even tho that man's industry might be one form of committing suicide. If the man got a raise of ten dollars, he would receive a reduction in his compensation. Such a method of determining the comparison also does not take into consideration that most men who had been in the service for any length of time had gained immeasurably by the experience, and probably had improved their earning capacity.

A man may have gone into the war as a farm-hand and come out as an expert automobile mechanic. If this were so, then his earnings as an expert mechanic would be compared with those when he was a farm-hand, and he would never secure compensation so long as he worked. Such a comparison also would not take into account the fact that probably when the man went into the war, one hundred dollars per month was worth a great deal more than one hundred dollars at the present time. It will, therefore, be clearly seen that to judge a man on his actual earnings, either past or present, is distinctly unfair to the man.

It was believed that the only comparison which could be used that would be fair to the man was a comparison of his physical condition before he entered the service with that of his physical condition at the present time and to pay no attention to the man's earnings. Such a comparison, of course, had to be coupled with the experience tables of the doctors and the various workman's compensation commissions, to determine how much the average disability affected the average earning capacity, and it is this basis of comparison that the Bureau is now using. The result is, that just as long as the doctors say a man is suffering a disability which will affect his earning capacity to a certain degree, just so long will he receive compensation of a corresponding percentage and no attention will be paid to his earnings. He may be earning five times as much as he ever earned before, and still be entitled to the compensation. (Congress in the Act recognized the justice of this position for those who had permanent disabilities by stipulating that their ratings should be based upon such an average table, and should not be in any way dependent upon their earnings).

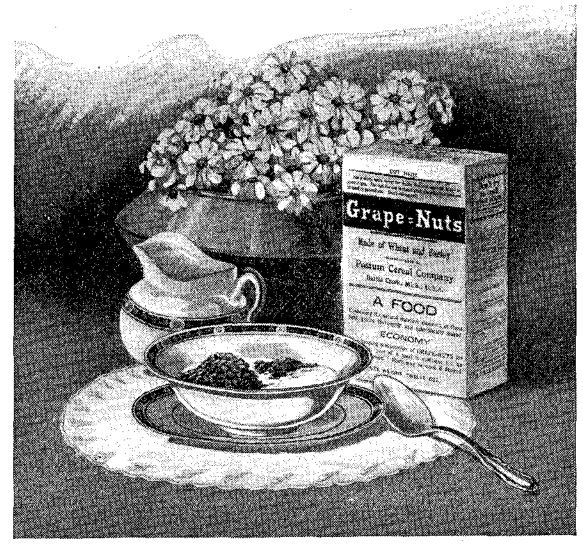
Because of the lack of any definite schedule many men believe that they have not been treated the same as other men, says the bulletin. The Bureau works upon the principle that a man with a disability that he has just received, and who is just going out into the world, is under a much more serious handicap than the man with the same disability, but of long standing. The latter man, it is argued, has had time to become accustomed to the disability, and probably in large part to overcome it. The man just out of the service has all this period before him. Therefore, we read:

The Bureau recognized this fact and, even in cases of loss of limbs, perfectly definite fixt disabilities, makes awards of a temporary nature of a greater extent until it is shown that the man has overcome this extra handicap. This extra handicap, of course, is much greater to some men than to others. The loss of an arm to a mechanic will be a much more serious loss than to a lawyer, and it would take the former much longer to overcome the extra handicap than it would the latter.

This is one of the more common reasons why men with apparently the same disability believe that they are not being treated in the same manner. As a matter of fact, they are, only the facts are different in the two cases. As soon as the extra handicap is overcome the man is placed on a permanent basis, and no change will be made in the compensation for the rest of his life. At the present time approximately 75 per cent. of the awards that have been made by the Bureau for disability have been temporary awards, showing in how large a measure the Bureau has been attempting to meet the hardships of the individual case, as far as possible.

Another question which has arisen is, "Why should I be forced to have another physical examination when I have just been through an examination and been given a rating by the Army Surgeon? Why can't you take that rating and award me compensation at once?" It must be remembered that the Army surgeons are making these examinations and giving ratings for an entirely different purpose than that of

More than Something Good to Eat
Grape-Nuts
—full of the energy-producing nourishment that keeps the "human machine" on the go.
—a rebuilder of tissues torn down by the daily grind.



ARKANSAS SOFT PINE TRADE MARK REGISTERED
ARKANSAS SOFT PINE TRADE MARK REGISTERED
HENDRICKS

A Gift
from the head of the house to his entire family. The only sure root and foundation for a sturdy family tree — *a Home.*

Arkansas Soft Pine
places this home within reach at minimum building cost. Attractive folio of houses and information promptly on request. Write now.

*Arkansas Soft Pine Is Trade-Marked and Sold by Dealers East of the Rockies*

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU *1221 Boyle Building* · LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

The Health of the Outdoors

THERE is health in the air of the mountains, the seashore or the open country.

Outdoor air in the town or city is an altogether different proposition. Here you have the dusty, dirty and smoky atmosphere, the exact opposite of the free air which nature intended.

Air that produces energy and health, that makes workers in either the office or the factory fit for their job, must be cleaned and purified by the proper method of air conditioning.

By such a system the air is drawn from outdoors, all foreign substances are removed; it is properly cleaned, purified and humidified to the proper degree for health and is then sent out into the room as clear and pure as the finest mountain air.

Purified air is an established fact in a great number of the prominent businesses in this country.

*If you are interested, we will be glad to send you our booklet, "An Argument in a Pullman," which gives some interesting information on conditioned air. Write for it.*

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CANADIAN SIROCCO CO., LTD.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

BRANCHES IN ALL
LARGE CITIES

the administration of the Bureau, and it has been found more advantageous to the men to have them examined by men who are thoroughly conversant with the administration of the Act; and, as a matter of fact, even the Public Health Service Officers in the field who make the examinations send the results of their examinations to a board in close touch with the Bureau's policies, which makes the ratings. This second examination is not to hinder the men, or delay their awards, but is really intended to work to their advantage in giving them the most sympathetic treatment.

Another question which has been asked very often is, "How can a man who is permanently and totally disabled be expected to live on thirty dollars per month?" Of course, the answer to this question is obvious. The Bureau has urgently requested legislation to increase the compensation to an adequate amount. Such legislation has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate.

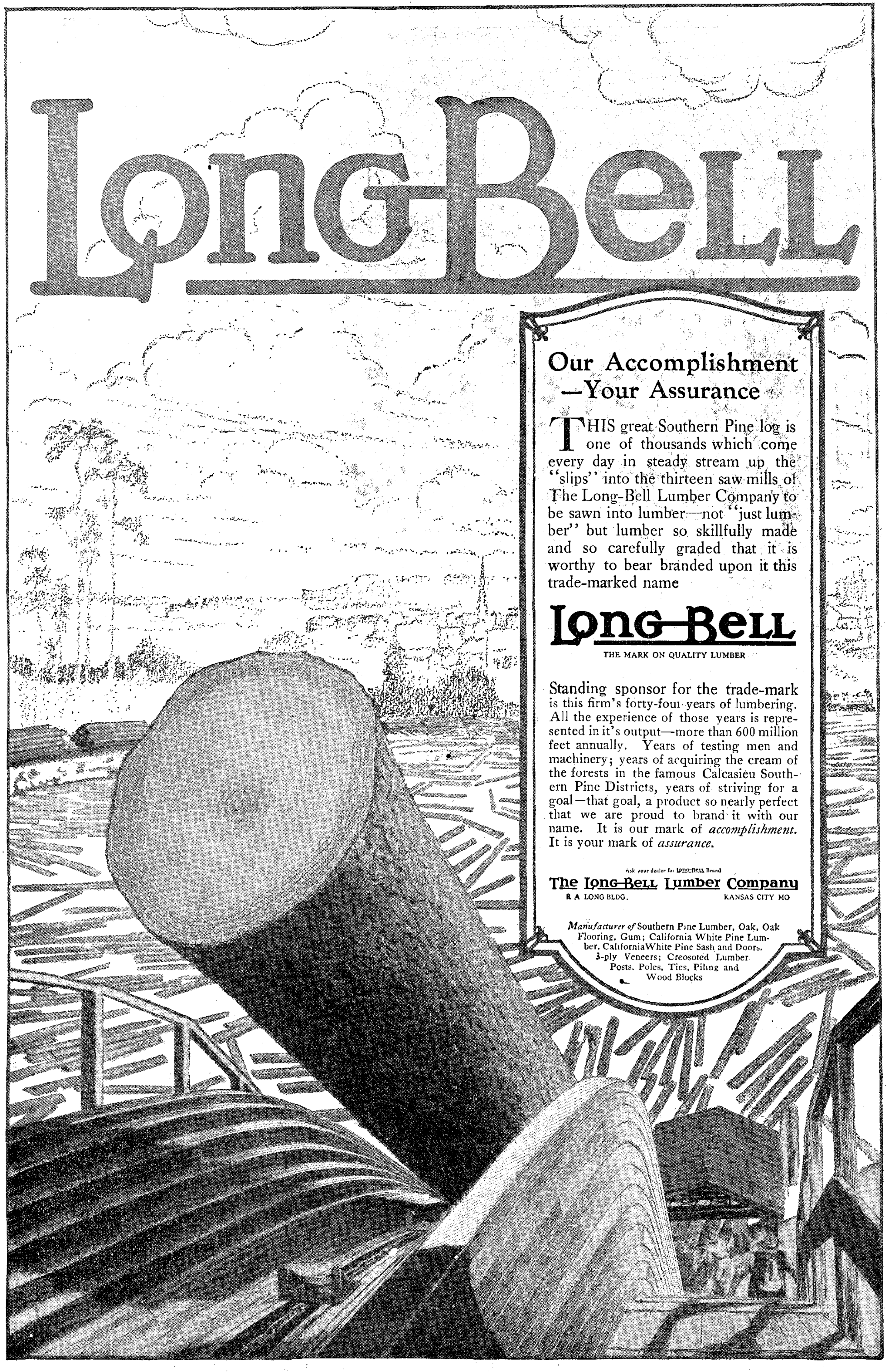
It has been stated that 114,570 men are awaiting compensation for their injuries. Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, in a recent statement, corrected the impression carried by these figures. The director said: "The 114,570 claims do not represent claims made by wounded men. When a man is discharged from the service, and when it is found that by his record he was disabled in action in line of duty, either by wounds or by disease, the Bureau immediately sends to that man proper forms for him to execute and send back to the Bureau so that we can immediately put him under an immediate physical examination, upon which is determined his disability. Thousands of men never respond to that communication. The Bureau holds these cases as potential claims, believing the man eventually will make application for compensation. Until we are able to get replies from the men it is impossible for us to handle their cases.

"These communications are sent to the man immediately upon receipt from the military or naval establishment of his discharge order and certificate of health. If we do not hear from the men it is evidence conclusive that no claim has been made for compensation. In order not to close the case we decide that that man is compensable and we make an effort to reach the man and hold the case as a potential claim.

"These potential claims were included in that 114,570 'disabled men now awaiting compensation.' This statement would lead people to believe that these claims are actual claims and not potential claims, and that they have not been settled because of the neglect of the Bureau. This is absolutely not a fact.

It is important for service men to know that under the law, in order to be eligible for compensation for disability which may occur in the future as the result of disease or injury incurred in active service in the line of duty, they must within a year from leaving the service obtain from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance a certificate stating that at the time of discharge or resignation from the service they were suffering from physical troubles, likely to result in death or disability. This certificate registers the fact that they were sick or injured, even tho they may seemingly have recovered their health. If, in the future, disability develops, or death occurs the certificate will be necessary to support a claim for compensation.

Request for the certificate by those entitled to it, should be made to the Chief Medical Advisor, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. without delay.



## Our Accomplishment —Your Assurance

THIS great Southern Pine log is one of thousands which come every day in steady stream up the "slips" into the thirteen saw mills of The Long-Bell Lumber Company to be sawn into lumber—not "just lumber" but lumber so skillfully made and so carefully graded that it is worthy to bear branded upon it this trade-marked name

**LONG-BELL**

THE MARK ON QUALITY LUMBER

Standing sponsor for the trade-mark is this firm's forty-four years of lumbering. All the experience of those years is represented in it's output—more than 600 million feet annually. Years of testing men and machinery; years of acquiring the cream of the forests in the famous Calcasieu Southern Pine Districts, years of striving for a goal—that goal, a product so nearly perfect that we are proud to brand it with our name. It is our mark of *accomplishment*. It is your mark of *assurance*.

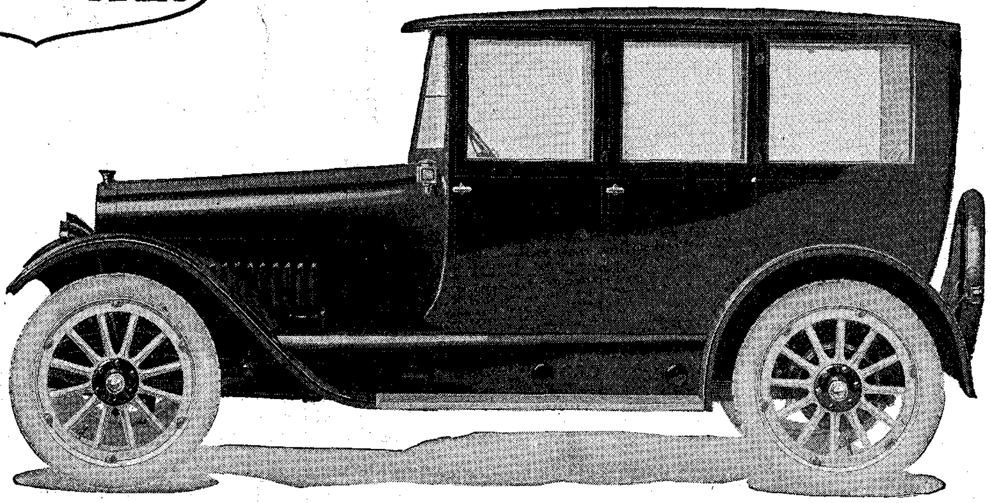
Ask your dealer for LONG-BELL Brand

**The LONG-BELL Lumber Company**

R A LONG BLDG. KANSAS CITY MO

*Manufacturer of* Southern Pine Lumber, Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum; California White Pine Lumber, California White Pine Sash and Doors, 3-ply Veneers; Creosoted Lumber Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling and Wood Blocks

NEW
Mitchell
SIXES



*Five-Passenger Sedan*

# New Standards for

HERE are closed cars that were designed to establish new standards of quality, comfort and appearance. You should see how exquisitely they are finished, upholstered and equipped; how staunch and lasting they are.

Never before have comparable bodies been offered on other than extremely high-priced cars.

There are numberless items that contribute to the perfection of these new-type cars. There is sturdy construction that insures unusual service. There are new and smarter lines that give style. There is fine finish that brings beauty and rich appearance.

## Scores of Improvements

Their roomy design means riding comfort and freedom of movement. Superb interior appointments add luxury and refinement. Clever proportioning gives these bodies a low, rakish look, yet head room is more than adequate.

The upholstery is rich gray velour, as are the ceiling and side panels. There are gray silk curtains at the windows, and high-pile Wilton carpeting to match.

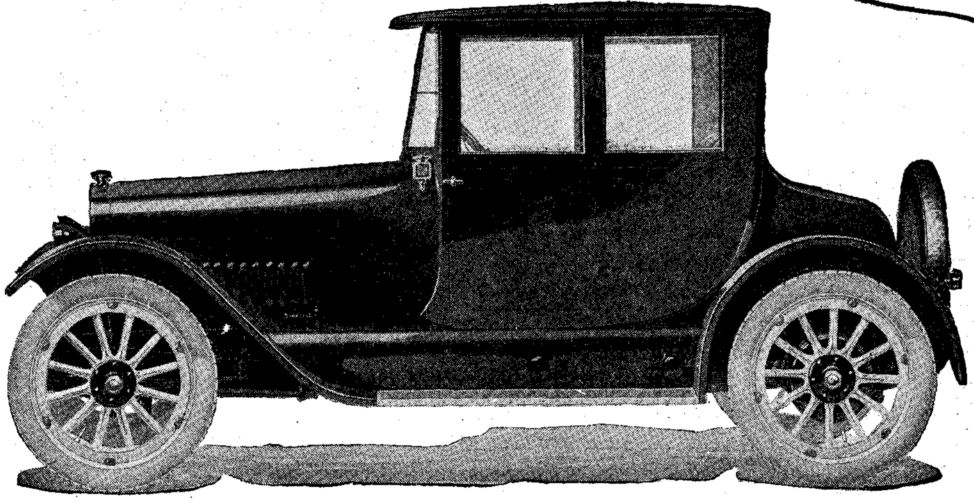
Corner reading lights and dome lights, as well as other fitments, are of oxidized silver in a delicately chased design. Roofs are of agasote—the last word in roofing material. Ingenious devices control door and window glasses at the touch of a hand. All glasses are set in rubber guides. Heavy rubber wedges cushion the doors. There is no rattling or shifting.

*5-Passenger Touring Car $1690*
*120-Inch Wheelbase—40 h.p. Motor*
*3-Passenger Roadster, same price*

*5-Passenger Sedan $2600*
*4-Passenger Coupe $2500*

*7-Passenger Touring Car $1875*
*127-Inch Wheelbase—48 h.p. Motor*
*All Prices f.o.b. Factory*

NEW
*Mitchell*
SIXES



*Four-Passenger Coupe*

# Fine Closed Cars

THESE splendid bodies are mounted on the new Victory Chassis. A truly remarkable car, in every detail, is the result. Two years of revisions, based on sixteen years' experience, have made these betterments possible.

Strength and endurance are assured by larger parts—stronger parts. Better materials and finer workmanship mean dependability.

Brake efficiency is increased by new design. A new-type clutch is added. The ball-bearing steering gear eliminates fatigue. Long cantilever rear springs give matchless riding ease and do not break in use.

## Compare These Features

There is utter smoothness in the motor—better balance. There are perfect fitting pistons, adding power and resulting in economy. Complete vaporization of gas is accomplished by twice-better heating of the intake. There is a thermostatic control of temperatures.

All these improvements aim at lasting newness, lower upkeep cost, and reduced operating expense. $300,000 has been spent for new factory machinery and equipment alone. Nothing has been spared that would bring about the sought for attainment.

Mitchell dealers are now showing these most modern cars. See them. Judge what Mitchell improvements mean to you. Go over all details. Let your judgment confirm all the fine things now being said about Mitchell Sixes, both closed and open models.

Illustrative book sent upon request.

**MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.**
**Racine, Wisconsin**

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

### UNHEALTHY COMMUNITY FASHIONS

HOW habits of uncleanliness and carelessness throughout a group or a community may add greatly to the prevalence of disease or injury, is told by Dr. W. A. Evans in the course of a paper on "Health Education in Industry," read before the National Safety Council in Cleveland and printed in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago, November). To remedy this, information and instruction are not enough; the habits must be changed. This is, of course, a personal matter, and yet it is controlled very largely by the inclination of every man to do as his fellows do. If they are dirty or careless, dirt and carelessness become the fashion in their group, whether it be small or large—and ten to one he follows the fashion. Evidently it is the business of the hygienist or the safety-first advocate to change the fashions where he finds that they are bad. Fashions in dress are frequently changed, as we know, by persons who have personal profit in view. It ought not to be difficult to change others where community welfare is involved, if the right methods are used. Writes Dr. Evans:

"Recently a great professor in a great university wrote as follows of personal hygiene: 'Personal hygiene is not a subject that can be advanced by public meetings. It has to be worked out by, or with, each person individually.' A good answer to this opinion appeared in the headlines of a daily paper issued about the time this letter was received. It read: 'Dress designers call for larger hips this season. Checks and stripes and lots of yellows appear to be favorites.'

"When fashion decrees that hips are to be larger, hips will be larger; or that checks, stripes, and lots of yellow are to be worn, you can bet they will be worn. It will scarcely be denied that fashion determines wearing-apparel, clothes, shoes, the shape of the feet, in great measure the food and the methods of its preparation, and in some measure hours of sleep. Now, no one will contend that fashion is worked out by or with each person individually. An impulse, or not infrequently, a convention of the interested, issues a decree and forthwith the civilized world obeys it. There is no other field where there is so little individuality, so little work by or with the individual.

"All of the items specified in the above paragraph—clothes, shoes, food, sleeping hours—are matters of personal hygiene. Now, personal hygiene is a matter of good habits on the one hand or bad ones on the other; and so is safety work; when viewed from the standpoint of the general public, work pronouncements, feats, discussions, are cut from the same cloth. What I have said about personal hygiene applies to accident-prevention; if there is no field for any but individual effort in personal hygiene, the same holds true of accident-prevention. On the other hand, if public work pronouncements, feats, discussions, newspaper articles, publicity, can affect changes in matters of personal hygiene they can be effective in accident-prevention.

"I agree that the most effective method of education is by personal individual work. I am for it as strong as any one; but it has limitations which make it impossible as a solution of our difficulties. It is tedious, expensive, and requires too much machinery to be practicable as a means of meeting the whole situation. There are great possibilities for the group-method even in educating adults. I propose to disucss some phases of some of the group-methods."

The whole question, in Dr. Evans's opinion, is one of salesmanship. Here are some men with information—the goods. Here are men in need of the goods, but not anxious to buy. How can the goods be sold? As Dr. Evans sees it the place of the complete treatise is for distribution among leaders, to instruct them with a view to having them translate the information, precept, or point of view into the psychology of the followers. The purpose of the short statement is to arrest the attention of the man who is not greatly interested, who will not give attention for long, who will not make fine distinctions and who will not try to remember. He goes on:

"The men who advertise goods know the selling-power of a slogan. Slogans to be effective must be short, catchy, and easily remembered. They must be positive. Negative slogans are not so effective. They must imply action. 'Swat the Fly,' fills all the indications well, 'Do Not Spit,' does not. In making cartoons, size of type, color schemes, pictures, are matters to be carefully thought out. The use of slogans comes under a well-recognized principle of advertising. In the words of Lord Fisher, 'Reiteration is the secret of conviction.'

"I get between fifty and one hundred letters a day. An analysis of these letters shows that for every one interested in prevention, there are ten interested in the cure of a developed disorder, the actual figures being 66 and 660. This shows that the overwhelming interest is in developed conditions. 'The devil was sick—the devil a monk would be.' Altho I write most about hay-fever in the spring, nine-tenths of the people who write me about hay-fever write well after the onset of the hay-fever season.

"Most diseases of the degenerative group are the result of bad habits. The most effective way to write about a given bad habit is to tie it up with some disease which grows out of it. For one illustration—tell the news about some person with diabetes, then touch on diabetes in general and, finally, expatiate on the habits of excessive sugar- and bread-eating; or give the news of some accident, tell of accidents of this type, and then dilate upon carelessness. These make ideal presentations. In these longer presentations I can see no objection at all to exciting controversy.....

"The larger field for personal and oral presentation will be lectures and demonstrations. Very efficient use has been made of lectures, illustrated and non-illustrated. Let me suggest that the method be varied occasionally by introducing a brief lecture unexpectedly into a program arranged on a basis of entertainment solely. Thus you will secure a little of the time and thought of the indifferent. Such a lecturer, remembering the lack of interest of most of his audience, will do well to speak briefly, epigrammatically, making use of catchy, easily remembered phrases. . . . . .

"The education of children is a far more satisfactory field. . . . The United States Public Health Service and various State boards of health have prepared text-books on health subjects to take the place of ordinary readers. As I understand it, none of these has ever come into very wide use. Teachers have explained to me that they must use the adopted text-books, and no book-agents ever attend the meeting of the adoption boards to secure the adoption of these free health readers.

"If you go into the text-book field there is but one way to do and that is to play the game as it is played. It might be advisable for you to consider cooperation with the health people in the production of readers, spellers, and other texts making use of such stories as you could furnish as material for the books. . . . . .

"This is a good place to say that discipline is a most potent factor in the prevention of accidents. Childhood is the time to teach discipline.

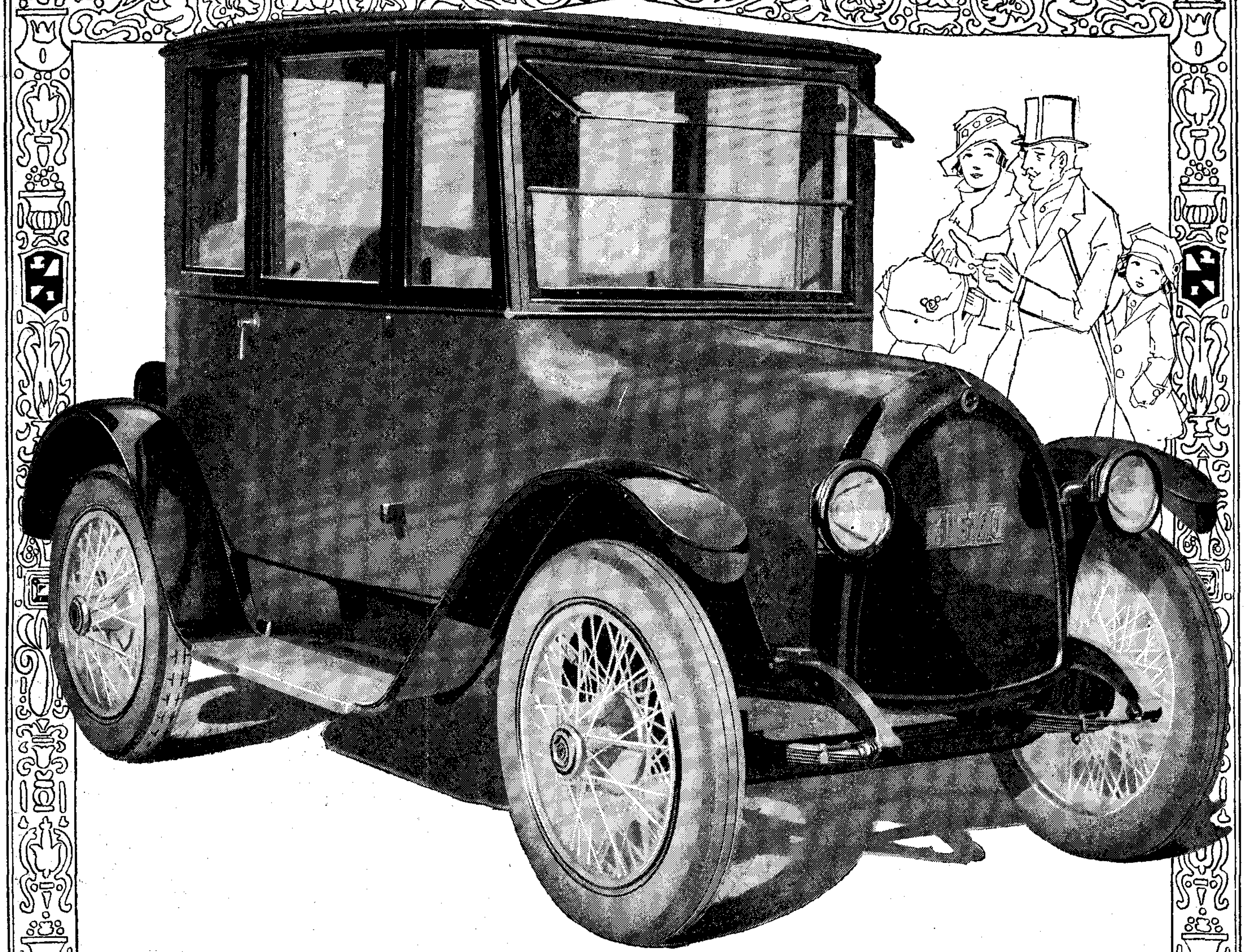
"Far and away the most potent educational influence of accident-prevention was the passage of the workmen's compensation laws. The placing of accidents on an economic basis was directly responsible for much of the result. A great part of its effect came through creating a background for the National Safety Council and its superb educational work. Thus indirectly and directly workmen's compensation was responsible for the 'Safety First' movement. Personally, I would like to see the application of the same principle to prevention of accidents in fields other than in industry, and in the general prevention of disease."

### THE EXPORT OF LEFT-OVERS

REAL export trade should involve furnishing the goods that the buyer wants—articles made directly for him—not merely the left-over stock of things made originally to suit ourselves. Hitherto, says E. Verne Richardson, United States Consul at Karachi, India, writing in *Commerce Reports* (Washington, November 4), a great deal of what has been called in the United States exporting has in reality been nothing more than selling surplus stock in markets beyond our geographical limits. Many of these products, manufactured for American requirements, have been offered overseas on a sort of "take it or leave it" principle. This haphazard method is not really exporting. It is not enough to say of this or that article that it suits American conditions, and therefore is good enough for anybody. The point is, is it suitable? He goes on:

"In countries like India where every European has his native servant, probably several of them, private conveyances must be provided with an extra seat for a 'boy.' This is usually at the back. Naturally, vehicles equipped in this fashion by their manufacturers are more in request than those not so equipped. An American runabout motor-car at home may not, and probably does not, need this extra seat; but if India needs it and wants it, the wideawake American manufacturer of motor-cars will see that this seat is provided on those cars he sends to India.

"A second example: In American cities



# An Even Finer Detroit Electric

The discriminating public looks naturally to the Detroit Electric for the latest ideas in enclosed car design and construction.

This year's model is a worthy successor to the long line of cars which have maintained Detroit Electric dominance. A perfect harmony of line—graceful, distinctive, yet dignified; an exceptional riding comfort, attained by the use of specially-designed three-quarter elliptic springs, long, wide and flat; an artistic selection in upholstery and interior fittings which combines beauty, luxury and comfort.

Already those who have seen this new model are acclaiming it the finest car of any type yet produced for city and suburban use. You, too, will be delighted with it.

## On Exhibition at the Shows

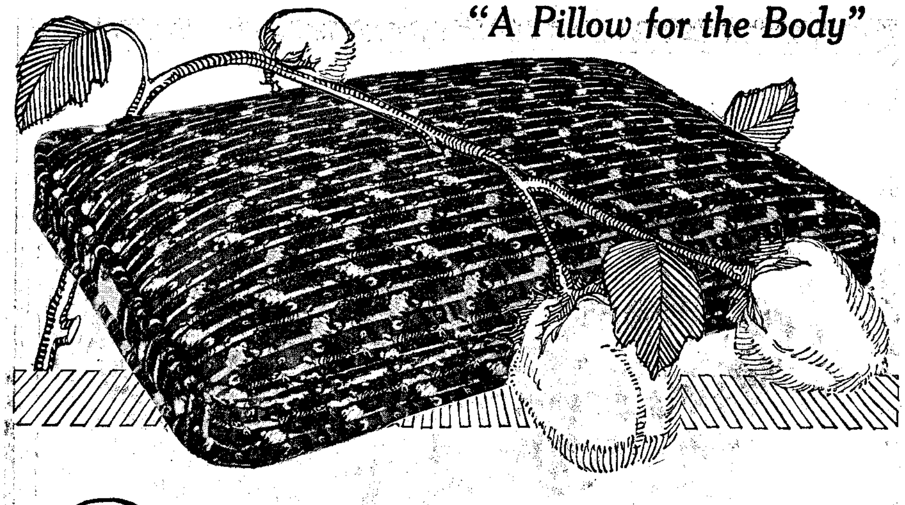
At the automobile shows in New York, Chicago and elsewhere this new Detroit Electric will be shown. At the same time, it will be exhibited in the show-rooms of leading distributors the country over. See it and give yourself the pleasure of a thorough test of its riding qualities.

*The electric was the pioneer enclosed car—*
*and it is still the best*

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

"A Pillow for the Body"



The full measure of sleep

If you would realize the full value of sleep's benefits—health, happiness and success—begin now to practice both mental and physical relaxation at occasional intervals during the day. Remember that a good night's rest begins the day before as truly as a good day's work begins the night before.

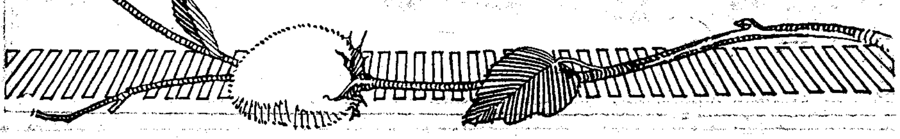
Then at night, give your body up to the undulating cushioning and salutary, body-conforming, soothing contact of

The Sealy Sanitary Tuftless Mattress

This inseparably air woven, long fibre cotton mattress is a single, tuftless unit—not a series of layers. It is as vitally related to the repose of the body in sleep as optimistic thought habit is to repose of mind. And let us tell you why the Sealy never really grows old.

*Your request will bring charming covering samples and the names of our dealers in your locality*

SEALY MATTRESS CO., Sugar Land, Texas



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

water-supply hydrants are universally installed, and a steam-roller or tractor or concrete-mixer or other machine requiring periodical water-supply has no difficulty in filling its tank. But there are places in India where water is not thus easily available. An attachment to the tractor designed to hold a water-cart is a simple matter, and if India wants this attachment, then manufacturers should provide it. It is a matter of record in India that a German firm before the war secured a contract for a certain light railway at a price higher than that tendered by others simply because it asked the purchaser exactly what he wanted and then agreed to give it to him, notwithstanding that to do so complete sets of new patterns had to be made for part of the work.

"A successful solution of the export problem involves a full knowledge of local conditions in the foreign country and a ready willingness to give that country what it wants, irrespective of any preconceived notions in the exporter's mind of what it ought to want. It is not always possible to find in America salesmen with Indian experience, but without such experience the best results can not be obtained. It may, therefore, be necessary for American manufacturers who seriously contemplate entering the Indian market to send a man to India, with the understanding that he will be given time to learn the country and its peculiar conditions before concrete results will be expected of him. The salesman who will really make good in India must be one fully accustomed to social usages, as the big business here at the present time is that connected with government enterprises, and to approach departmental heads of the Indian Government, tact, diplomacy, and a good address are essential."

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## SPARE THE HANGER AND SPOIL THE CLOTHES

NOT frequent pressing, but its avoidance, is the thing that will keep woolen clothing in good condition and make it wear long. G. C. Hopkins, who makes this assertion in an article on "Caring for Clothes," contributed to *The Forecast* (New York), dwells on the fact that altho some pressing is necessary, too much of it spoils the looks of cloth and injures the fabric. If wrinkling is avoided much pressing will not be necessary, and to this end Mr. Hopkins bids us place every garment on a hanger as soon as it is taken off. "Get the hanger habit!" is the advice of Mr. Hopkins. Have plenty of hangers at hand and use them freely. Never throw a garment down in an untidy heap. Advice of this kind is often given in the interest of neatness and order; Mr. Hopkins gives it as an important item of the thrift program in these days of high prices. Who, he asks, does not know the man who wears his suit twice as long as the next one, and yet looks better all the time? He goes on:

"The difference is in slight habits of care which seem trivial indeed; but are impor-

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

tant in the long run. Many a woman who buys excellent suits never looks perfectly drest in them because she does not take fastidious care of her clothes at all times. This does not imply the necessity of preoccupation with such a concern—merely the establishment of good habits in caring for one's possessions.

"Many people, particularly men, imagine that it is all a question of having frequent pressing done. On the contrary, it is partly a matter of avoiding pressing. There is hardly anything that spoils the appearance of wool so soon as too much pressing. The heat of the iron steals the life of the fabric; a certain amount of grit is inevitably prest in, to wear on the fine fibers; the impact of the heavy utensil mats the hairs together, and a tendency to that dread thing, a shiny surface, necessarily increases with each successive pressing. Sponging to counteract this helps to wear off the nap. Of course some pressing is necessary—imperative, in fact. And of course there is pressing and pressing—some methods are far better than others.

"But one great point in the handling of woolen clothing is to avoid constant pressing. Hangers for coats, dresses, skirts, and trousers should be plentiful, and should be used every time a garment is removed. Once get the habit, and it is harder to fling a garment down in a mound of wrinkles than to hang it up properly. A great thing in acquiring the habit is to have enough hangers of every sort. Many people neglect this, and the annoyance of never having quite enough is sufficient to account for many lapses. Another thing is not to leave woolen garments unnecessarily exposed to damp air. Whenever they are not in use, they should be in a closet, and on damp days and nights the closet doors should be tightly closed. Much unnecessary pressing will be avoided by observing this simple precaution. On dry, bright days it is an excellent practise to leave the closet doors wide open, at least until the bed-rooms have been 'done' for the day.

"However, it is precisely the good qualities of wool which make it require, under the best conditions, a certain amount of pressing. The same lively fibers which provide air-cells in the fabric, and so successfully shed damp and even water, continually tend to curl and wrinkle it.

"It is very easy indeed to press well at home. It is worth while, too, for the money saved is really considerable, and the methods likely to be better for the life of the material. A moderately hot iron should be used, with a lintless cotton cloth between the iron and the goods. Great care should be taken to provide a place completely clear of the goods for standing the iron momentarily, so that in turning large or complicated garments no part of them shall inadvertently touch the hot iron.

"The pressing cloth should be wet in a basin of clear water each time the iron is applied, and then wrung as dry as possible. When the cloth is removed, the material should look soft and fluffy, and should be damp. If the garment is unlined, go over the entire outer surface in this way, and then turn it over and iron dry with a somewhat cooler iron on the wrong side. If a lining prevents this, then press as great an area as possible at a time, turning and handling the garment with great care so as to wrinkle the damp wool as little as pos-

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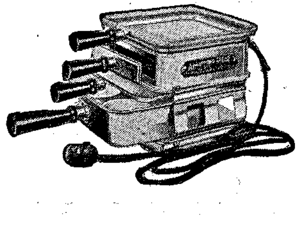

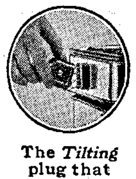

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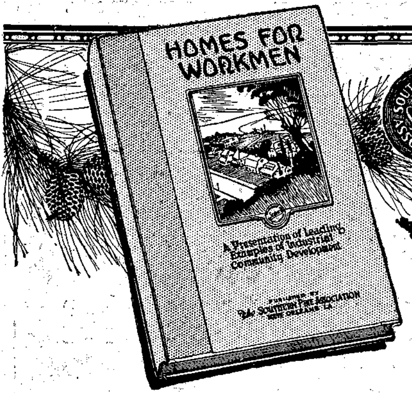

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

sible. As soon as the pressing is done hang in an airy place on a hanger. See that the garment is arranged well, and that it hangs free on all sides. The right side of wool goods should never be ironed quite dry.

"If there is in the material dealt with a special tendency to shine, use the damp pressing cloth, and a thicker, dry piece of some heavy white goods between it and the iron—which may then be as hot as it can be without setting the heavy cloth afire."

### INCURABLE DISEASES

IS there a limit to the future possibilities of medical science? Shall we ultimately down the dragon of disease; or will it, in certain forms, always continue to ravage the human race? Medicine has accomplished so many wonders that we are apt to credit it with unlimited potentialities. Not so Dr. William H. Porter, for many years Professor of Pathology at the New York Postgraduate Medical School. Dr. Porter believes not only that there is no specific for such diseases as tuberculosis, cancer, and pneumonia, but that in the nature of things none can ever be found. Speaking medically, these diseases are and must remain incurable. In an interview reported for the New York *Times* by Remsen Crawford, Dr. Porter discust the latest Rockefeller gift from a different standpoint from that usually assumed. After expressing his confidence that such donations "will go a long way toward enabling the American school of medicine to take its rightful place among the enlightened nations of the world, he goes on to say:

"I am of the opinion, however, that the chief benefits which have arisen from these endowments thus far consist in the improvement of our laws requiring better qualifications on the part of applicants for a license to practise medicine. We still need more legislative safeguards, and there is room for reform in the matter of adjusting the curriculum and improving the clinical facilities of the average medical college.

"In the matter of research there is greater need to-day than ever for ample funds to extend the great work of experiment and investigation. But I believe it should be acknowledged at the outset that no research can ever possibly discover a specific remedy which will cure such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and cancer. I don't believe that the experts Mr. Rockefeller has commendably brought together on his staff of medical investigators will waste much of their time, or much of his money, trying to find a cure for tuberculosis and pneumonia, for the reason that it is now a known fact that anything powerful enough to kill the germ may be equally destructive to the patient.

"With diseases which we call 'self-limited' it is now accepted as true that we can shorten their duration and decrease their intensity. I assume, therefore, that Mr. Rockefeller's scientists will direct their research in this direction.

"This is not pessimism. It is common sense. We all remember what a thrill of

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

elation took hold of the medical profession, and what a feeling of satisfaction seized the civilized world, when Dr. Koch, famed for his mastery of bacteriology, announced that he had discovered a cure for consumption. Many doctors and scientists took him at his word. His brilliant achievements in the past made it imperative that he should be taken seriously. In my practise and my work at the Postgraduate Medical School I made it clear then that we were not justified in believing that any specific 'cure' could be elaborated for any pathological condition, altho nature does develop antibodies and defensive proteins, as well as encysting processes and other means of self-limiting certain conditions which remove or overcome toxins, and, in this way, facilitate a restoration to normal conditions.

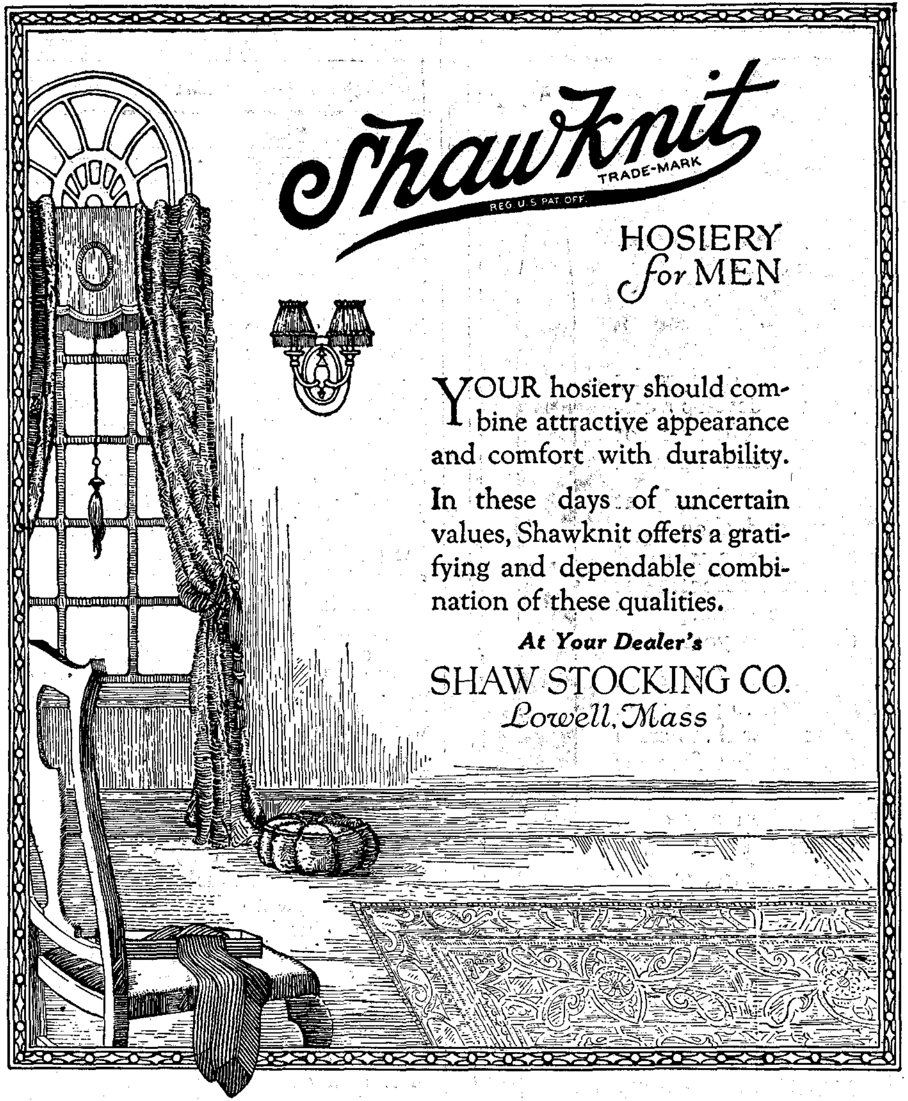
"In connection with my work at the Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital I insisted that I did not approve of any experiments involving human life with Dr. Koch's so-called cure. Years have passed, and the Koch 'remedy' has passed with the years, and so have all the 'remedies' offered by lesser lights."

But is there not, the interviewer interrupted, a remote possibility that some day a germ culture may be found which will spare the life of the patient? Had not the medical profession given up all hope in the case of diphtheria, and in the case of tetanus, and did not research bring at last the antitoxin which effects a profound amelioration for these diseases? To these queries Dr. Porter answered:

"It required long years of medical research to find the germ of consumption, and longer to discover the germ of pneumonia, and many long years have been spent in the arduous search for some specific for these germs. In the case of diphtheria, antitoxin does mitigate the severity of the disease. But, even here, the patient must undergo the strain of a well-nigh lethal dose. It is well to add in this connection that antitoxin is chiefly effective in the prevention and removal of the membranous exudation, which is the principal cause of death from uncomplicated diphtheria.

"It is just the opposite in the case of a new serum now used against the typhoid germ. After a patient has become infected with the typhoid germ it is of little avail to inoculate that patient with the antityphoid serum. It acts well, however, as a vaccine, and produces immunity from the disease quite as effectively as the smallpox virus.

"The pneumococcus, or germ of pneumonia, was discovered by Dr. Friedlander in 1883. Since that time countless experiments have been made in the hope of finding a specific cure. Dr. Sternberger, our noted army surgeon, has played a conspicuous part in this research work for a pneumonia cure. We have all heard the claims of enthusiasts to the effect that they can cure pneumonia by abortive means—by eliminating the disease through the liver and so forth. This claim is confused either with preventing or with decreasing the intensity and shortening the duration of the disease, for we do not have an actual pneumonia until the air-sacs are filled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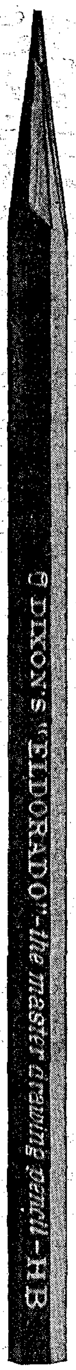
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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

with an inflammatory exudation, and the only way to remove this is by nature's process of fatty degeneration and liquefaction, the liquid product being removed from the lung only by being coughed up, or by being absorbed through the lymphatic channels. Once absorbed into the lymphatic channels these products are eliminated through the liver and kidneys.

"Where Mr. Rockefeller's donation will work its greatest good will be in medical educational lines, as well as along the lines of research. The medical profession in America must be made to study general medicine more. Specialism must be earned, not adopted. The specialist of the past studied general medicine and was graduated as a general practitioner. In time he found his talent, his skill, and his propensity or inclinations all led him into one particular branch, not by premeditated selection, but by natural bent. It doesn't matter what a young doctor wants to be. If he is ever to be successful in any branch of the profession of medicine he must follow the trail of his talents, and no matter what he undertakes he will never be a successful doctor until he has laid the foundation by mastering chemistry, physics, and biology.

"Our medical colleges are not teaching enough chemistry and physiology. In this respect they are falling behind the older institutions of medical training. When I went to a medical college some forty-five years ago, we had four or five lectures a week on physiology, so that in five months we had as many lectures on this very important branch of the science as they give nowadays in two years. We were compelled to continue to study physiology and chemistry long after we had taken the regular course, sometimes going over a text-book two and three times. Life, from start to finish, from maturity to decay, is one long chain of chemical processes, and our research work most be speeded up until we get our American schools of medicine up to the very highest possible standards of efficiency."

### WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR COAL?

MORE efficient use of coal is imperative. This is the conclusion of a leading-editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, November 22). Coal has become a vital thing in our national life. It is dear now, and it is not going to be cheaper. We must use it with more thought and care. Coal-inspection stations at mines, so that we shall not be paying freight on dirt and slate; zoning regulations, forcing each region to use its local coal; the development of methods for utilizing low-grade coals now thrown away—these are some of the devices that must be used if we are not to continue our present wasteful habits. Then there is the problem of storage, which must be solved satisfactorily if the output is to be continuous instead of crowded all into one season. It looks a little as if permanent coal-regulation of some kind were the only thing that could bring all these reforms about universally. Their local adoption

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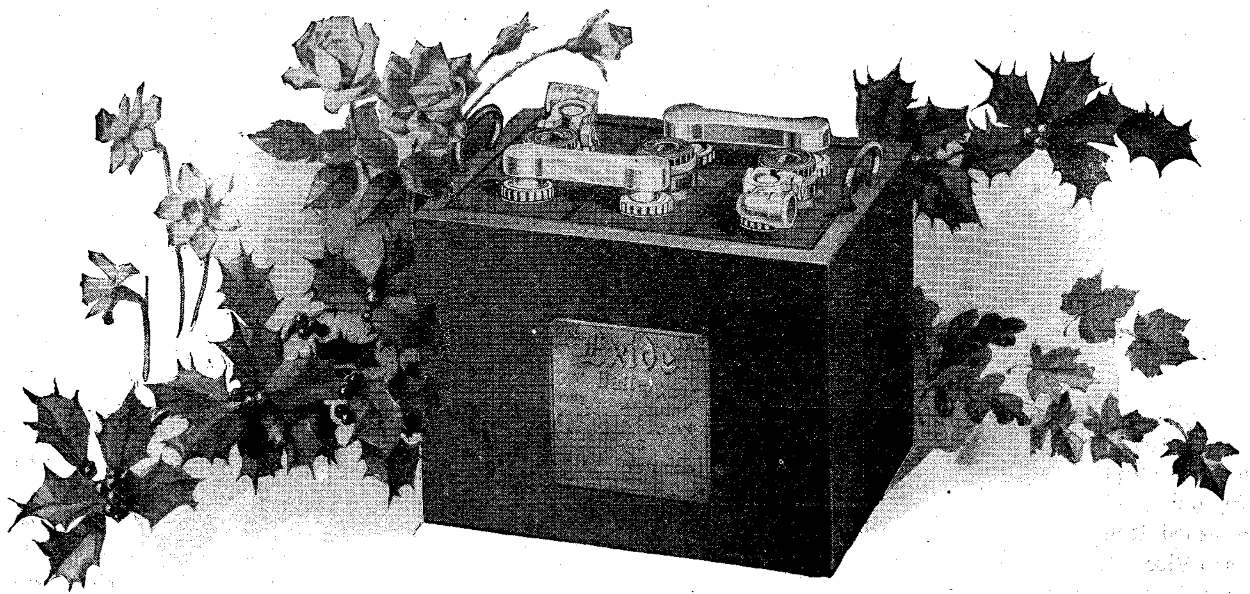

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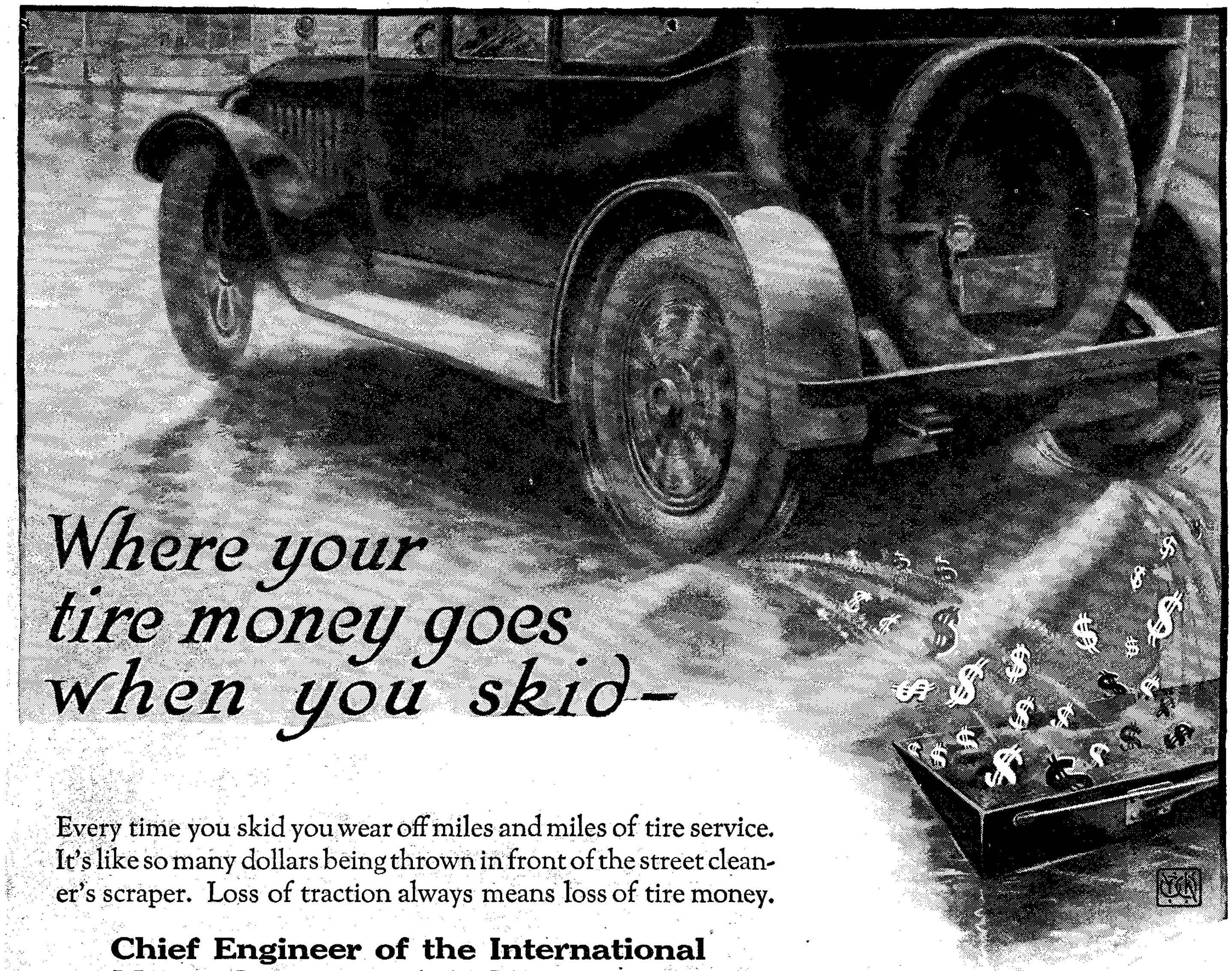

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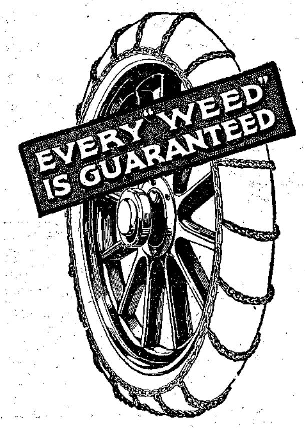

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

here and there will not suffice. Says the paper named above:

"Coal-production is not keeping pace with consumption, and every day that passes brings nearer the time when, unless the striking miners go back to work, the country will face a serious situation. The coal strike will ultimately be settled by compromise; why delay?

"Coal has assumed a prominent place in our national life. It seems as if at most only a few consecutive months can pass without coal coming into the lime-light. During the war the demand for coal brought about the fuelless days, cessation of industry in some cases, and lightless nights. Last winter, altho the war was over, the question of shortage and of high cost kept the consumer in uncertainty and suspense. This winter the bituminous coal-miners are on strike for radical changes in their working-week and in their rate of pay. To-day, little coal is being mined and a famine comes nearer with every day of delay.

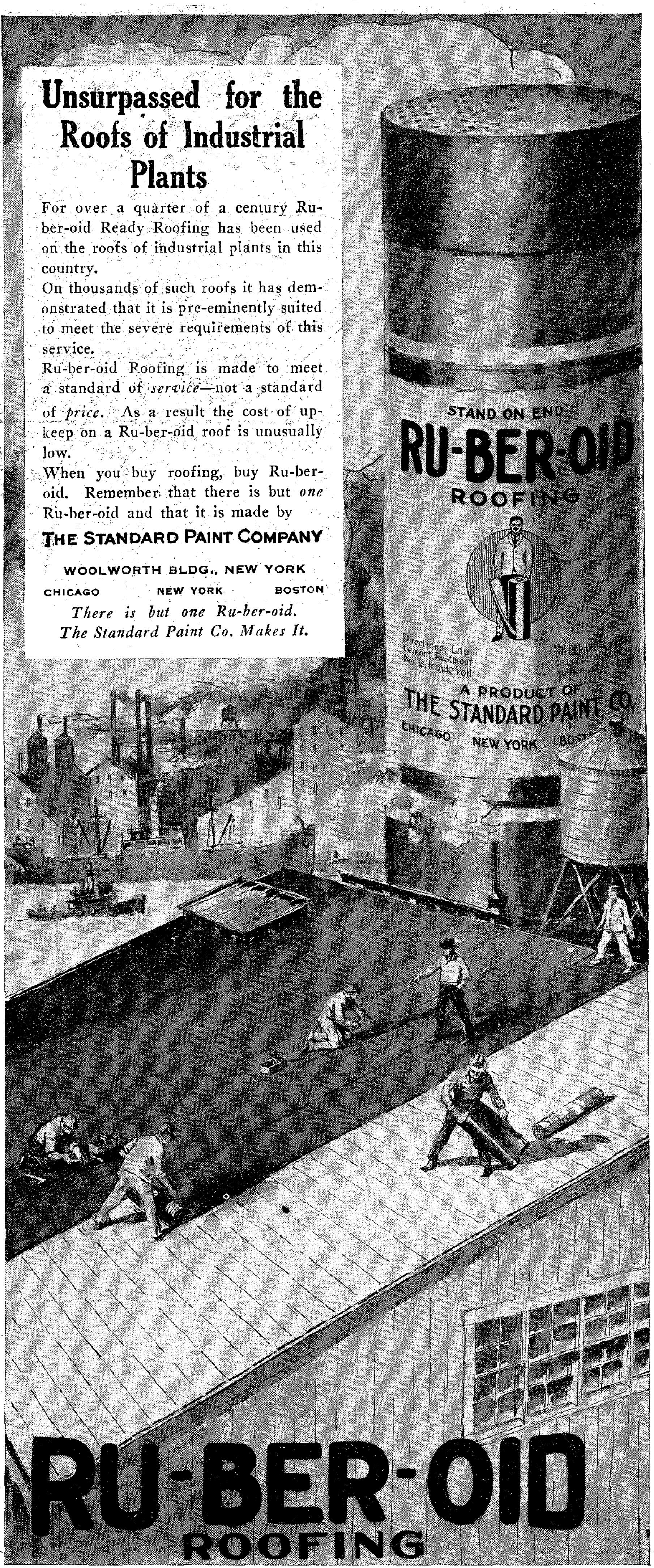
"The fact is that coal is the beginning and the end, the *alpha* and *omega*, of our national life. It is vital, it is expensive now. It will be vital to-morrow and in the far future—and probably more expensive. The question, therefore, before every coal-user, and every one is potentially and indirectly a user of coal, is how best to solve this coal problem—a problem of transportation, of labor, and of consumption.

"There is every reason to believe that railroad freight-rates will increase directly the roads are given back to their owners, perhaps before that takes place. The cost of haulage is a considerable item in the cost of fuel. The cost of coal at the mine will also in all probability increase before long, making more efficient use of coal imperative. The question as to how best to accomplish this, a difficult problem embracing many aspects, is a pressing one. But in attacking it, it is well to tackle those matters that are most easily accomplished.

"The clean-coal ruling instigated and somewhat enforced by the Fuel Administration when coal was a factor in winning the war should not only continue in vogue, but should be prosecuted more stringently than ever. Coal is already too expensive for the nation to continue to pay for slate and dirt at the price of coal. Freight-rates are already too high without paying for the movement of slate and stone dirt, something that is of no use and whose presence does considerable harm. One of the most urgent needs then toward a partial solution of the coal-problem and incidentally for placing our railroads upon a proper basis, is to institute coal-inspection stations at the mines, adopt a clean-coal policy, and adhere to it religiously.

"Another practise that came with the war that should be made permanent gradually and yet early is that of insisting upon the use of local coals. It is estimated that with the present annual rate of coal-consumption within less than ten years present railroad facilities would be completely occupied with the movement of coal. The zoning of coal is a matter that is closely allied with those of transportation and lower coal costs.

"If it were made compulsory, gradually, of course, to use coal contiguous to the



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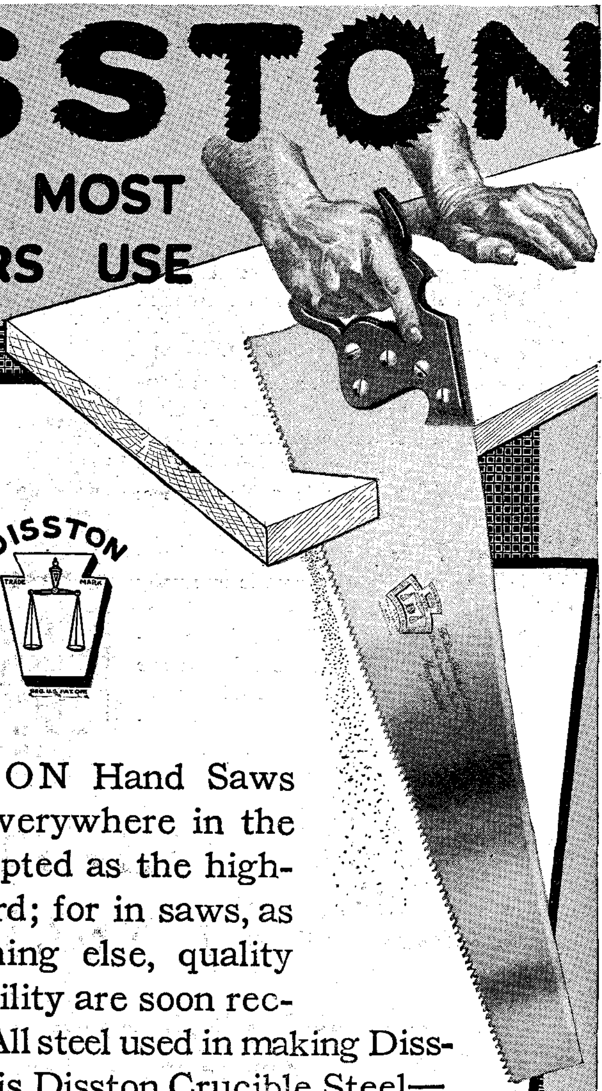

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place of consumption, new methods of burning coal would be developed and new fuels would come into usage. There is no scarcity of fuel. But the fuels we have become accustomed to using are becoming more and more inaccessible, necessitating going further away from the markets for them or deeper into the ground after them. When the zoning of coal comes, and it will come eventually—it is only a matter of time—lignites and peat, culm banks and other sources of combustible now despised, will receive the attention and the utilization that they deserve. Coal-prices and high freight-costs are bringing that day nearer.

"The coal strike will, of course, be settled ultimately. Coal will be mined again and production and consumption will keep pace. But the coal-situation will not have been solved. It will only have been shelved. The use of coals near at hand, the utilization of fuels now left in the discard, insistence upon cleaner coal, or at least a charge based upon the heat value and cleanness of coal, a method of storage so that the miners may find steadier work by reason of continuous output instead of seasonal output, are some of the most apparent and some of the most promising contributing factors to the permanent solution of the coal situation."

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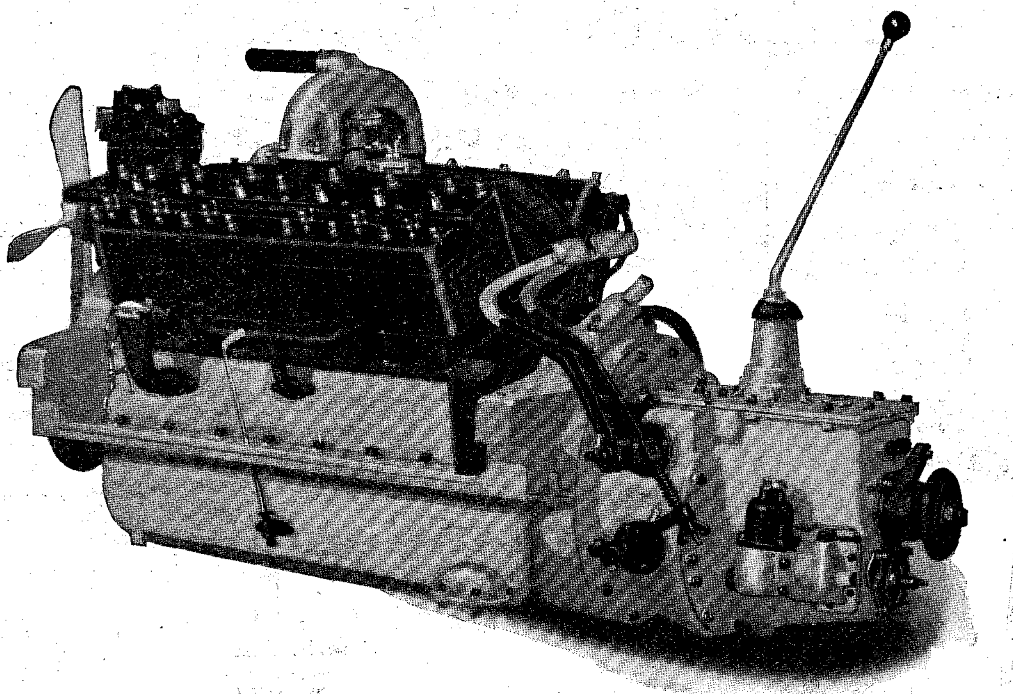
### SAVING LIVES BY MOISTURE IN THE AIR

TWENTY per cent. of the lives now lost after hospital operations may be saved simply by moistening the air of the buildings. This conclusion, which is that of Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate in geography at Yale, and which is stated by him in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago), is a corollary of his discovery that the moist climates are on the whole the most healthful. If this is so, may not a moist room be more favorable to the recovery of a patient than a dry one? This is, in fact, the case, according to Dr. Huntington's investigations in two large Boston hospitals. All kinds of ailments show a surprizingly close correlation with temperature, humidity, and variability, but different types of disease respond differently. For surgical cases high humidity is best—80 per cent. or more—directly after operations, and moderate humidity—about 60 per cent. at a temperature of 64 degrees—a few days later. Such conditions, Dr. Huntington points out, can easily be produced artificially. This, he thinks, would cause an improvement of not less than 20 per cent. in the results of operations. We read:

"An analysis of 60,000,000 deaths in many countries indicates that the death-rate not only depends upon climate and weather, as is well known, but is far more sensitive to slight atmospheric variations than is generally supposed. The condition of the air is the fundamental cause not only of the difference between tropical and other countries, but of large fluctuations in the death-rate from year to year,



The
PACKARD
TWIN-SIX
ENGINE

# PRODUCTION *of* PACKARD TWIN-SIX *to be Doubled* NEXT YEAR

ON September 2d, 1919, the *twenty-four thousandth* Packard Twin-Six Motor Car was delivered to its owner.

It is worth noting that the engine in this twenty-four thousandth Twin-Six was *practically identical* with the original Twin-Six Engine introduced to the motoring world in June, 1915.

No experienced motorist will miss the importance of this fact—especially when he knows that in doubling our production for 1920 we shall still make *no major change* in the engine.

A basic engineering principle such as the Twin-Six embodies is not come at by chance—nor easily "improved."

The war aviation emergency, the greatest stimulus to motor engineering the world has ever known, confirmed definitely the 12-cylinder "V" type (Twin-Six) motor as a success because never before had flexibility, power and lack of vibration been combined to such a high degree in a single unit.

Most people are used to seeing cars change year after year—reflecting the faults found by owners on the road—or for the sake of "talking" points—or indicating a desire to make the owner buy a new car every season.

Established standards like the Twin-Six motor are certainly necessary—but none too plenty in the automobile business today.

* * *

To the man with a motor problem we have this to say—especially if he has been looking for a motor car which cannot be *wished* out-of-date over night.

The Packard Twin-Six principle is *Established*—a permanent contribution to the Passenger Transportation service of the world.

With your experience with the best of other cars fresh in mind—a single drive in the Packard Twin-Six will show you by direct comparison a new standard for acceleration, smoothness, speed, comfort, safety.

*"Ask the Man Who Owns One"*

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY - - *Detroit*

There have been many popular false alarms *but*~

*of course*

COFFEE

*is wholesome*

Time was when many good people were affrighted by an eclipse of the sun. They thought it meant the end of the world! Of course, we all know differently now.

Coffee has been in use for five centuries. And it has never been eclipsed in popular favor. But even as the sun, coffee has been subject to many false alarms.

Just as nervous people start at a sudden sound, there are some similarly affected who believe that coffee isn't "good" for them.

Millions of healthy, strong, normal people drink coffee in moderation. They find it soothing, comforting, sustaining, nourishing—and healthful.

The growing, roasting and marketing of coffee is one of the world's greatest industries. From Brazil alone we import between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 pounds a year.

Despite the fact that false alarmists and temperamental extremists have assailed coffee, it has become the *universal* drink of this great level-headed nation.

Coffee needs no apologist. It is Nature's gift. Simply be sure that you drink good, pure coffee.

SIGNIFICANT—*Doctor Valentine Nalpasse, of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, says: "Coffee vitalizes the muscles, animates the circulation, facilitates digestion and makes intellectual work more easy."*

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COFFEE
Our Favorite Drink

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

> and of a multitude of smaller fluctuations in health from day to day.
>
> "The study of these millions of deaths teaches three main lessons: First, the health of most parts of the world is best when the average temperature for day and night together approaches closely to 64° F., which is the optimum for the white race. Secondly, and more important because less expected, at all temperatures up to the optimum dry air does far more damage than moist; while, even at higher temperatures, extreme dryness is worse than a moderate degree, altho not so bad as extreme moisture. At a mean outdoor temperature of 64 degrees the optimum relative humidity is about 80 per cent., which means dew at night and a humidity of perhaps 60 per cent. at midday in clear weather. Equally unexpected, and equally opposed to the common belief, is the third lesson, that variability in the air is just as important as in diet or occupation. A climate or room in which the atmospheric conditions vary frequently but not unduly on either side of the optimum is decidedly more healthful than one that remains uniformly near the optimum.
>
> "Thus far we have been speaking of health in general, but different diseases react differently. For example, . . . epidemics, taken as a whole, are checked by dry heat, altho this may entail increased mortality from other causes. Similarly Greenberg has found that mortality from pneumonia diminishes when either the temperature or humidity increases, altho his figures are not conclusive for high temperatures. Thus, altho all types of disease may be ameliorated under the influence of the general optimum herein defined, each apparently has its own peculiar relation to certain aspects of climate. The same is probably true of different ages, of the two sexes, and of people of different occupations, physiques, and temperaments."

Dr. Huntington's problem was to determine whether the condition of the air at the time of hospital operations and immediately thereafter has anything to do with their success. The answer is emphatically positive. Deaths after operations show not only the familiar seasonal variation due largely to temperature, but also an equally strong relationship to humidity and to variability. To quote again:

> "Among the questions to be answered immediately were: (1) does any particular kind of weather hasten death after operations? (2) how long does the weather of a single day continue its influence? [Our figures] show how the weather at 8 o'clock on the morning after operations which resulted in death at the Boston City Hospital differed from the weather on similar mornings after operations which did not result in death.
>
> "For example, the first section shows cases in which death occurred at once or on the first day after the operation. From January to March the average temperature was 0.62 degrees higher, the relative humidity 6.1 per cent. lower, and the amount of vapor per cubic foot in the air 0.095 grains less than when none of the operations resulted in death. For the

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

year as a whole, as appears at the bottom of the table, the figures are inconclusive; altho the temperature was relatively high and the humidity low, the amount of water vapor was more than the average because of the higher temperature.

"In the next section where death followed the operations after two to four days, the evidence is more conclusive. The weather was cool and dry at practically all seasons, for only four of the fifteen signs in this section are plus and the rest all minus. In the section where death followed after five to ten days the tendency toward dryness and coolness is still more marked, for all the signs are minus.

"When death is delayed more than ten days, however, the effect of the weather immediately after the operations seems to disappear, for in this section no marked tendency is observable. Yet even after this long interval days with low relative humidity seem to produce a bad effect, since most of column C is minus. Thus dry air immediately after an operation appears harmful, and the effect seems to last ten days, more or less. It seems odd that the effect should be greater from the fifth to the tenth day than earlier, but during the first day or two the question of life or death presumably depends primarily upon the degree of shock, and only after the first struggle is over does the full influence of the air become clearly differentiated from the greater influence of the operation itself. . . . . . .

"Altho temperature is presumably the most important climatic element, its effects are profoundly modified by humidity. . . . Temperature below 70 degrees discloses a favorable tendency at low humidities, but this appears not to be due to humidity, but to the fact that cold waves, which are usually stimulating when they first occur, are regularly accompanied by dry weather. . . . In spite of a few pronounced cold waves, however, dry weather at temperatures below 70 degrees, or more probably below 64 degrees, is as a rule harmful. . . . . . .

"It is noteworthy that favorable conditions of humidity at temperatures above 70 degrees are even more important than at lower temperatures. . . . Even in the best winter weather artificial humification is needed on a considerable scale. Conversely, in warm weather the air should be dried and cooled before being admitted to operating-rooms and wards. There is as much reason to cool the summer air as to warm that of winter. With such treatment of the air we may resonably hope that the death-rate may be reduced not only to the level which now pertains to air with the best natural conditions of humidity, that is, by 20 per cent. or more, but to a still lower level. . . . . . .

"At intermediate temperatures the most favorable conditions appear to shift gradually with temperature so that at all times they correspond as nearly as possible to an indoor humidity of not far from 60 per cent. after the air has been heated and has received the usual increments of moisture from furnaces, from people's breath, and from other sources of evaporation. This suggests that, whereas immediately after an operation the relative humidity should be as high as practicable, that is 80 per cent. or more, it should gradually be diminished so that after a few days it averages about

GUARANTEED PURE TO COMPLY WITH FOOD LAWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD H.J. HEINZ COMPANY
MADE FROM FRESH RIPE TOMATOES, SPICES, GRANULATED CANE SUGAR, PURE VINEGAR, ONIONS, SALT
FREE FROM BENZOATE OF SODA
ARTIFICIAL PRESERVATIVE OR COLOR
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HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP has a flavor peculiarly and distinctively its own, a flavor that gives to every food a new zest—an inviting, appetizing, delicious taste. It is made in model kitchens of spotless cleanliness, from red ripe tomatoes grown where soil and climate unite to produce the best. Heinz Ketchup is a constant proof of Heinz Quality.

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Coffee Insurance

Insure your Dinner—don't take any chances on spoiling everything at the last by a wretched cup of coffee. Even the best of cooks sometimes make mistakes. With G. Washington's Coffee, you make it yourself, right in the cup, and you *know* it will be good and *always* the same.

**Ready instantly when you pour on the water—hot or cold.**

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PREPARED COFFEE
MADE IN THE CUP AT THE TABLE
ABSOLUTELY PURE SOLUBLE COFFEE

WENT TO WAR! HOME AGAIN.

Hester Louise Hill,
San Antonio,
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With Mellin's Food, milk and water the mother can make any formula that may be required to suit the particular needs of her baby.

*Write now for our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants."*

Mellin's Food Company, Boston, Mass.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

60 per cent. when the temperature is 64 degrees. Even that, however, is about twice as great as the humidity of the ordinary house or hospital in winter."

From the foregoing facts it appears that if the right conditions prevailed at the time of operations, and if there were also a gradual change to somewhat dried but still comparatively moist conditions after the operations, each process would entail a theoretical decrease of nearly 20 per cent. in the death-rate. This takes account of only two days, the one directly after the operation and the one when the death occurs. If the days between these two were considered, the effect would be still greater. Hence the hope that proper attention to humidity may cause a saving of 20 per cent. in the total death-rate after operations seems conservative. Dr. Huntington goes on:

"The actual process of humification is relatively simple, altho most of the humifiers now on the market are inadequate. At least two processes, however, are comparatively effective. One is where warm air is blown through a shower of spray; the other, which is much cheaper for buildings where the heating plant is already installed, consists in suspending cloths like wicks with their lower ends in dishes of water and with their upper parts spread out back of radiators or in other suitable positions. . . . A practicable modification, where hot air is used, consists of a series of non-inflammable wicks placed in the hot-air chamber with their lower ends in pans of water and their upper ends suspended from sprinkling pipes with rows of holes opening on both sides of the wicks. An automatic valve in the pans opens when the water becomes too shallow, and thus allows the sprinklers to play on the wicks until enough water trickles down to fill the pans again.

"Whatever method of humification is used, it must be remembered that if the air is to be comfortable and healthful, it must be comparatively cool. Air with a temperature of 65 degrees and a relative humidity of 70 per cent., as any one can see on many a day in the spring and fall, feels perfectly comfortable to people who want a temperature of at least 70 degrees when the air is dry in winter. It must also be remembered that variability as well as humidity is needed.

"The evidence that health could be much improved by proper humidity seems overwhelming. So, too, does the evidence that the human organism is amazingly sensitive to slight changes in the atmosphere. Nevertheless, our knowledge of the whole subject is still very imperfect. Hence every one who tries experiments along the lines here indicated is urged to publish the results, or at least to communicate with the author or with the editors of this magazine."

---

**HUNDRED PER CENT. SAFETY**—If you want your plant to be 100 per cent. safe, writes Sydney J. Williams in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, November 22), guard every moving part, wherever located, on which a workman

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

might be injured if he came in contact with it in any way or from any cause whatsoever. If the moving part is in a place "where nobody ever goes," remember that some one is likely to go there sooner or later in connection with the repair or maintenance or alteration of the machinery itself or of the building, or for some other reason that you can not anticipate. He goes on:

"You probably have heard the story—perfectly true—of the man whose heel was cut off by an unguarded gear fourteen inches below the ceiling. The man was standing on a scaffold, working on another shaft near by; to brace himself, he placed his foot against the shaft on which the unguarded gear was located, his foot slipt and was caught in the gear. Many similar examples could be quoted of accidents occurring in out-of-the-way places. Recognizing this fact, the Illinois Steel Company rule-book, to mention any one example, requires that all gears, wherever situated, must be enclosed. . . . A gear or belt or other dangerous moving part which happens to be placed below a table, or in some other place where it is partly hidden, is not thereby made safe. Some one occasionally must reach under the table to sweep or repair the floor or oil or repair the machine. Some one may slip or stumble so that his arm comes in contact with a gear or belt which would be safe for the workman standing in his normal position. The immigrant totally ignorant of machinery—and it is hard for us to realize the completeness of the ignorance on this subject on the part of foreigners brought up in farming districts—may deliberately put his hand or his finger into an opening that looks interesting, just to see what it is. If he finds that 'it' is an unguarded gear, it is easy to say that the accident is his own fault, but that does not relieve our obligation to pay his compensation nor does it restore him to his vacant place in the gang. What I have said of gears and belts applies equally well to any moving part on which a man might be injured: counterweights, cranks, reciprocating parts such as a planer-bed, and so on; also, of course, to the operating point of machines. . . . The safety engineer's greatest difficulty is in guarding machines on which men are working. Let me repeat that it is very important not to attempt to guard machines in a way that will interfere with production. The great majority of both foremen and workmen will object seriously to such a guard, will use it under protest, and when the opportunity arises they will take it off and not put it back. . . .

"Safety engineering does not consist in simply building wire mesh-guards, nor in buying safety devices that look pretty in a catalog, and putting them on the machine without regard to the wishes, the convenience, or the efficiency of the operator. The real safety engineer will, where necessary, study the operation of a machine until he understands it as well or better than the operator himself; as well as the foreman, the superintendent, the master mechanic; and then he will apply their brains and his own in working out either a guard, or a change in the machine, or a change in the operation, which will remove the underlying hazard and make the operation intrinsically safe."

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We suggest especially:

**THE SAMPLER**—America's most famous box of chocolates and confections. Selections from ten leading Whitman packages in a quaint package peculiarly appropriate for gift purposes.

**A FUSSY PACKAGE**—For fastidious folks. Chocolates of super-extra quality for those who prefer nut centers and hard centers. A de luxe package especially popular at Christmas.

**NUTS CHOCOLATE COVERED**—A favorite package. Each piece a Whitman's achievement. Give it to those who are fond of nuts deliciously coated in rich chocolate.

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**LIBRARY PACKAGE**—For the connoisseur in sweets and books. Chocolates in a bronze-green box containing also a standard work of literature attractively bound. An unusual gift.

**SUPER-EXTRA CHOCOLATES** (or confections). Famous for three-quarters of a century.

Make it a point of your holiday shopping to really get acquainted with the varied stock of the Whitman agency nearest you, (usually the best drug store).

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Planters
PENNANT PEANUTS
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A TREAT YOU CAN'T RESIST

Here is an ideal confection for every home—whole roasted salted PLANTERS PENNANT PEANUTS. Great big golden nuggets, clean and free from skins, appetizing and wholesome. A dish of PENNANTS is the most welcome delicacy you can put before your guests—for they all like PENNANTS.

In the glass jars and blue tin box, PENNANT PEANUTS remain fresh and crisp as long as they last. Try one of these handy home packages.

10-oz. jar, 50c; 6-oz. jar, 35c; 16-oz. tin box, 75c; glassine bag, 5c

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WILKES-BARRE, PA.
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**To Dealers**—If you are unable to obtain Planters Pennant Peanuts, write to us giving name and address of your jobber and we will advise you how to obtain them promptly.

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PEANUTS
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THE HOME PACKAGE
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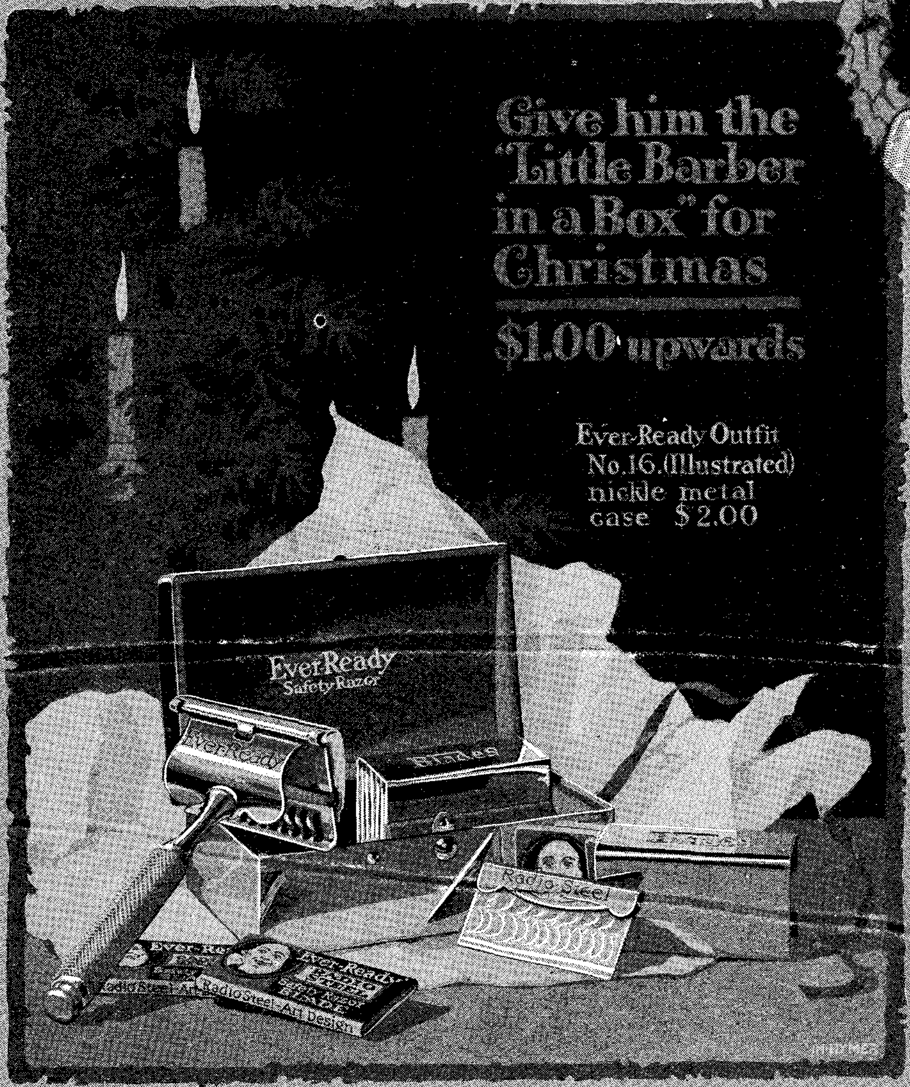
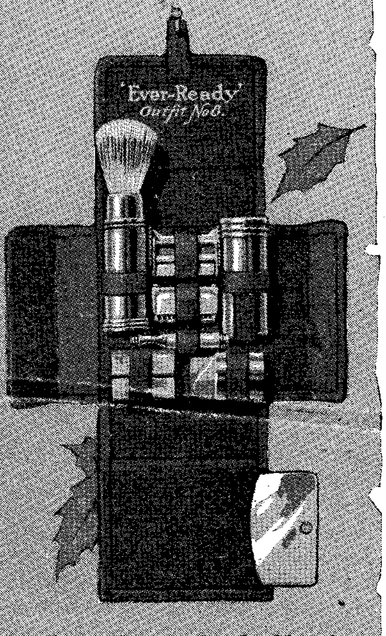
# 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

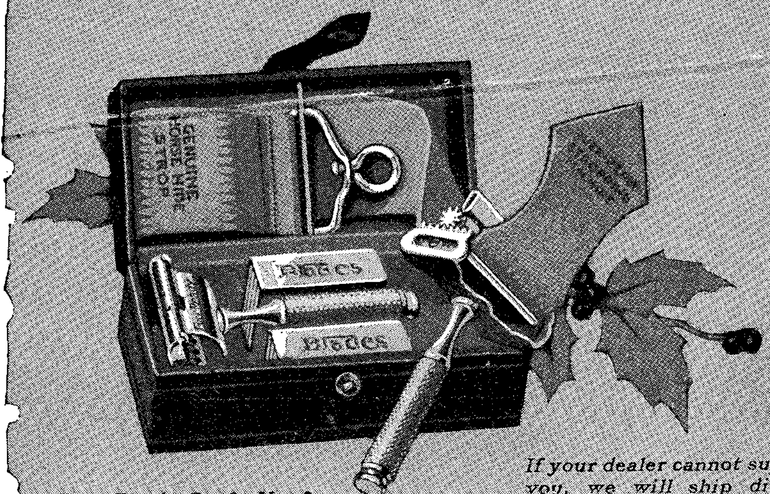

Give him the "Little Barber in a Box" for Christmas
$1.00 upwards
Ever-Ready Outfit No.16.(Illustrated) nickle metal case $2.00
EverReady Safety Razor
Blades
Radio Steel

TRADE-MARK FACE


'Ever-Ready' Outfit No.8.

*Ever-Ready Outfit No. 8*

Seal leather case, Ever-Ready Razor, 12 Radio Blades, Ever-Ready Badger Hair Brush in metal case, Stropping Machine, Strop, Shaving Soap and Trench Mirror - - *$6.50*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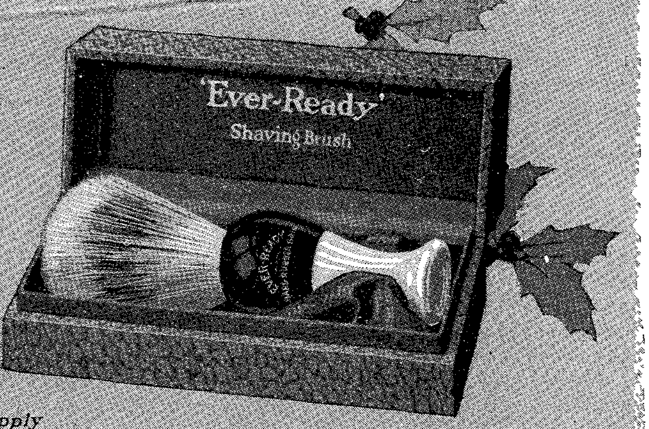
Blades


'Ever-Ready' Shaving Brush

*Ever-Ready Outfit No. 2*

Ever-Ready Razor, 12 Radio Blades, Stropping Machine and Strop - *$3.00*

*If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship direct.*

*Ever-Ready Shaving Brush*

Pure imported badger hair, locked in hard vulcanized rubber grip. In satin-lined presentation case. *$5.00 to $7.50*

**American Safety Razor Corporation**
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

# BUSINESS • EFFICIENCY

### ALL HIS EMPLOYEES ARE ASSISTANT MANAGERS

A THEATER is one of the essential buildings of the Clark Manufacturing Company, whose most widely advertised output is steel tools. A side-line of almost equal importance, however, is the industrial efficiency and contentment which, on the authority of the president, Eugene B. Clark, the factory and theater equipment produce in good measure. All of Mr. Clark's one thousand employees, we are told, have been advanced to the positions of assistant managers. The theater, furnishing as it does a common ground where employer and employees may talk things over, is the center and radiating point in this new scheme of industrial association. "Let me try to tell you why" strikes are an unknown quantity in the Clark Equipment Company's plant, suggests Mr. Clark, and expatiates to this effect in the current issue of *System:*

> Did you ever stop to think that, busy as the head of a business may be, he always has time to talk with his lawyer? Likewise, when some question arises in the purchasing department he has plenty of time to go over matters thoroughly with the purchasing-agent. Or, perhaps, the advertising manager proposes a new campaign; an hour with him is well spent.
>
> While it is the duty of every executive to keep in close touch with these main branches of his factory organization, right here a curious inconsistency creeps in. Why is it that many level-headed chief executives, with so much time to spend on department heads, have not so much time to devote to formulating a labor policy and seeing to it personally that their policy is applied?
>
> Much of the personality asset has disappeared in modern business organization. Too many times, nowadays, the man with a grievance is left to nurse it. No chance is offered to talk it over with "the old man" when he comes through the shop—for if he comes at all, he hasn't time to stop. Lack of personality makes understanding hard. The bench-worker's enthusiasm for the head of the concern is no longer invited by a handshake, but rather curbed by a coldly typed notice thrust under his nose, and he says to himself, "What is this thing I'm working for?"
>
> It seemed to me, therefore, that this distinctly personal touch between management and men ought to be restored if we were to work things out together as Americans should. The most practical way to bring this about appeared to be by developing interests common to all of us there at the works.
>
> Analyzing the situation, it was evident that the chief advantage of the old system of personal acquaintance between the head of a business and his men was the establishment of mutual confidence. But is mutual confidence dependent upon men calling each other by their first names? No, it is the other way around.
>
> Mutual confidence, I felt, is an outcome of mutual respect. Mutual respect depends upon a knowledge of good intentions. A personal acquaintance merely gives to each party an opportunity to size up the other. If good intentions exist that fact becomes known through acquaintance, true enough, but not necessarily through social acquaintance. Any kind of face-to-face acquaintance that gives to one man the chance to size up the other man will suffice.
>
> The whole simmers down then, it seems to me, to three fundamental requirements:
>
> An honest intention on the part of the management to give its employees a square deal;
>
> Willingness on the part of the management to let the employees help say what is a square deal;
>
> Opportunity for the management—and by that I mean the real head of the business—to become acquainted with the employees in a business way.
>
> And now let us see to what extent we have brought this about in our particular case.
>
> Take any group of people, and one interest or amusement will not satisfy each member. One likes a quiet game of cards. Another is happy listening to music. Some go in for athletics. Then, again, you would be surprized to discover how commonly the dramatic instinct is present—real talent, too. And, perhaps as strong as any, is the interest of owning a home.
>
> At our plant, it was impossible to cater exclusively to each one's favorite interest. It was at once apparent, however, that if we were to show our employees that they were working for human beings with personalities, we must have some place where management and men could meet whenever it seemed necessary to talk over those interests that were common.
>
> I could not wander through the factory buildings every day for a personal talk with each of the men the way I might have done twenty years ago. The day, limited to twenty-four hours, makes such a feat physically impossible. But I wanted to talk with the men personally just the same—hence the idea which crystallized into our theater.
>
> The entire plan did not spring into being all at once. First we planned a small building where we could get together informally for a chat when occasion demanded. It occurred to us then that it might be handy to have a screen for slides. Naturally, this led to provision for a complete moving-picture equipment. A stage was added, now that our building came so near to being a theater anyway. Naturally an orchestra pit would furnish a splendid setting for our factory orchestra concerts, while the listeners were comfortably taken care of. A section of the floor, down near the stage, was flattened and the seats there made easily removable. No better dance-hall or basket-ball court with seats for spectators can be imagined.
>
> From that "personal talking place" idea had grown a meeting-place, club, playhouse, concert-hall, and gymnasium—the whole known, compositely, as "the theater." We were all interested in these activities along with our employees, but I believe, if I had to choose, I would select the "talking-place" as the most important function of any, because it enabled our dealings with the men to take place as between enthusiastic human beings.

Another feature of the Clark plan that

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prints anything that can be typewritten, hand written, drawn or ruled. It is easy to operate—just write the form—attach the stencil—turn the handle. 20 or a thousand striking, stimulating, clear, clean, exact copies in 20 minutes—ready for the mails.

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Every Dollar Goes For Service

The people of this country demand of the Bell System the best possible telephone service. The one endeavor of the company, its only reason for existence, is to give the best possible service.

Every dollar the Bell System receives goes to provide telephone service.

Its entire receipts are expended on operation, upkeep and development. More than half goes directly to labor. The remainder is expended for materials, for the maintenance of plant and equipment, for the interest on money borrowed, for dividends on the investments of tens of thousands of shareholders, and for the payment of taxes assessed by public authorities.

In its last analysis all telephone money goes for wages; wages for labor and wages for the necessary capital which investors have put to work in the Bell System.

The telephone management is the agent of the public. It is entrusted with the task of providing the quality of service the intelligent public demands. The wages of loyal, well-trained employees and the wages of the capital that provide the finest of mechanical equipment and most efficient operation, must be paid. As a public servant, one duty of the telephone management is to obtain rates sufficient to pay for these necessities of service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

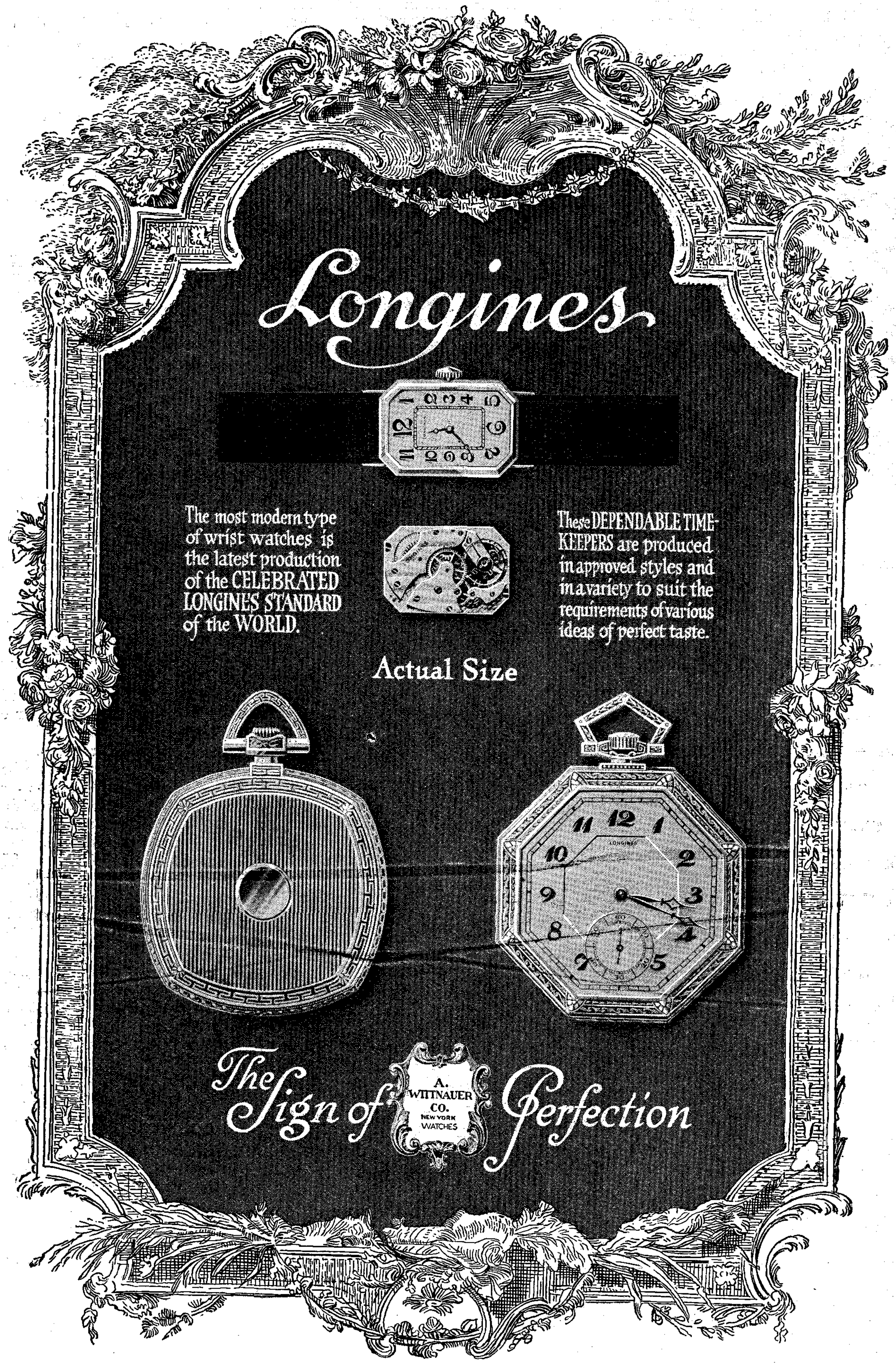
## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

has received considerable newspaper notice is the home-supplying idea. As the president explains:

> The fifty or so homes our company has built and sold to its workers at cost have, to some degree, satisfied that healthy ambition to "own your own home" that ought to be one of the points of common interest between every employer and employee. As for paying for these homes a little at a time, each case has been considered on its merits. We have no fixt rule, except that the whole deal is conducted along strict business principles.
>
> The terms are made to suit the buyer's pocketbook, but the obligation is as clearly defined to both parties as in any other real-estate transaction. No profits accrue to the company and no charity to the employee.
>
> For protection against speculators the original price we charged the men for the land was twice what the land cost us, and to the actual cost of the house we added five per cent. Also, however small the initial and monthly payments may be, we always charge a small rate of interest on the balance still unpaid. But at the end of five years, if the man is still in our employ, we sweep away all these extras, including the interest he may have paid upon them, so that in the end his home (the cost averages, perhaps, three thousand five hundred dollars a house) comes to him at exactly what it cost us, and he has been paying no more than a moderate rent.
>
> I do not believe in "hand-outs." The recipient loses self-respect too fast; after which you can't talk to him as man to man and so avoid misunderstandings. For that reason our ambition has been to help our men help themselves. Nor do the men themselves desire gifts. What they do want, and fortunately too, is to be allowed to become deeply interested in the work that they do.
>
> Therefore we suggested employee representation to our men instead of its occurring the other way around. You can hardly whisper the phrase to some manufacturers. They are fearfully afraid of the inrush of vague, all-sweeping terrors.
>
> We first gained the confidence of our men. That is easy to do. All that is necessary is to tell them that you are on the square. They will believe it—the first time you tell them. But if it turns out to be untrue they won't believe you the second time, and why should they? Then the other thing to do is to believe that your men will not abuse the confidence you have placed in them.

Mr. Clark offers his assurances that if employers put their faith in men who are straight, "which the overwhelming majority of workmen are," nobody's confidence will be abused. He put the matter up to his own employees in the following way:

> "Men," I said, "in the past you've given, and in the future you are going to give, this company your best efforts. We want you to feel that you have something to say here. After you select your representatives and they begin working in joint committee with the men we pick to represent the management, pretty soon you'll be thinking you ought to have a voice in saying what your work is worth in dollars and cents.
>
> "For that I don't blame you; and so,



Longines

The most modern type of wrist watches is the latest production of the CELEBRATED LONGINES STANDARD of the WORLD.

These DEPENDABLE TIME-KEEPERS are produced in approved styles and in a variety to suit the requirements of various ideas of perfect taste.

Actual Size

The Sign of Perfection

A. WITTNAUER CO. NEW YORK WATCHES

Sold for over half a century by the best jewelers throughout the United States and Canada

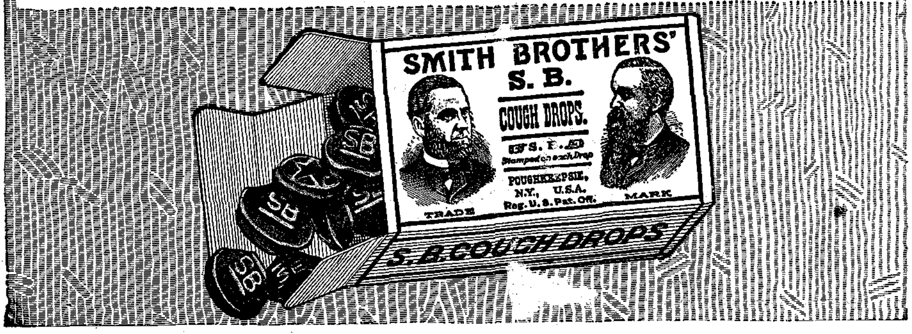
"When a Feller Needs a Friend"

Yes, he needs a friend, all right, poor kid—a friend who will give him a Smith Brothers' Cough Drop and stop that cough. And so does every other boy or girl who is likely to experience the embarrassment of coughing while trying to recite before the whole class.

It isn't fair to permit any child to go around coughing. The best friend a coughing boy or girl can have is a Smith Brothers' Cough Drop, because, while S-B Cough Drops will not cure a cold, they will relieve the cough.

Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

*Drop that Cough*
**SMITH BROTHERS** *of Poughkeepsie*
FAMOUS SINCE 1847



## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

right here at the start, let us decide that the privilege of discussing rates is already yours. There's only one thing I want to ask, and that is, put good square representative men on your committees."

And they did. I knew that if good men were selected to represent the employees I could depend upon them to give the company, as well as themselves, a square deal. And I was not wrong.

Such frank handling of a bugbear subject was possible only by basing it upon mutual confidence.

Employees sell their services. The management just as truly sells its ideas and policies to the men. Either of these sales, like any business transaction, rests upon credit. But credit springs from faith in the other man, and that we had in our workers. We had it because we felt they placed full confidence in our good intentions. Lack confidence in your men, and how can you expect them to trust you to do the square thing?

In practise our men select their general council, from which five are chosen to represent them on the joint council. The other half of this joint council is made up of five men representing auxiliary branches of our business, such as selling, engineering, advertising, and the like—not foremen nor superintendents.

Matters that come up for discussion are extremely varied. Here, for example, are quotations taken at random from a few typical committee reports:

"That a checking system be installed in the repair department, so as to receive tools from any of the various departments."

"After going over the premium earned by the brake assemblers, we believe that these are in most cases scaled as high or higher than any of those in the axle department, and therefore suggest that their rates remain unchanged."

"We have one man in this department that does not seem to be a satisfactory employee and suggest that steps should be taken to investigate as to whether he is an undesirable employee to the company or not."

It is interesting to note that in following up this last item the man in question was discovered not only to be an undesirable employee but an undesirable citizen as well.

So it can be seen that in effect our plan makes of every workman an assistant superintendent.

This method of getting at the common welfare gets also at many conditions which might otherwise be passed by entirely. Who but a worker at his machine, for example, as brought to light in another report, would be impress by the loss of time occasioned by the early morning slippage of moistened lathe belts due to rain admitted by defective window clasps? True, complaint might have been made to the foreman, but the foreman is a man of many troubles, and past experience leads me to think that not many such complaints fall on fruitful ground.

In this particular report quoted above, several wage-adjustment recommendations follow. These are based upon a careful day-to-day investigation of different jobs, and all are concerned chiefly with slightly different premium rates. The general trend of these suggestions is to give the men more money. There is nothing radical about them, however. Such suggestions are almost invariably followed.

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

There are some difficulties to be solved in this plan, as in every plan which involves changes from old conditions, but the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. For one thing, when the men themselves have a voice in establishing rates, they give careful regard to the grading of rates in accordance with the worth of the men.

A toolmaker is worth more than a laborer and nobody knows it better than the toolmaker. He has no objection to the laborer, being raised, but if he himself is not raised in the same proportion he resents what he knows to be an injustice.

This kind of bargaining is not radical in its results. All I ever ask is that square men be appointed to make the bargain. That means square men on both sides, too.

I do not discourage giving a man a reasonable premium for the excess he does. It furnishes a healthy incentive without that "more work, lower rate" threat attached to ordinary piece-work. In our own case I do not recall a single instance yet where we have lowered the premium rate. We guarantee our men so much for a particular class of work. To this basic wage is added the premium for additional output. The recommendations for higher premiums have always been acceptable to the management because they have been based on justice.

My leaning toward guaranteed incomes with a premium attached springs from personal experience. A good many years ago I went to work for a big Eastern electrical manufacturer. My job was winding coils. Piece-work prevailed. A fair workman was supposed to wind two and a half coils a day, and thereby earn $2.25. This looked good to me after I'd begun to get on to the knack of the work. I estimated that by hustling a man could make at least twice that amount. So I started to hustle. One day, about an hour before quitting time, one of the older men walked over to my lathe.

"Better not get your two and a half coils done much before the whistle blows after this, son," he said.

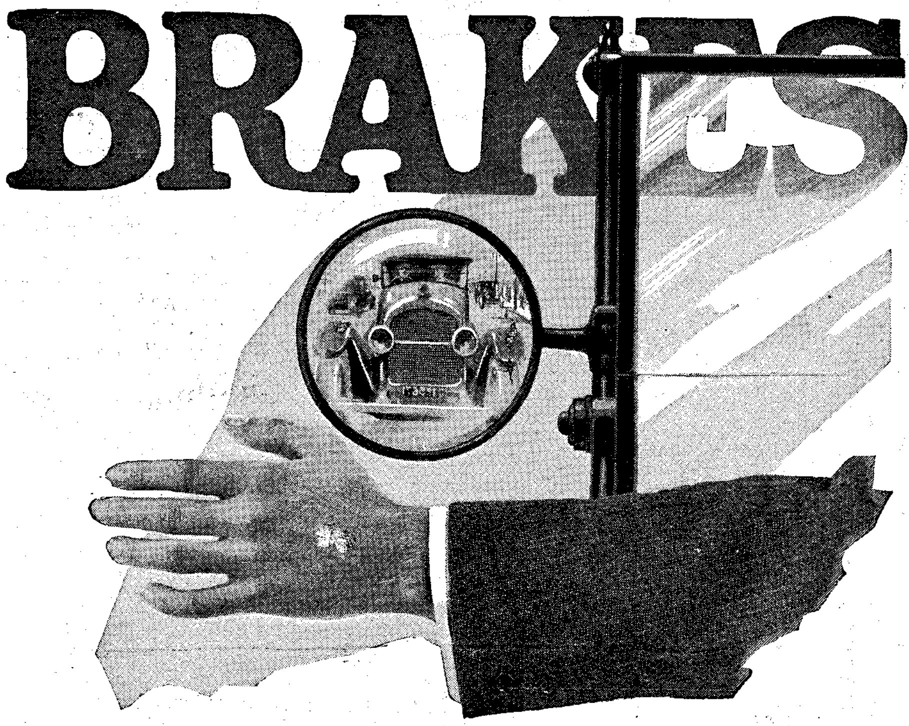
"How's that?" I asked, looking up. I was already starting my third, and there was an hour yet.

"Well, it don't get us anywhere in this department, that's all." He eyed me keenly, feeling me unconvinced. "You can see through a grindstone, I reckon, if there's a hole in it," he continued.

I reckoned I might try.

"Well, then—" he nodded casually in the direction of fifty girls at the other end of the big room winding a larger number of smaller coils. Looking through the imaginary hole in the imaginary grindstone indicated by his nod, I learned that those girls used to get five cents apiece for winding the small coils. But they had made the mistake of working too quickly. Now the rate was one-eighth of a cent apiece, which enabled the workers, by keeping hard at it, to make $1.25 a day.

That kind of piece-work is a strain on human nature, the writer comments. It is not wanted now around the Clark plant—least of all in the management. As for unreasonableness on the part of the employees, Mr. Clark presents a question often asked, he says, by people who shrink from employees' representation or collective bargaining:



last longer *with*

JOHNS-MANVILLE

**NON-BURN**

**ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING**

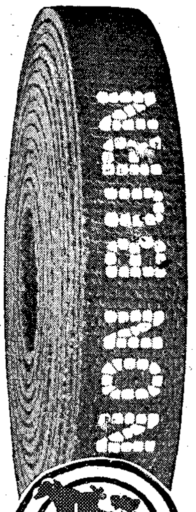
—and no wonder

Because like any other fabric, brake lining must depend on the honest stoutness of its warp and woof, for its strength—life—wear and most important of all—its safety.

Anyone will tell you that asbestos fibre is ideally suitable for the gruelling grind that brakes must stand—logically, then, the finest asbestos makes the best lining.

So you really get something different when you ask for Non-Burn Brake Lining or Clutch Facing because Non-Burn assures you of a material made of Johns-Manville Asbestos, mined, manufactured and vouched for by Asbestos Headquarters. If there was a better lining than Non-Burn, you would have a right to expect that we would be making it.

Try Non-Burn when you re-equip.



**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**
New York City
*10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities*
For Canada
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.
Toronto

*To the trade: Our Jobber-Dealer Sales policy assures you real trade protection. Write for details.*

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE COVERS THE CONTINENT

Through—
**Asbestos**
and its allied products
JOHNS-MANVILLE
*Serves in Conservation*

Heat Insulations, High Temperature Cements, Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Brake Linings, Fire Prevention Products

**JOHNS-MANVILLE**

**AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Whose Lips?

NO matter how clean it may *look*—the common drinking glass is a common carrier of disease. Uncounted lips touch it. Uncounted germs cluster and breed on its brim—the germs of diphtheria, influenza, pneumonia, or worse. And yet you let this menace to health stand innocently by the water cooler.

*Who drank from it last?*

Answer the question now and for all time by installing

**DIXIE cups**

Dixie cups are sanitary. They come to you from a dust proof dispenser or vender. They are untouched by human hands until they reach yours.

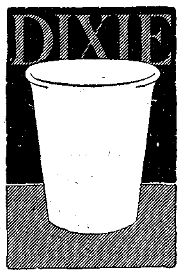
Dixie cups are convenient. They are made of pure white stiff, unwaxed paper. They are cup-shaped and do not have to be opened or creased.

Dixie cups are economical. Their cost is negligible — probably less than that of water wasted in using the ordinary glass.

Dixie cups are indispensable to you in your business no matter what it is nor where.

The coupon below is for your convenience.

INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUP COMPANY INC.
*Original Makers of the Paper Cup*
220-228 West 19th Street
New York



Name ..................................

Address ..................................

*Business* .......... *No. of Employees* ........

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

"Suppose the men come at you with wage requests that are downright unreasonable, what then?"

The situation presupposed by that question is not unlike that of a man walking into your office to sell you cigars. You are about out and therefore interested.

"How much?" you ask.

"Well, I'll tell you," the salesman replies, "I have here some good cigars that have been selling for ten cents straight, and there's a fair ten-cent value in them. But, seeing it's you, I'll make you a special offer of twenty cents apiece."

At first you smile at his joke, but when he tries to threaten you into buying from him at his ridiculous price, you have to conclude that the man is either crazy or a robber; and you throw him out.

I can hardly imagine such a situation, tho, if that salesman and you are old friends with past evidences of confidence and good faith on both sides. This conversation might, perhaps, take place:

"Mr. Clark," he might say, "these cigars are now twelve cents apiece. Frankly they are the same I've been selling you at ten. But now they cost more to make and so I've got to get twelve cents for them. What do you say?"

"Fair enough," you would reply, "I'll take a box, anyway."

"Tell you what I'll do," he might volunteer later, one hand on the door-knob, "I'll let you know as soon as the price drops back."

If each man knows the other to be reasonable and square such a conversation I can well imagine. And is that not the ideal relationship between management and men, aided, no doubt, by common-sense employee representation?

Of course some trade-unions object to this form of cooperation. They contend it is a works-union and run in opposition to labor-unions. In reality it is no such thing. The principal objection comes not from sincere union men at all, but from some of their shorter-sighted, self-seeking members under whose so-called leadership the unions themselves usually find themselves badly handicapped.

Labor-unions are all right, but in many cases their leadership is wrong. That is the reason why I urged our men so strongly, when they were about to select their representatives, to pick only good men. "You know better than any one else who are the big men among you," I reminded them, "and I want you to favor yourselves and us by choosing them for your leaders." The fact that they saw the wisdom of this and acted upon it I hold largely responsible for the practical cooperation that has ensued.

One way in which this team-work is typified is in the profit-sharing arrangement, through which our men become part owners of the business. They are given the opportunity to subscribe to what we call "lots" of stock. A "lot" in our vocabulary is one share of common and one share of preferred capital stock of the company.

Each "lot" carries with it one share of what is known as an employees' participating certificate which, while it bears no par value, entitles the owner to a share of the earnings of the company. To quote from the printed provisions of our employees' profit-sharing plan:

"It shall be the duty of the president to

Patrick
DULUTH
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
"Bigger than Weather"

GREATCOATS & MACKINAWS

TAILORED from the famous Patrick Cloth, their fashionable lines supplement the satisfaction that every Patrick Product gives in warmth and service.

There is no other cloth just like Patrick Cloth. It is essentially a north country fabric, made from the thick long-fibre wool of "sheep that thrive in the snow."

*Every Patrick Label marks a garment — Greatcoat, Mackinaw, Sweater, Robe, Blanket, Cap or Stocking — which is made only of pure long-fibre wool from northern sheep.*

Ask your dealer for Patrick Products. If he does not carry the line, let us direct you to one who does.

We have two books: Our catalog showing styles for men, women and children; also the book, "Bigger Than Weather," by Elbert Hubbard. Both are free.

PATRICK-DULUTH
WOOLEN MILLS
3 Avenue C Duluth, Minnesota

Patrick
Pure Northern Wool from Sheep that thrive in the Snow

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

call special meetings of employees who are holders of shares of employees' participating certificates. Such meetings shall be held not less than four times each year. . . . The purpose of these meetings is to give to such employees as are holders of employees' participating certificates the opportunity to become interested in the company like partners. It is contemplated that all such employee stockholders shall enjoy as full knowledge of the affairs and business of the company and shall have as full voice in its management as is consistent with the rights and interests of other stockholders." . . . . . .

Giving your men a chance to become your partners is no less constructive than it is American; for, if the right feeling exists between bench and desk, the two will line up successfully against any labor difficulty that can possibly come.

For example, just now you hear a great deal about the high cost of living. It seems to me necessary to meet these conditions, and, of course, in as practical a manner as possible.

Recently a committee of our men came to me and asked if the company would back a cooperative store. I told them our business was manufacturing and not running stores, and that, furthermore, we were reluctant to go into any project that might hurt the merchants of our neighborhood. However, on the other hand, I was as much interested in reducing their expenses as increasing their incomes—for one is as important as the other in making both ends meet.

I told them, if they would bring me a carefully worked-out plan by which they would run a cooperative store I would do anything reasonable to help. To make a long story short, they did work out a plan involving a small amount of help from the company, which was gladly given. You will note, however, it is *their* plan and *their* store and *they* intend to run it. Incidentally, I might mention, it is a pretty good plan and it will probably be a pretty good store.

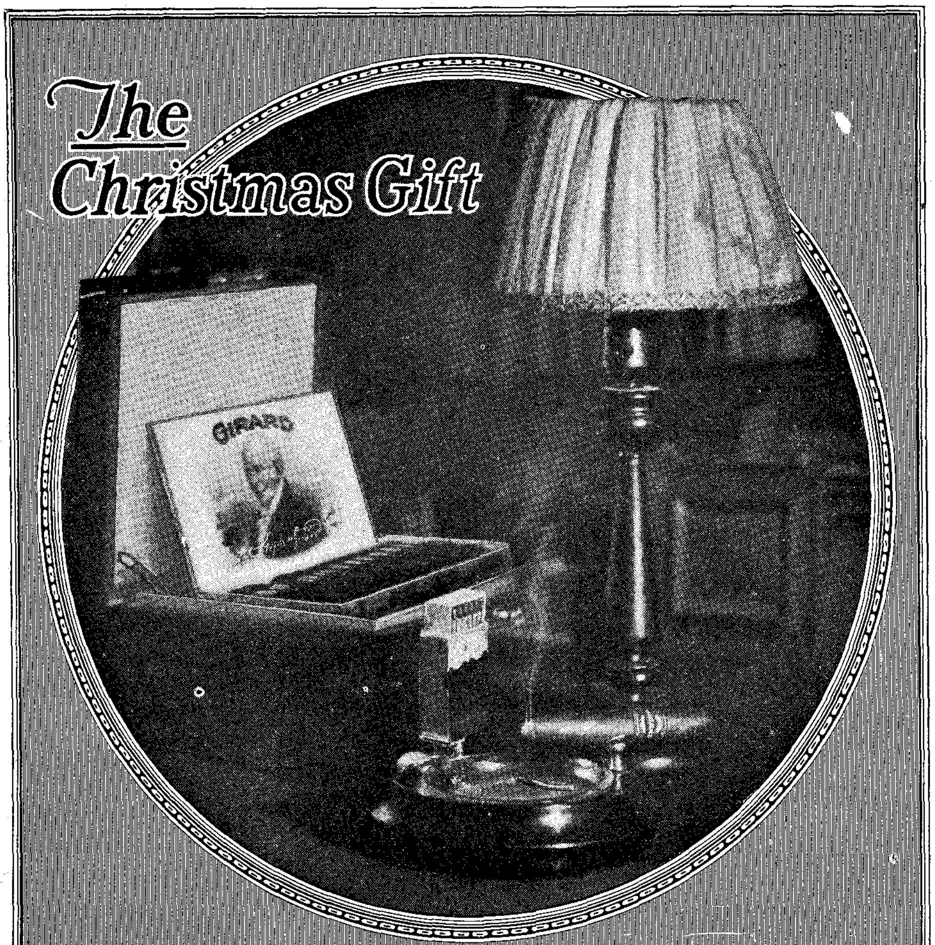
I have perfect confidence that the men will reciprocate my faith in their sound business judgment by helping maintain in prosperous condition the company with which they are so closely associated.

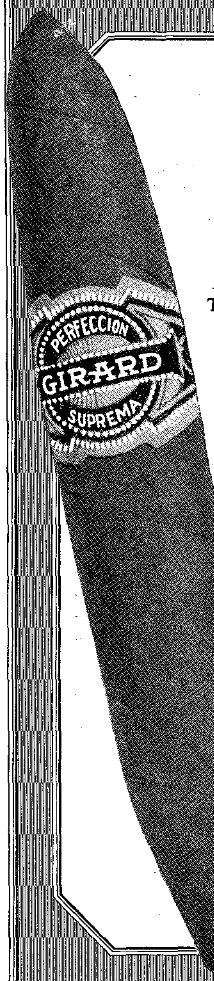
"Yes," some manager says, "that's all right in your case, but with us it is different. Our men will take advantage of us."

Analyze such a remark and the frame of mind back of it. This manager's statement is half false and half true. Conditions with him are not different—fundamentally. In that he is wrong. But when he says, "Our men will take advantage of us," his very words carry conviction, since they show that the relationship between that manager and his employees is founded on mistrust. Quite likely they would take advantage of him at the first opportunity. What confidence can you expect them to have in a man who starts out with an attitude like that?

If his business has prospered so far it has been not because of his attitude, but in spite of it. There is nothing personal in such a relationship. Instead of human beings with real personalities, this manager sees a pay-roll; and, apparently, it is a bit hard on his eyes; while him, most naturally, the men visualize in a printed signature at the bottom of the latest shop notice.

To my mind, what that organization





America's Foremost Cigar

The "Broker"
a favorite
gift size

And enthusiastic smokers want more than we can supply—and have wanted more for years.

In the Girard we have made it possible for men to know the complete enjoyment of a full-flavored Havana smoke, and yet maintain the clear-headed, steady-nerved efficiency which modern business demands.

Mellowed by age alone, ripened by nature and time, the Girard carries our honor-pledge to American smokers. Never will it be produced in greater quantities than is consistent with our high standard and nature's perfect work.

So to you who want Christmas Girards, let us frankly suggest—lose no time in finding the dealer near you and give him your order today.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 1848 Philadelphia

GIRARD
*Never gets on your nerves*

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

needs most is some means of bringing that manager and those men into personal contact—some place, perhaps, where the matters that are bothering each side can be talked over in a sensible, practical way. It doesn't take much daylight turned on to a grievance to fade it out.

But where the chief executive stays by himself and the employees bunch together down at the other end of the shop, the most that plant can hope to manufacture is an output of mountains, using mole-hills for the raw material.

We have tried to avoid this false relationship, and, I think, with success as satisfactory to our men as to ourselves. Others can, of course, do the same, tho different conditions call for different ways of working it out. Perhaps our particular methods of profit-sharing, home-building, and employee representation are applicable to our company alone. No matter. They are mere details, anyway, in bringing both parts of the organization together on a personal basis.

And more than any other thing, perhaps, our theater to me typifies this idea of mutual interest; for here is a gathering-place where I can talk to my men and where—this is vital—they can talk to me.

So, possibly, you can understand better my early reference to a theater as the most important building in our plant. To me it has become an emblem of cooperation—a place in which employees and management have learned to confide in one another. And, as I said at the start, because of that confidence I trust my men.

---

## THE PEACE TREATY AS THE WORLD'S GREATEST ADVERTISING FAILURE

THE Peace Treaty was the supreme salesmanship opportunity of the age, according to what might be called a business-efficiency view. Its miserable failure, at least so far as the people of the United States are concerned, may be called "truly a superb fiasco of selling." This idea is briefly elaborated in the trenchant statements that: "As a nation we were not sold. Congress was not sold. The Treaty failed—in every popular sense as well as the purely legal one. And we became, to an embarrassing extent, the laughing-stock of the nations of the world." According to the editor of *Advertising and Selling*, in whose November number this view is presented, the difficulty was largely a case of "poor merchandising." Edward Hungerford, who seems to be thoroughly in sympathy with the idea, elaborates and presents it in a brief but pungent article. Poor salesmanship began with the start of the American delegation for Europe, he declares, and has continued with great persistency up to the present moment. To quote:

> The opportunity to attend the Peace Conference in Paris last winter came to be my lot. I sailed from New York for Europe the first week in December, 1918. But not with the correspondents. The ship upon which I sailed was nothing to brag about—a Southampton South-African

Man Style

We Study His Likes in Van Camp's

Many Van Camp products are made to please women, and under a woman's direction. But Van Camp's Beans are baked by *men* cooks to please *men*.

Men want beans whole and mealy. They want them easy to digest. They want the flavor kept intact and a zestful sauce baked in.

Thousands of places where men lunch are now buying Van Camp's for these reasons.

A Difficult Dish

We select our beans by analysis. We boil them in water freed from minerals so the skins will not grow tough.

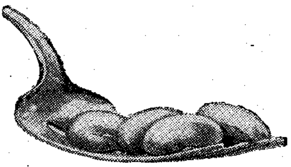
We bake in modern steam ovens. Thus we bake them for hours at 245 degrees, so they easily digest. Yet the beans are not crisped or broken.

We seal the beans before baking, so the flavor cannot escape. And we bake the beans with a matchless sauce, so that every atom shares its tang and zest.

Such methods are impossible at home. They require vast apparatus. Then why not let us bake your beans in this scientific way? We bring them to you ready-baked, with all the fresh oven flavor. And you will like them as the man does, better than crudely-baked beans. Order a few cans and see.

That Tang—That Zest

Scientific cooks and able chefs spent four years to perfect this dish. For the sauce alone they tested 856 recipes.



Whole and Mellow

Van Camp's Beans come out whole and mealy, uncrisped, unbroken, easy to digest.

VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans

Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It

*Other Van Camp Products Include*

Soups, Evaporated Milk, Spaghetti, Peanut Butter, Chili Con Carne, Catsup, Chili Sauce, etc.

*Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis*

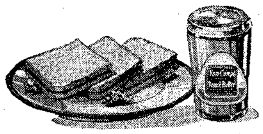
Van Camp's Soups —18 kinds

Based on famous French recipes, but each perfected by comparing countless blends.

Van Camp's
Spaghetti

Van Camp's Spaghetti

The supreme Italian recipe perfected by our scientific cooks.



Van Camp's Peanut Butter

A unique delight, made of blended nuts with every bitter germ removed.

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

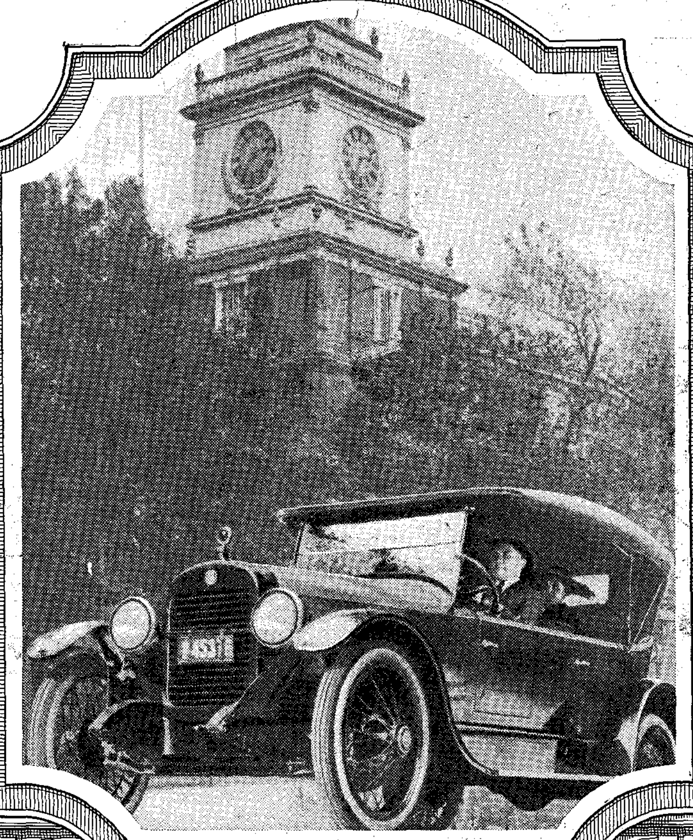
liner prest into North Atlantic service in midwinter leaves much room for improvement. But our ship was infinitely preferable to that on which the American correspondents in that self-same week crossed from New York to Brest. They were herded upon a small four-thousand-ton coasting-ship used ordinarily between New York and the Caribbean ports which, coming into the path of a great storm, was sore beset and tossed upon the waves. The correspondents—the men who were to interpret the Peace Conference to the people of the United States; the men who were to sell it, if you please, had a wretched trip. The boat was poor, the food was worse. It was a journey not to be forgotten.

In that same week the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, their *entourage*—and George Creel—crossed the North Atlantic from New York to Brest. The ship upon which they sailed was the *George Washington*, one of the largest and the finest ships of the commandeered German merchant marine. It might easily have accommodated the 125 or 150 correspondents—and in a handsome fashion. And salesmanship for the Treaty might have begun on this cross-ocean trip—with the man to whom the success or failure of the Treaty meant everything as the preceptor. I have never seen the President in a happier mood than when of an evening two or three years ago he sat at a round table in the National Press Club at Washington and discust the perils and responsibilities of his job—freely and frankly. The reaction from that evening continued for many and many a day thereafter. That was good salesmanship.

It was that sort of salesmanship the War Committee on Public Information seemed unable to give—consistently and constantly. I am not seeking to criticize Mr. Creel and have little patience with the captious criticisms of him recently made in Congress—which might well turn the lamp of investigation upon some of its own recent carelessnesses. I think that Creel was anxious and patriotic; his honesty beyond question of any sort. Only God did not make him an executive. Few writers are made that way. But there are exceptions; I should like to have seen a man like Don Seitz, of the New York *World*, or George H. Lorimer, of *The Saturday Evening Post*, in the Creel job. I think that the results would have been far different. It was a big enough job for a man with the tact, the executive experience, and the newspaper training of Frank A. Vanderlip. And it was given to a man with no tact whatsoever, little newspaper training, and less experience in the handling of men and affairs.

For no man of diplomacy or tact or experience—no man with the least slant of public ability—would have herded the correspondents into the second-class *Orizaba*, while he, himself, traveled with the elect upon the superb *George Washington*. That, at the outset, was a mistake of the first order. It was opportunity—supreme opportunity—lost, and lost irretrievably.

And yet, on second thought, I do not know that even then the opportunity was hopelessly gone. Creel's committee might have done something to provide for the comfort and convenience of the newspaper workers in Paris, and so saved its



Atwater Kent Equipped Columbia Car
in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia

ATWATER
KENT

*Ignition, Starting and Lighting*

¶ *Throughout the United States, on its principal thoroughfares, you will find Atwater Kent equipped cars giving a maximum of automotive satisfaction. You will find these the cars that enjoy public confidence—the cars their owners love to talk about—the kind they enthusiastically urge upon their friends.*

¶ *Atwater Kent equipment is simple and fool-proof in construction, dependable in performance and manufactured to the highest possible standards of precision and workmanship. It is used as standard equipment by a large number of America's foremost manufacturers of cars and motors.*

¶ *These manufacturers realize the vital importance of efficient ignition and have made their selection on the basis of merit rather than price.*

¶ *Hundreds of electrical service stations, thousands of automobile accessory dealers and garages, are ready to furnish you with Atwater Kent products and service.*

ATWATER KENT MFG. COMPANY
*Philadelphia*

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4941 STENTON AVENUE

A A
BROWN
FOR
ALL SHADES OF BROWN CALF AND RESTORES FADED LEATHERS TO THE SHADE OF COLOR THE LEATHER
RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURERS OF FOR USE ON THEIR
S.M. BIXBY AND
A A
BROWN
FOR DARK TAN AND BROWN SHOES
S.M. BIXBY AND COMPANY
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

BIXBY'S

A LIQUID-
25¢

DOUBLE A
AA

DAUBER WITH
EACH BOTTLE

BROWN

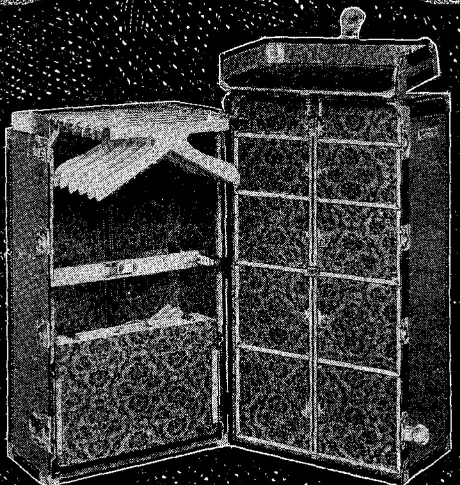
Shoe Polish for Dark Tan and Brown Shoes

A high class "liquid wax" polish—
Made especially for Army Officers'
Shoes—during the war—Now you
can buy it at leading stores—
Quick-clean—No paste required

EASIEST TO USE

S. M. BIXBY & CO., INC. NEW YORK

HARTMANN
TRADE-MARK



BECAUSE they are built on honor, Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks, like old friends, wear well.

Write today for the Hartmann Trunk catalog and the address of the nearest Hartmann dealer.

*Be sure the Hartmann Red* X *is on the trunk you buy*

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

scalp. It lost that opportunity—as quickly and as easily as it had lost the first one. The newspaper men from America were left to shift for themselves. Only a small percentage of them had ever been in Europe before. A goodly number of them did not speak French. Yet all were scurried off the ship and up to overcrowded Paris without the slightest interest being shown in their comfort or their convenience.

Two months before the great peace hegira to the French capital began, says Mr. Hungerford, a business man of large affairs in an Eastern city suggested the leasing of a hotel or apartment-house in Paris for the American correspondents who would be there for the Conference. His plan was a definite one, we are told:

> The Americans would not only be housed and fed, at figures approximating as nearly as possible cost, but they would be also supplied with adequate telephone service, a cable operator, typewriters, translators, a reference library, and other practical working aids. More than that, an effort would be made to surround the house with a distinct club atmosphere. Prominent Americans—internationalists of other nations well versed in the problems upon which the new Treaty would be founded—would be induced to come to the house, at least for dinner, if not for a longer time.
>
> "I stand ready to underwrite such a scheme—up to a quarter of a million dollars," said the American business man to me. "I would rather lose all of that sum than have the Treaty fail; and would regard it as a far better investment than some building added to the equipment of a college or a library or any other form of personal advertising memorial."
>
> The Committee on Public Information laughed at this offer—and promptly proceeded to ignore it. In as many words it told the newspaper men that the war was over as far as it was concerned, its own responsibilities ended. Creel and his fellows were getting out—as fast as their resignations could be accepted. The fun was out of the job. It confronted nothing in the future but dull grind.
>
> For a little time the correspondents in Paris were nonplussed. They seemingly were without a friend overseas. For on top of all this came word that they were not to be admitted to even the public sessions of the Conference. Then they went on strike. They actually threatened to "put the Peace Treaty on the blink," to quote the exact words of one of them. Their appeal worked its way to the President. The bluffs of those of lesser rank who said that European tradition would never never, never permit the entrance of reporters to such a function were quickly turned down by Mr. Wilson. He gave a quick and sympathetic ear to their troubles with the result that the newspaper men not only of America, but also, of course of the other nations represented at the conferences, were admitted to its so-called plenary sessions in the great Clock Room of the French Foreign Office upon the Quai d'Orsay. To the private or preliminary conferences none of them expected to be admitted. But the President overcame this so far as possible by

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

arranging a daily conference each morning between our correspondents and the American members of the Commission to Negotiate Peace at their headquarters in the Hôtel Crillon.

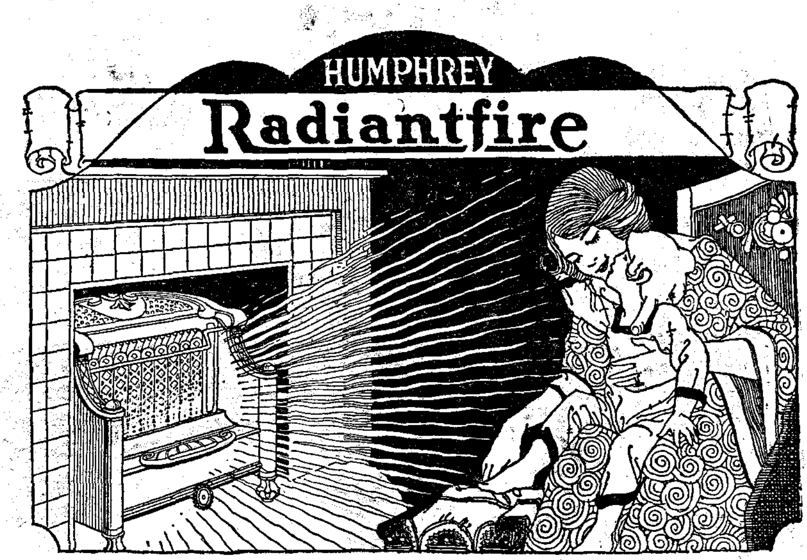
The troubles of the newspaper men generally have ceased when they have been able to gain access to the President. They invariably find him sympathetic, helpful, cooperative. The difficulties with Mr. Wilson, once one may come to him, are practically *nil.* The real problem is in reaching him. The way to him was—and still is—constantly blocked by presumptuous subordinates. These men in Washington to-day constantly hold the stuffed club over the correspondents here. To offend them means to be blocked from even the most formal newspaper receptions at the White House. And from their rulings there is no court of appeal whatsoever.

A good deal of the same sort of thing obtained in Paris. Walls—seen and unseen—enveloped the President. There was only open to the American correspondents there the conferences and the single press-room in charge of Ray Stannard Baker. Mr. Baker worked hard to please the newspaper men and against great odds. They all liked and appreciated him. But they realized that he was combating a system—nay, a ruling prejudice—on the part of men above, which rendered him well-nigh helpless. It was not Baker who rode in the fleet of elaborate limousines which was provided for the huge staff of the Conference. It was not Baker who kept short hours or who participated in the elaborate entertaining that went on for those five or six memorable months in Paris. He was on the job, at the Crillon press-room, morning, noon, and night. Without him the situation would have been incredibly worse. In all fairness this thing deserves to be set down.

The conferences for the most part were quasicomic. The gentlemen of the Conference could not or would not talk of the things that were going on underneath. Only Col. E. M. House. House finally became the correspondent's salvation. On the fairly rare occasions that he appeared at the newspaper conferences he was a mine of information—cultivated, cordial, astute, informed—from him the writing men of America reaped distinct benefits.

Contrast this entire situation, suggests the writer, with the possibilities that might have been attained. Think of the correspondents housed in their own American club, helped, guided, stimulated at every step of the Conference proceedings. He says that—

> Some of them gained a picture of the possibilities of the thing in the remarkable Internatonal Press Club which the French Government set up in the Champs-Elysées. It probably was the most elaborate press club that the world ever had seen or ever will see. Dufayel, who ran a chain of instalment-payment furniture stores in the cities and towns of France, had builded in the Via Sacra of Paris the most ornate private hotel that that gay city had ever seen. It cost over 20,000,000 francs ($4,000,000). Ornate is not the word by which one describes it. It was riotous in its marbles, its bronzes, its inlays, its



PURE RADIANT HEAT
Like Sunshine In Your Home

A wonderful new fire that you turn on as you turn on a light. It's heat on tap, ready at an instant's bidding to come forth and flood your room with heat, pure and healthful. Don't confuse this fire with ordinary gas heaters. It operates on an entirely new principle and the effect is magical.

See your local gas company or dealer, or write our nearest representative for particulars.

GENERAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY
New York Kalamazoo San Francisco
Pittsburgh Cincinnati Philadelphia Chicago Atlantic City Buffalo

METROPOLITAN
Member National Paving Brick Mfrs. Association

"PLUS VALUE"

The SERVICE Facilities of the largest manufacturer of Vitrified Paving Brick in the world and the well-known QUALITY of its output are factors worth considering as a tangible PLUS VALUE wherever a BRICK PAVEMENT is concerned. And a Brick Pavement *is concerned* wherever the *lowest cost per year* of pavement life is *insisted* on. This is equally true of a country road, a city street, a factory yard or the driveways about your country place. BRICK PAVEMENTS ARE TRUE ECONOMY. METROPOLITAN operates seven thoroughly modern Paving Brick plants, mines its own coal and has an unlimited supply of raw material of exceedingly high quality.

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The members of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association guarantee their product against defects in material and manufacture. Each brick in street or highway surface gives assurance of long and worthy service because each brick is a guaranteed service unit, complete and finished *before it is laid.*

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TAXPAYERS' VALUE
BRICK ROADS

METROPOLITAN PAVING BRICK COMPANY
CANTON OHIO

METROPOLITAN CANTON O BLOCK
"METROPOLITAN" BRICK PAVEMENTS
BESSEMER YOUNGSTOWN O BLOCK

THE easy, restful way to clean cushions, tufted upholstery or mattresses or anything else cleanable, is with the Royal.

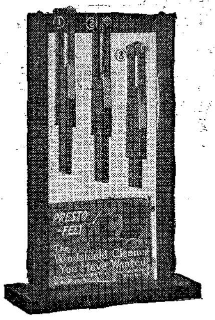
None of your energy is used up—*all* the dirt is drawn out by powerful suction—Air, that's all. Air is the *Natural* purifier and it won't harm the finest fabric—it can't. A few attachments cover every need.

Rugs, too—the dirt that's deep down in and every bit of surface dust, litter, hair and threads removed by Air—*Alone!* The nap is *preserved* and the colors freshened.

All this is done quickly and so easily. The Royal dealer will *prove* this in your own home—phone him. An illustrated book is ready for you. Write, The P. A. Geier, 5100 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

ROYAL
QUALITY SERVICE
ELECTRIC CLEANER
*Cleans by Air—Alone!*

PRESTO-FELT
The Windshield Cleaner You Have Wanted
Once Over Does the Trick in Any Rain or Snow
Scientifically Perfect — "It's in the Felt"



One Cleaner — FITS ANY WINDSHIELD

**Ten Important Points**
**Worth Remembering About**
**PRESTO-FELT**

1. The Only Cleaner with Chemically-Treated Felt Pads (no rubber to rot and wear out).
2. Cleans BOTH Sides of Glass at SAME Time.
3. One Cleaning Sufficient in any Rain or Snow (unnecessary to operate Cleaner continually).
4. Leaves Both of Driver's Hands free to operate car in congested traffic.
5. Prevents "beads" of Rain from forming on *outside* of Glass.
6. Keeps dust, dirt, steam and frost cleaned from *inside* of Glass.
7. Can't Rattle—Fits Tight—Impossible to become loose and drop down in line of vision.
8. The ONLY Cleaner designed to Fit ANY Position on ANY Windshield of ANY Car with a *single type* of Cleaner.
9. ONE Type of Cleaner Meets ALL Requirements at ANY Time in ANY Storm.
10. The Cleaner with a Guarantee of Satisfaction—the kind you can recommend to your friends.

HOW IT IS ATTACHED:
1 Clamps Over Top of Frame
2 Bolts Through the Frame
3 Bolts Through the Glass

Price $2.00 At Your Dealers —or mailed direct on receipt of price and your Dealer's name
Presto-Felt Mfg. Company 152 Presto Building TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

chandeliers, its statues of undrest women. In their most imaginative days even our own P. T. Barnum or Oscar Hammerstein could not have conceived anything quite like it.

This marvelous house the French Government took over and opened to all visiting journalists as a club-house, for them to use freely and often. Their credentials were their membership cards. Food—and drink—of the best quality were served. While typewriters, translators, reference libraries, writing-rooms—all the conveniences that might have gone into the making of an American press club—devoted solely to the American interpretation of the budding Treaty—were furnished in great abundance.

We have lately cultivated in this country a habit of underrating the organizing abilities of the French. Permit me to set down here and now that in the organization of propaganda they have us—cards and spades. Would the American correspondents care to see the devastated territories—where the heel of the Hun had struck most deeply and most fearfully? Well, no matter whether or not they really cared to see them, they had better go. The French were terribly distrest by the failure of the President and Mrs. Wilson to visit the battle-fields. Altho repeatedly urged to make the trip, they did not see these areas—with the single exception of Reims—until just before their final return to this country.

But the correspondents! They must be taken to see the devastation that had been wrought. And so they were; in fine special trains, made up of dining-cars and compartment sleeping-cars. One trip was to Lens and Arras and Dixmude; the next, a fortnight later, led to Cambrai and Péronne and St. Quentin and Noyon; a third, clear to Strasburg and the valley of the Rhine. Not only were well-trained guides and propagandists in attendance on the party, but local officials at each stopping-point aided in the work. Maps and photographs and memoranda were furnished in great abundance. It was propaganda *de luxe.* Compared with it the best of our American efforts were almost as nothing.

The President might readily have accomplished his end through the American newspapers, in the writer's opinion, even without the American Press Club, or the use of the elaborate publicity methods adopted by the French. Our correspondents neither asked nor expected these things. But they did expect an occasional conference with Mr. Wilson himself. As Mr. Hungerford presents this phase of the matter:

> Understand, if you will, that no one realized better than the American newspaper men themselves the terrible strain under which he worked—the long hours and the unceasing anxiety to which he was subjected. Yet it did seem as if some of the innumerable conferences with stuffy and unimportant bodies of foreigners might have given way to a twice-a-week conference—or even a weekly one—with the newspaper men. The results of such conferences would have been well-nigh incalculable upon the American public. I think that it is not too much to say that they alone might have sold the Treaty to it.

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

"I can not get the Army to give me a hearing in regard to selling its surplus medical supplies to us," said a high Red-Cross officer to a world-famed newspaper man whose syndicate rate now runs close to a dollar a word—one day at the International Press Club. "Neither can I get to the President to tell him of the outrageous situation."

The newspaper man laughed.

"I'll get you to the President," he said quietly.

"How?" asked the other.

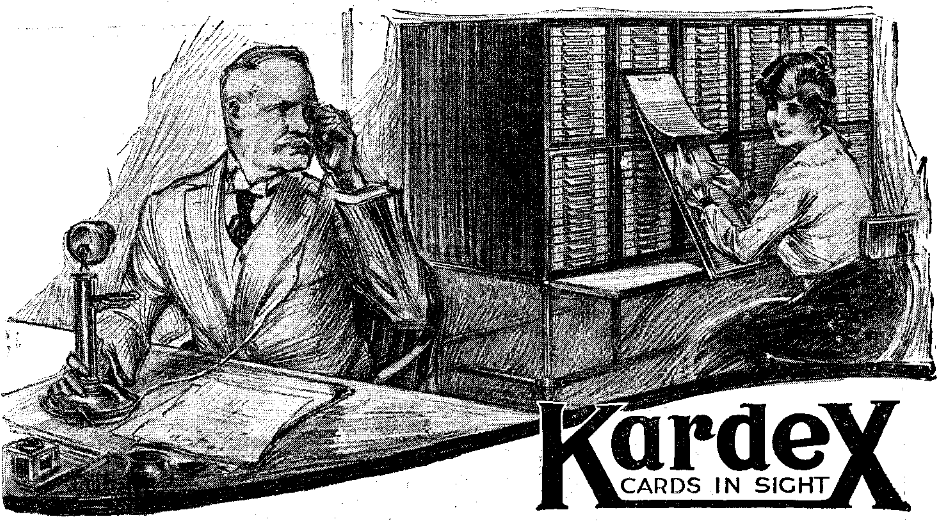
"Give me your story and if it's half as good as you've hinted, we'll put it on the front page of a hundred newspapers back home. You'll hear from Mr. Wilson in short order after that."

Such is the power of public opinion in this country. No one should have realized this more quickly than Mr. Wilson himself. He should have realized too that the preponderance of latent opinion was against his plan, as it always normally rests against any radical plan. Remember that the average farmer in the middle of the country was, and is still, vastly more interested in the Dempsey-Willard fight, the airplane show-down at the county fair, the cut of next year's automobile and the condition of the highroad that leads to his house than in anything foreign, no matter how important and how vital it may seem to Internationalists. This beyond all question made Mr. Wilson's problem all the greater; the necessity of strong, fighting propaganda far more essential. Yet the thing might have been done. When one sees what skilfully and scientifically organized propaganda has done in this country for public health, for Liberty bonds, for Christian Science, for better educational methods, for prohibition, he should not have hesitated for fear that the Treaty could not have been put over.

The writer notes that it has been suggested that a permanent Committee on Public Information be appointed. He comments more or less non-committally:

I gaze upon the whitening bones of the one that was and shudder at the mere suggestion. Some other folk—who seem fairly possest of the great American mania for organizing something—have talked of the preparation of a protective society for the purpose of guiding and advising and, if necessary, chastising Congress. This last appeals to me more even tho I realize quite clearly that our entire electorate should be automatically just such a society as this. And yet the idea of educating Congressmen is not without its definite fascination. Response to the mere suggestion on the part of a nation which has spent a great deal of time and money in educating negroes and Indians and heathen should be prompt and vigorous. And no one should appreciate the suggestion more than that distinguished educator who but a short time ago was at the head of the faculty of that excellent institution down at Princeton.

To speak more seriously, and to speak without commitment for or against the Treaty and the League of Nations scheme which it implies, it should remain an astonishing and a depressing fact among advertising men that in this nation, this United States, where we have been ac-



"Has Jenkin Bought this Season?"

"No Sir—No Order in Six Months."

*You grasp the situation—the salesman phoning to see if a dealer is ready for a re-order.* You know how vital it is for the Sales Manager to be able to answer immediately. Having Kardexed his records, he found out at once.

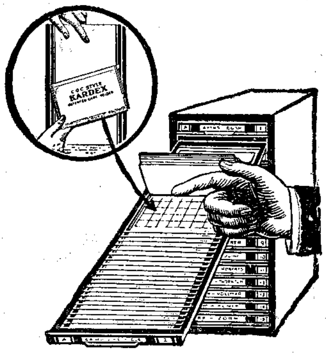
*Here is just one incident where* Kardex pays in time, efficiency and clerk-cost. Every department runs with less friction and more "function" when it is Kardexed.

*Use the cards you now have if new* ones are not needed. Each card is in its own dust-proof, dirt-proof pocket with its projecting, *transoloid* tip which keeps the name of each card in plain sight. You can use both sides of cards without removing.

*Mail us samples of your cards, explain use, and let us show you how Kardex will make your system doubly valuable. Write for Kardex Book today.*

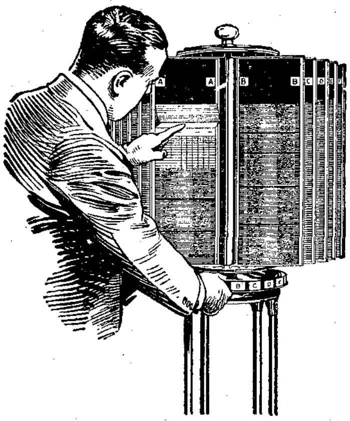
**American Kardex Company**
1035 Kardex Bldg., Tonawanda, N. Y.

*Each card fits in a transoloid pocket quickly inserted, singly or in groups.*

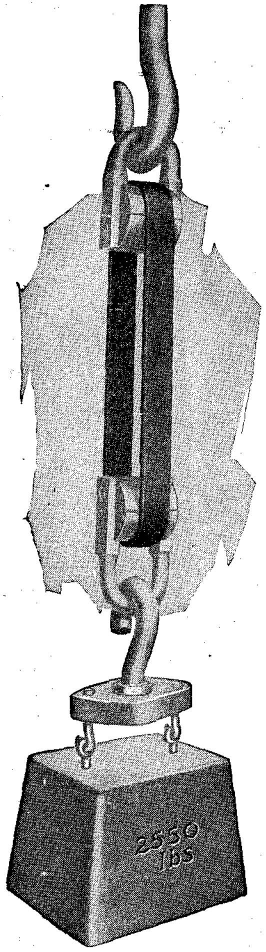


*The Sales Manager found out when Jenkins bought his last stock because the sale had been entered on Jenkins' card. Pulling out the J slide showed Jenkins name immediately. Raising the cards above at once disclosed the date of the last order.*

*You can choose the fireproof Steel Cabinet with Yale Lock or Rotary Type of Kardex Machine.*



Kardex CARDS IN SIGHT Your Business



**Over 1¼ Tons the breaking strength of this belt**

ON the testing machine at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on which Tilton Belts are tested, the fan belt shown in the above photograph stood one and one-quarter tons (2550 lbs.) pull before it broke. The stretch was hardly perceptible.

At a tension many, many times that met in actual service, the Tilton still retained its original shape.

Woven endless, without splice, lap, or seam, with stretch removed by a special process so readjustment is not necessary, with a surface that grips the pulley and will not slip, and with non-fraying edges, the Tilton Fan Belt is a superior fan belt made to fit your car.

Tilton Belts are made exactly to the specifications of the car builder—exact width, exact length.

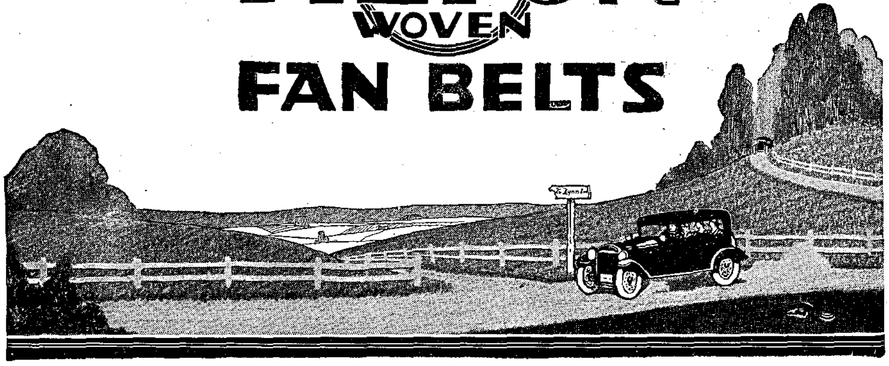
*Be sure that the name* **TILTON** *is on every belt you buy*

SALES DEPARTMENT
**Edward A. Cassidy Co., Inc., 280 Madison Ave., N. Y.**

MANUFACTURER
**Arthur S. Brown Manufacturing Co.**

**ENDLESS TILTON WOVEN FAN BELTS**

101-32



## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

customed to thinking and to believing that advertising has reached its superlevel, where its triumphs are many and visible in every direction, we should have achieved such a monumental failure—not of advertising, of course, but of the failure to realize and to grasp it. The opportunity was superb. The tools were there, the money, too; the men and brains to put it over. All these were neglected. Opportunity shut her door. And the Treaty was lost.

### THE WAR'S INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

WE Americans tear down more buildings and scrap more machinery every year, simply in the course of improvement, than were destroyed by the Germans in Belgium and France. This striking statement appears in the course of an examination of the industrial results of the war, made by E. H. Fish as part of an article on "The Shop *Versus* the World," in *Industrial Management* (New York, October). Mr. Fish's thesis is that the feelings of both employers and employed need crystallization. The former are often "drifting in policy, without settled convictions," while the latter are filled with vague feelings of unrest. What we must hope for and work for is the development of public spirit, failing which one or both sides may yield to a spirit of destruction that would be fatal to progress. Mr. Fish, who has had an experience in industry ranging from machinist, designer, and superintendent to director of employee relations for five thousand men, is now connected with the Board of Vocational Education. These are the nine industrial results of the war as he sees them, excluding sentimental considerations:

1. We have lost in killed about 50,000 of the most able young fellows of the country, the equivalent of twice or three times that number lost through natural causes and distributed over all ages, but even at that it is an almost imperceptible diminishment of our industrial man-power. About 200,000 were wounded or diseased, but the rest of the 4,000,000 men who were under arms are probably, by reason of their out-door life and the exercise which they have had, sufficiently strengthened so that they more than outweigh the crippled. And for that matter we are to have no crippled men withdrawn from commerce or industry, as a result of this war. They are all coming back through the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to take their old or a new part in the work of the world in at least as efficient a way as before. So far as man-power is concerned, with all respect to the suffering caused by the war, on the whole, the country has not lost.

2. We are losing since the armistice by emigration considerable numbers of people, many of whom belonged to the ranks of the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, the very ones who had upset all our ideas of relative wage-rates by demanding and obtaining wages in excess of those earned by many professional men who had spent

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

*Continued*

years in preparation for their work. This loss is of immediate concern to all of us.

3. During the war men were thrown together in an entirely new line-up. Former executives were drilled by sergeants who were formerly under them, others took orders from men whose knowledge of what they were ordering was infinitely less than their own. Promotions were made on lines which were a complete surprize both to those promoted and those left behind. Men were associated together whose former social ranks would have kept them at opposite ends of the earth. This also interests all of us and will have an effect on industry for many years to come.

4. During the war we produced a much greater useful tonnage than we ever did before in spite of the temporary loss of earning power of an immense army and its appendages. We did this by foregoing the use of many semiluxurious things and by working harder. We are now relaxing and making motions but not doing much work. This is also a serious concern of all of us.

5. The destruction of property in Belgium and Northern France, lamentable as it was, probably did not amount to more in intrinsic value than we tear down every year in order to build bigger and better. From a financial standpoint probably more people will spend money to see the ruins than would ever have gone to see the buildings standing. This district will probably never again stagnate as it has for centuries. This interests all of us in that the immediate profit from rebuilding this region is not going to be so great as some had estimated, but more in that a larger year-by-year business will come in from these regions than would have been possible but for their temporary destruction.

6. Great as the sums of money are that have been spent on munitions and contributory supplies, there is the same amount of matter in the world as ever. It is differently distributed and will require power and labor to bring it together in the form and place where it is required. We should remember this when we are thinking about over and under supplies of labor. There is plenty of work to be done, useful work, but a great deal of it can wait on other work. It is part of our job to see that the most necessary work is done first. We have always been handicapped by the difficulty of getting capable workmen who could do a job as well as the use to which it was to be put demanded, and then stop. The man capable of doing the nice work could never be persuaded that all the rest of the machine could be left rough if only the essential parts were right. The quality of the scraping on a lathe bed could be safely estimated from the quality of the painting. We are all concerned with getting the essentials well done, and the rest equally suited to its functions.

7. Great sums of money have been raised by taxation and bond issues. The printing-presses have been kept busy and we have an inflated currency. Whoever borrowed money before the war can pay his loan with half the effort that he could before. He makes a profit if he does not immediately turn around and borrow again. There is, however, no reason why money can not be kept depreciated if for any reason the Government thinks it wise to do so, and it very possibly may until the bond issues are paid or refunded. Whatever

Two-Minute Oat Food

An Instant Hot Oat Dish

Already 3-Hour Cooked

A Six-Dish Package FREE

Set the Alarm

One-Half Hour Later

There is now a way to serve super-cooked oats in two minutes. They will be steaming hot and flavory and fresh.

We now make a Two-Minute Oat Food. We cook it three hours by live steam under pressure at higher than boiling heat.

You have never tasted oats so well-cooked, probably—so fitted to digest.

Taste Freshly Cooked

Ready-cooked oats have seemed impossible, for they would not taste freshly cooked.

But these Two-Minute Oats are evaporated. Their utter dryness keeps them ever-fresh. They taste when you serve them just as they tasted the moment they came from our cooker.

New Oat Flavor

Two-Minute Oat Food has two great advantages.

It is cooked as oats should be—cooked to perfection by three hours of high heat.

And this high-heat cooking brings out a new exquisite flavor. It makes the oat dish more enjoyable.

Now children need never go to school without their oats. Men never need breakfast without them. This supreme food is always at your call.

Two-Minute Oat Food is entirely new in form and flavor. The product is controlled by patent exclusively by The Quaker Oats Company, as is the process.

The Quaker Oats Company

It Is Ready

Grocers now have it, and a 20-dish package costs but 15 cents.

If you want to try it before buying, mail us this coupon today.

3263

6-Dish Package Free
In the United States Only

The Quaker Oats Company
1724 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Mail me a 6-Dish Package of Two-Minute Oat Food free.

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**A Motrola**

will help with dance and song, by winding the Phonograph right along."

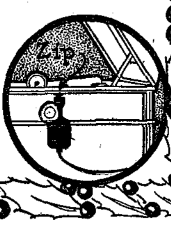
—eliminating the annoyance of jumping up to rewind a run-down machine at your holiday festivities—

**An Ideal Xmas Gift**

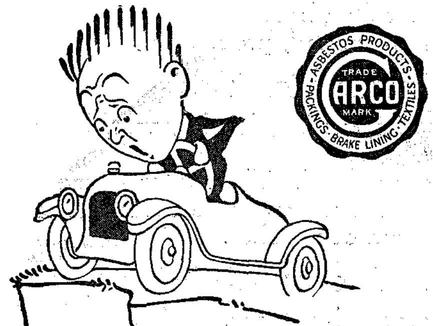
The MOTROLA, electrical self-winder, can be instantly attached to any phonograph, so simple a child may operate without fear of over-winding, and is indispensable to every phonograph owner

*Sold at leading phonograph shops everywhere, or a post-card will bring dealer's name to you.*

JONES-MOTROLA, Inc.
29 West 35th Street
New York
57 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago
315 South Broadway
Los Angeles



**TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS.** Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.


ASBESTOS PRODUCTS · PACKINGS · BRAKE LINING · TEXTILES
TRADE
ARCO
MARK

**Prevents Those Big Drops**

When you roll up to one of the jumping off places it's comforting to know you have Garco Asbestos Brake Lining on your brake drums.

The tough, enduring structure of Garco—specially selected asbestos; strong, fine wire; gripping friction compound—gives to your brakes a dependability that puts confidence in your driving.

*There's a Garco Dealer near you.*

**General Asbestos & Rubber Co.**
Charleston, S. C.
NEW YORK CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

GARCO
ASBESTOS
BRAKE LINING

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

*Continued*

changes the value of money is a concern of all of us and is something that may add to or subtract from our profits vastly more than whether a given order goes to our competitor or comes to us.

8. During the war some people made a great deal of money. Others who were able to earn money in only one line of activity lost not only their income but their savings. Others worked for the Government for $30 a month. The attitude which those who lost will take toward those who profited is something which will have a vital effect on the smallest business, and which will be influenced by the reaction of every shop toward it.

9. The United States now has a merchant marine. We have yet to realize that this is a change. We have for two generations paid England the freight on everything that came or went. Now we will pay it to ourselves. The effect should be far-reaching, even to the smallest industry in the most out-of-the-way place. We are taking our place whether we will or not as a part of the world. We have moved much nearer to the former centers of industrial life, if in fact those centers have not come to us. We will not be allowed to concern ourselves solely with our domestic affairs. It seems safe to predict that with reasonable and rational management of the League of Nations the whole world will soon come into the same relations with each other, that the several States of the Union have had since the Civil War, and that we will trade even with the newer countries of the near East in just the same way and with the same faith that we trade with people in Kansas or California.

## HIGH VALUE OF COLLEGE MEN IN MECHANICAL TRADES

COLLEGE men made better inspectors of airplanes in France than did skilled automobile-repairers. In other words, intelligent men who had to learn it all were found preferable to men who already knew part of it thoroughly and thought it unnecessary to learn more. This is one among many interesting things told to the readers of *Mechanical Engineering* (New York, October) by Lieut. Earl E. Ives, of Tulsa, Okla., who writes in that magazine on the inspection of American-built airplanes at Romorantin, France. The planes were shipped in a semiassembled condition, uncrated, set up, tested, and flown to the battle-line. The plant in which this work was done had a floor capacity of 120 machines with wings on, and seventy-five to one hundred machines without wings. Says Lieutenant Ives:

> When a machine was first uncrated an inspector was on the job with a handful of red rejection cards and repair-shop cards. If defective material was found it was marked and the disposition to be made of it was indicated on the red card; that is, it was labeled "repair" or "salvage," as the case might be. If no trouble was found these first inspectors put a card on the machine which gave it the right to remain on the assembly floor.

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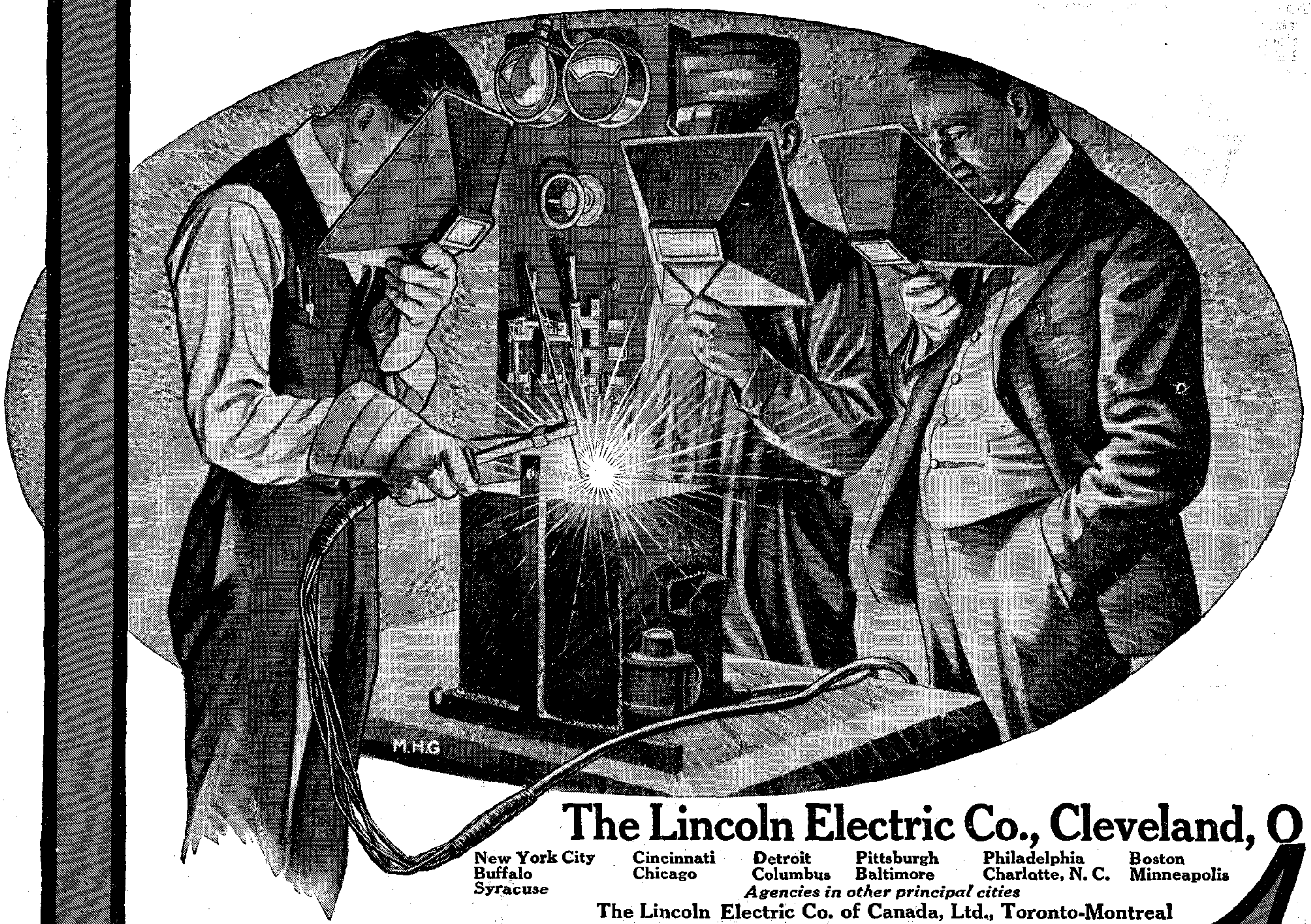

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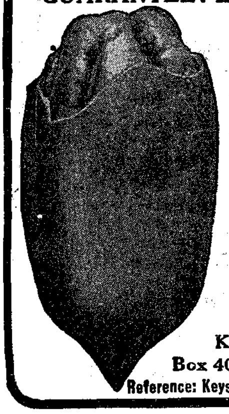

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

*Continued*

all of the details watched by the inspectors as they looked over the fuselage, but a few will be interesting. "Make sure that the controls in the floor of the cockpit are properly fastened. Be sure that the main stay-rods in the under side of the machine have not been cut by some Hun sympathizer. What is in the fire-extinguisher, Pyrene or gasoline? Have all the internal brace-wires in the fuselage been fastened so that the vibration of the motor will not loosen them? Are the brace-wires that hold the motor in place damaged by corrosion?"

Before the machine could leave the assembly floor its propeller had to be properly installed.

Every propeller was carefully watched for defective workmanship, and the writer has seen a great number of excellently finished oak and walnut blades uncrated in France with the hub-hole bored through each at such an angle as to give the propeller a track error of half an inch. An Englishman in looking over the propellers said: '"I say, why don't you fellows catch the Hun who is boring those holes for you?"

The motor, of course, received a careful test. It was placed in a concrete stall where a free current of air could be obtained, and a bank of dirt received the bullets from the machine guns when their synchronizing mechanism was tested in connection with the propeller. . . . After this test a rigid inspection of all water, oil, and gasoline leads must prove that there are no leaks. One instrument which was very carefully watched was the techometer.

The details that must be examined and verified before an airplane can be pronounced perfect are curious and sometimes unexpected. Says Lieutenant Ives:

For instance, to counteract the torque of the 400-horse-power motor, an extra amount of incidence must be put in the left wing. If this were not done the big bird would fly as tho it had lost some of the feathers from its left wing. If the interplane struts are not all of proper length, the upper wing will not have the same angle of incidence as the lower one, and the pilot will say that the machine is heavy on one side, that it does not want to climb, or that it has a heavy tail. The angle of incidence is the all-important factor in the final alinement of an airplane.

Then new wire, or cable, as it is referred to, will always stretch. The question of just how tight the machine can be set up and not endanger the strength of its own members and at the same time be sure of holding its alinement is one that the inspector must be able to answer without a second thought. With the check-up on equipment, and especially such special equipment as cameras, bomb-dropping sights, and machine guns, comes the necessity for an inspector with a ready mind. If he is not wide-awake he will surely pass his machine with some of its vital parts missing.

The compass must be adjusted after all other apparatus has been installed. The residual magnetism of the motor has a tendency to throw the magnetic needle out of its proper course. When the motor is running, the magnetism of its rotating parts produces a still heavier effect on the compass-needle. Before that instrument

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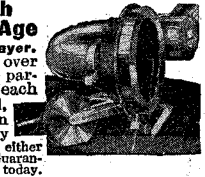

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## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
*Continued*

will function, the magnetic effect of the running motor must be counteracted. The inspector must make sure that the compass needle will point straight north when the machine is in the air, and he must, if possible, get all adjusting done before the flight test. . . . . . .

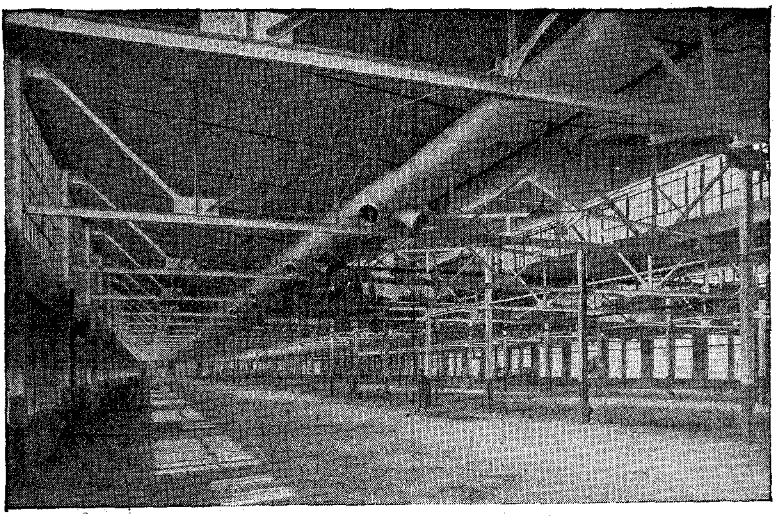
The card system . . . was a great aid in getting the excellent results obtained by the inspection department. . . . As one part of the work was completed or one alinement properly checked out the inspector on the job made record of the fact on the card. At the same time if he found some defect which must be remedied before the final O.K. he noted it on the back of the card. . . . This process was repeated four different times, the plane receiving at last a final O.K. from the inspector. This O.K. was on a linen tag and remained on the machine when it was delivered to the front. If at any time a defect was found that would hold the machine in the department as much as two hours over its schedule, the inspector would remove the regular inspection-card and put on a repair-shop card, which constituted a pass to the repair-shop.

A careful selection of the men available for inspection-work revealed the fact that young men with some college training, or at least high-school education, made the best inspectors. Men skilled in automobile repair-work were the poorest. They wanted to do the job themselves. Jewelers were available for instrument-inspection and cabinet-makers for woodwork. But men who could and would learn how to exercise good judgment along mechanical lines were hard to find. The best inspector, it was found, could be more easily and quickly made out of young men who had not had a large amount of practical mechanical experience along any line.

---

**A PNEUMATIC HANGER**—One of the great problems that confronted the air-service during the war, says *The Scientific American* (New York, November 15), was the housing of airplanes at the front. It continues:

"Just so long as trench warfare obtained, with the contending armies immobilized, so to speak, the question of housing machines was readily enough answered by having airdromes of a more or less permanent character some distance back of the lines. But when the trench warfare changed to open fighting, with the armies on the march, the regular airdromes had to be abandoned and a portable shelter of some form introduced. It remained for Mr. Gabriel Voisin, a well-known pioneer airplane constructor, to design and develop the pneumatic hangar. . . . This hangar, which was employed by the French army while on the march, is made of balloon fabric reenforced with rope. The fabric is arranged in the form of an envelop, which can be inflated by means of a small gasoline-driven air-compressor. While on the march the pneumatic hangar is carried rolled up to form a relatively small bundle. To erect it the envelop is spread out on the ground, the connection is made with the air-compressor, and the bag is inflated in a few minutes' time. Six men can readily carry the hangar about after it has been inflated, and numerous ropes and pegs serve to brace the hangar in any position."



*Ferguson Standard No. 3, 150 x 540 feet, built for The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio*

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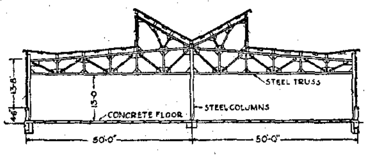
The reason for this adaptability lies largely in the fact that Ferguson Standard No. 3 has large areas of unobstructed floor-space magnificently daylighted and thoroughly ventilated. Normally it has a cement floor, brick walls below sills, continuous steel sash, steel columns and roof-trusses, and a duplex sawtooth monitor that assures better light and ventilation than the customary type. All downspouts are inside the building—in column-channels—preventing ice clogged roof-drainage and damage or personal injury from falling icicles.



Cross-Section, Ferguson Standard No. 3

Like other Ferguson Standards, this type can be readily expanded laterally as well as lengthwise. The one shown above is 150 feet wide with two monitors. Notice the even distribution of daylight over the entire floor-area.

You can buy this building under a contract which limits both the maximum cost and the builder's profit, and divides all savings share and share alike between owner and builder.

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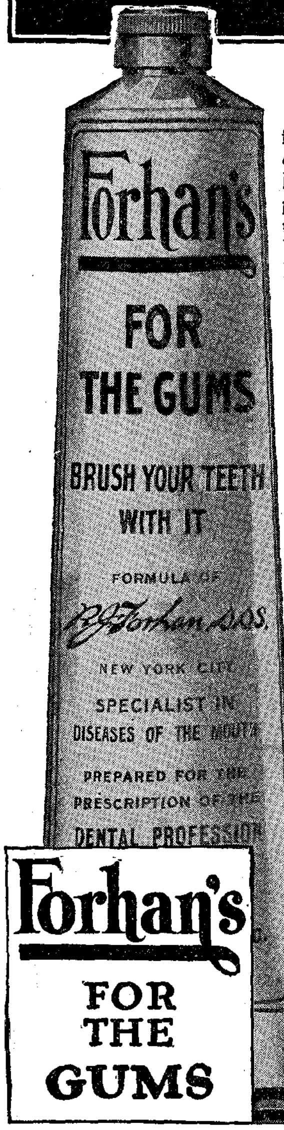
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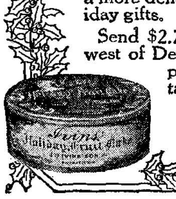

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## NEGROES IN AMERICA

(*Continued from page* 40)

the place they have taken in the economic situation. The movement is said to be in full swing at present, because Negroes who have already succeeded are urging their fellows to seek their fortune in new neighborhoods. Negroes look not only for better opportunities for themselves in the North, we are informed, but for superior educational advantages for their children. It is admitted that the South affords many improvements for the education of the Negro if comparison is made with former conditions; and full meed of credit is voiced by various Negro authorities for the work and stimulus contributed by Southern leaders toward the education of the Negro. The school problem in the North is quite different, it is explained, where there is no separation law between black and white. In tracing education to the higher levels, records of recent years show a marked tendency to diversify educational pursuits along commercial and industrial lines. The Negroes are becoming so thoroughly self-dependent in all provinces of human activity that there is ample field for the development of the rising generation in all branches of the professions, trades, and mercantile pursuits. More and more they prefer to buy and sell among themselves.

IN URBAN CENTERS—The largest Negro population in the North, we are told, is in Philadelphia. There is a considerable Negro population also in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The war has taught the Negroes, according to one authority of the race, that they could do better if they got away from the South. A proof of their prosperity is afforded in the Negro colony in the Harlem section of Greater New York, which has a Negro population of 100,000 and is said as a colony to be only in its infancy. In general every demand of the Negroes in this colony from food, drink and clothing necessities to music and the theater is supplied by Negroes. In late years a notable addition to our Negro population has come from the West Indies. The West-Indian Negroes are said to be rather more assertive than the native product; but they get along very well with their fellows of American birth, and, it is said, are rapidly assimilated into American thought and institutions. During the war, according to official figures, there were 400,000 Negroes in the American forces. Of this number 200,000 served in Europe with 1,500 specially trained Negro officers. The advantages of industrial education for the Negro were seized at maturity by the demands of the war, especially for men of technical training.

SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY CONSIDERED—There is a small number of radical Socialist magazines conducted through a precarious existence by Negro editors for Negro readers. But we are told that the Communistic following among the Negroes by and large may be set down as negligible. The vast majority of Negro papers are not of any so-called advanced political tendency. They may be called radical in the expression of their ideas, we are told, on right and justice for the Negro race, particularly as this has been the insistent claim in the war to make the world safe for democracy. Religiously considered, we find Negroes of nearly all the prominent denominations. The greater number will be found among the evangelical congregations.

## CURRENT EVENTS

### PEACE PRELIMINARIES

December 3.—The Supreme Council extends to December 8 the time allowed Roumania in which to reply to the latest Allied note. This is in the nature of an ultimatum to Roumania, so far as signing the Treaty is concerned.

The head of the German delegation in Paris states that Germany is willing to sign the agreement putting the Peace Treaty into effect if certain clauses objectionable to her are eliminated, among which are that relating to the Scapa Flow incident and the paragraph covering the evacuation of Lithuania.

The Supreme Council addresses a note to Germany, protesting against an increase of Germany's armament contrary to the provisions of the Peace Treaty.

December 4.—The Supreme Council extends an invitation to Hungary to send Hungarian plenipotentiaries to Neuilly to conclude peace between the Allied nations and Hungary.

Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, introduces in the House a resolution declaring the war "to be at an end." The Tinkham resolution differs from that of Senator Lodge in that it is joint and not concurrent.

December 5.—The plenipotentiaries of Jugo-Slavia sign the Bulgarian Treaty and also the financial annexes to the Austrian Treaty and the clauses providing for the protection of racial minorities.

The Supreme Council approves treaty provisions regulating the frontier between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, which places western Galicia within the boundaries of Poland.

The Supreme Council takes up the consideration of immediate measures to remedy the financial difficulties of various countries, involving international credits of great magnitude. The countries to be aided include former enemy nations, particularly Austria.

December 6.—The Supreme Council drafts a note demanding that Germany sign the protocol providing for the carrying out of the peace terms. If she fails, the Allies, it is set forth, threaten recourse to military measures.

December 7.—The Supreme Council notifies Dr. Carl Renner, Austrian Chancellor, that it is willing to receive him personally and hear his appeal for aid for his country. Paralysis of commerce, disruption of the nation's treasury, and difficulties over the distribution of food have brought on serious disturbances in Austria, which have embarrassed the Government and compelled it to seek relief from the outside.

Gustav Noske, German Minister of Defense, states that he will recommend to his Government a refusal to sign the protocol. He says Germany has reached her limit, and the peace now presented to her is not peace, but a prolongation of the war.

December 8.—The Supreme Council delivers to the German delegation notes which contain certain modifications of the terms of the protocol to which Germany objects. Among other things it is agreed to consider "in a spirit of equity after a hearing of the Reparations Commission" the economic effects on Germany of indemnities required for the sinking of the war-ships in the Scapa Flow.

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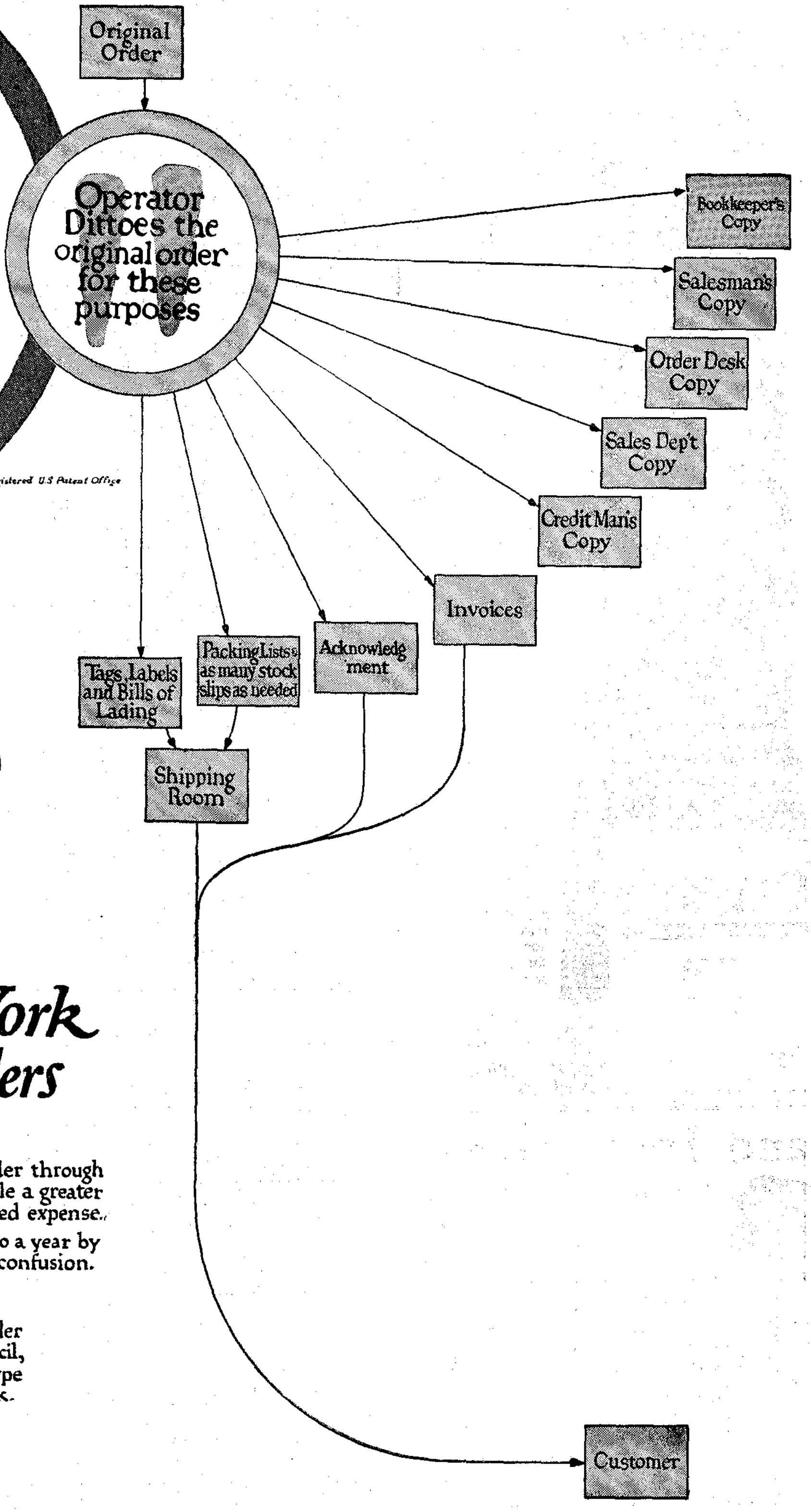
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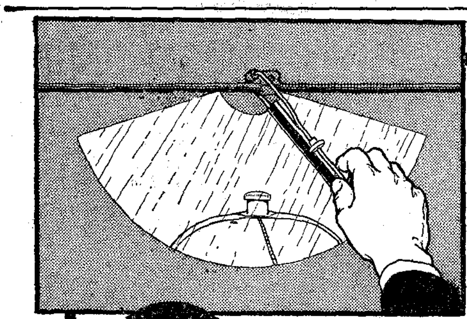


**Try Outlook 20 Days**

Put an Outlook Windshield Cleaner on your car—*try it 20 days!* Drive in the snow, sleet, rain or mist. Drive anywhere any time *in safety*—for the Outlook will give you clear vision *no matter how bad the weather!*

**Money-Back Offer** Then if you feel that you can get along without it return it and *get your money back.* If your dealer can not supply you fill and mail the attached coupon TODAY.

**OUTLOOK**

**WINDSHIELD CLEANER $2.00**

**Easy to Put On**

The Outlook "Regular" clamps over the top of the windshield. Anyone can put it on in ten minutes and a screw-driver is the only tool required. The rubber roller keeps the tension even and the wiper firmly held against the glass. Special models for closed cars fasten through the glass or through the wind-shield frame.

**DEALERS—**

Your jobber can supply you. All dealers are authorized to give the above money-back offer and guarantee of satisfaction.

Don't wait until "tomorrow" to make your car safe! Go to your dealer TODAY or fill out the coupon NOW and put an Outlook on your car! Every day you drive in stormy weather without an Outlook you take *desperate chances*—you risk *your own* life and the lives of *your passengers*—you gamble on your luck not to maim or kill others, destroy property or wreck your own and other cars. Some day if you persist—*you'll lose!*

**Outlook the Cheapest and Best Insurance!**

No driver is so careful *or so lucky* that he won't have an accident sooner or later *if he can't see where he's going!* Clear vision is the only insurance that insures. With an Outlook on your car you can drive safely 365 days a year. Snow, sleet, mist, rain or fog won't bother you. No matter how it storms Outlook will keep your windshield clear.

**Is Your Life Worth $2?**

The price of Outlook is $2 (in Canada $3) at your garage, accessory, hardware, automobile or tire dealer. If your dealer hasn't it send coupon with cash or money order direct to us. *Don't drive another day without an Outlook!*

**Clip and Mail This Coupon Today**

**Outlook Company**
**5501 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.**

For enclosed $2 (in Canada $3) send one Outlook Windshield Cleaner for....open car....closed car on the understanding that I may try it 20 days and if not pleased may return it and get my money back promptly, with postage.

Name..............................................

Address..............................................

December 9.—The chief members of the American peace delegation leave Paris to return to the United States.

The Supreme Council decides on the principles on which light German war-ships will be divided among the smaller Powers for coast-defense purposes. It has also been decided that the destruction of such German ships as shall be destroyed is to be carried out by the Powers to which they are allotted.

Turkey's gold reserves, now in Berlin, shall be transferred to Paris, the Supreme Council decides.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

December 6.—According to Swedish press reports reaching Washington, systematic preparation for a revolt against the Bolshevik Government in the interior of *Soviet* Russia is being made by a new organization embracing all parties.

A message from Moscow to London says that strong resolutions urging peace with the Entente are adopted by the Seventh Congress of Russian *Soviets* meeting in Moscow, at which Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotzky are present.

The Bolshevik forces continue to gain against the Siberians, says a message from Irkutsk. Their latest success is the occupation of Barabinsk, not far from Omsk, the Siberians offering no resistance, it is reported.

December 8.—Advices from Dorpat say that the Bolshevik delegation, who are in that city to discuss peace with the Baltic states, publish thirteen points for peace, among which are mutual recognition of independence, suspension of hostilities, and a declaration by the Esthonian Government of the non-existence of alliances between the states warring with the *Soviet.*

December 9,—A new all-Russian Government is formed at Irkutsk by Admiral Kolchak, under the Premiership of V. Pepeliayev, say advices from that city. Extensive preparations are being made to renew the fight on the Bolsheviki.

### FOREIGN

December 3.—Senator Fall, chairman of the special committee investigating the Mexican situation, introduces a resolution in the Senate, requesting that the President withdraw former recognition of the Carranza Government and break off diplomatic relations with Mexico.

A Peking dispatch says that the Foreign Ministry has presented a note to the Japanese legation dealing with the recent disturbances at Fu-chow. It demands the removal of the Japanese Consul in that city and the payment of an indemnity for the loss of Chinese lives as a result of recent Japanese attacks.

December 4.—A committee composed of Senators Fall and Hitchcock is appointed by the Senate to call on President Wilson and lay before him personally the entire Mexican situation.

The Conference of the Associations for the League of Nations being held in Brussels, with eighteen countries represented, instructs a commission to draft a code of international law to be submitted to the governments of the states concerned. The code aims "totally to eliminate from its text the right to go to war."

Disorders of a revolutionary aspect occur in various places in Italy, according to advices from Bern.

All trains operated by the American Railroad in Porto Rico are stopt by a strike involving trainmen, shopmen, and stationmen, who demand wage-increases up to fifty per cent., according to San Juan advices.

December 5.—William O. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent at Puebla, is released from prison on bail by order of the judge of Puebla. It is said he was set free after the authorities had been handed a check for $500, signed by an American residing in Puebla.

Mexican bandits raid a ranch south of Laredo, Texas. They bind and gag the storekeeper, steal his provisions, and escape.

The Congress of Independent Socialists in session at Leipzig adopts a program declaring for the *Soviet* system in Germany.

December 6.—The Esthonian and Russian Bolshevik peace delegates hold their first meeting in Reval.

December 7.—All newspapers in Madrid suspend publication as the result of a strike.

Official announcement is made from Reval that Esthonia will not negotiate for peace with Russian *Soviet* representatives except on the conditions laid down by the associated Baltic Powers.

Rioting takes place at Mantua, in which eight persons are killed and forty-two others wounded, according to advices from Rome. The disorders were started by five hundred strikers, who were joined by the lawless element under the direction of extremists.

December 9.—A *Soviet* Government is to be established in the state of Yucatan unless the military authorities take prompt action, says *Excelsior*, of Mexico City, a copy of which has been received in Washington. A large number of Russian Bolshevik agents have gathered in Yucatan, it is said.

Julio Acosta, former Provisional President of Costa Rica, is elected to the Presidency of that country, say dispatches from San José. He was chief of the revolution causing the downfall of President Tinoco last August.

December 9.—Greek troops advancing to the line of demarcation in Asia Minor fixt by the Peace Conference clash with Turkish forces, whose resistance is broken, says an official statement issued at Saloniki.

### DOMESTIC

December 3.—Ninety-seven members of the United Mine-Workers of America are named in an information for criminal contempt filed in the Federal Court at Indianapolis. The list includes all international officials, district chairmen, and executive committeemen of the union charged with having violated Judge A. B. Anderson's anti-mine-strike injunction.

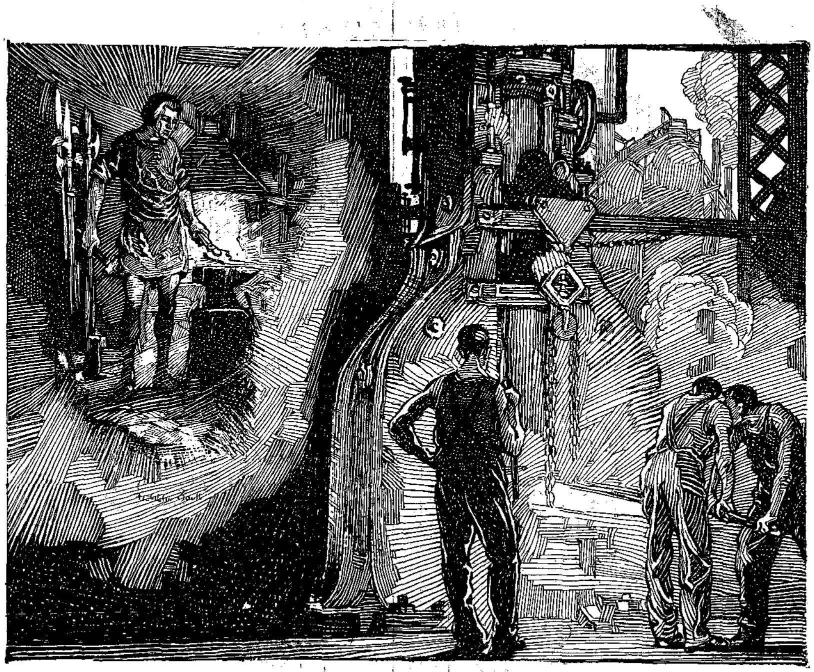
Extraordinary restriction of business is ordered in Chicago and throughout northern Illinois to save fuel. Banks, offices, and retail stores are limited to a six-and-a-half-hour day, suburban and local transportation is curtailed, and all electric display lights are shut off.

The St. Louis *Republic*, the oldest Democratic newspaper in the United States, ceases publication, having been sold to the Globe Publishing Company, publishers of the *Globe Democrat.*

Thirteen thousand union miners in the Fairmont district of West Virginia vote to accept the wage-increase of fourteen per cent. offered by the operators and return to work at once.

Governor Gardner, of Missouri, issues an ultimatum to the coal-miners of that state to the effect that if they do not accept the fourteen per cent. increase and return to work, he will call for volunteers to operate the mines under the protection of the military forces of the State.

The Senate authorizes an investigation



*The bellows, anvil, and sledge were almost the sole mechanical equipment of the early iron worker. His output was limited. To-day, in our great mills, the worker directs the intricate operations of giant machines, making possible the huge and varied production needed by the world.*

## Manufacturing and Commercial Banking

ONLY through contrast is it possible to realize the advance made in the utilization of nature's resources. Where the early artisan smelted a few pounds of iron ore, today's blast furnace turns out thousands of tons; where the weavers of the Middle Ages wove with infinite patience a few yards of their uneven stuffs, our mills turn out miles of perfect cloth. In almost every vital industry has similar progress been made.

As production has grown, so has banking developed to meet its needs. Modern commercial banking makes possible the free exchange of products between all quarters of the globe. It enables the manufacturer to finance his operations and to conduct them on a larger and more profitable scale.

In assisting industry to achieve its miracles, the modern bank has been a partner. Through its broad commercial banking service, this Company is prepared to render the fullest aid in the continued advancement of industry.

## Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York London Liverpool Paris **Brussels**

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| Capital and Surplus - - - | $50,000,000 |
| Resources more than - - - | $800,000,000 |

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES
The Florsheim SHOE

DEPEND on The Florsheim Shoe in these days of uncertain values and you can be sure of a definite standard of style, quality and comfort.

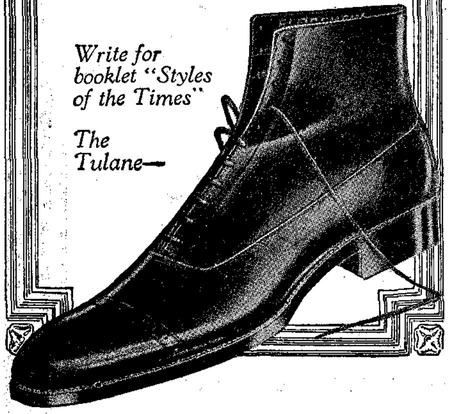
*Consider the wear, not the price per pair*

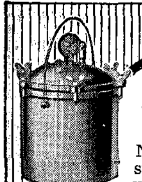
Look for the quality mark "Florsheim."

The Florsheim Shoe Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

*Write for booklet "Styles of the Times"*

*The Tulane—*





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Solve your servant problem with National Aluminum "Steam Pressure" Cooker and Canner. Saves work, reduces living cost. Prepares foods for table more quickly, retains the most delicate flavor. Makes cheaper meat cuts choice and tender as any, assures delicious results. Simple, easy to use, requires no constant watching. Food can't stick or burn. Send for interesting booklet *free.*

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**INVENTORS** Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

ROUGH ON RATS
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

A United States Department of Agriculture bulletin says: "The best bait usually is food of a kind that the rats and mice do not get in the vicinity. The bait should be kept fresh and attractive and the kind changed when necessary." "Rough On Rats" mixes with any food. It rids premises of pests—quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Get it at drug and general stores. "Ending Rats and Mice", our booklet, sent free; WRITE.
E. S. WELLS, Chemist Jersey City, N. J.

of the Ford-Newberry senatorial election in Michigan.

The Senate directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the activities of the personnel of the Federal Trade Commission for Socialistic and Bolshevik tendencies.

December 4.—Governor Gardner directs the seizure of fifteen coal-mines in Missouri, which will be operated by the State in order to provide coal during the strike.

Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States District Court of Indianapolis, calls a special session of the Federal Grand Jury to investigate alleged violations of the Lever Fuel Control Law and the Sherman Anti-trust Law, on the part of both the members of the United Mine-Workers and the coal operators.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue office for the fiscal year 1918 amounted to $3,850,150,078.56, according to the annual report of that department just made public. It was derived chiefly from taxes on incomes, excess profits, liquors, wines, tobaccos, and drugs.

All war-claims against our Government in France are to be settled for the maximum sum of $3,600,000, under an agreement between the War Department and the French Government.

A surplus of $2,342,851, resulting from post-office operation during the fiscal year 1919, is announced in the annual report of Postmaster-General Burleson.

Formal complaints are issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the five big Chicago meat-packers charged with violating the Clayton Anti-trust Act through the alleged control of thirty-one corporations handling food and other supplies.

The Government will cease to control the distribution and sale of sugar after the Sugar Equalization Board is dissolved December 31.

December 5.—A. T. Hardin, Eastern regional director of railroads, announces sweeping reduction in passenger-service on railroads of the Eastern section to save fuel. It is said the slashing of schedules is even more drastic than during the war.

A suit to contest the validity of the National Prohibition Amendment is brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in behalf of the Vigilance League. The proceedings take the form of a petition for a writ of *mandamus* directing Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to recall and cancel the proclamation that the Eighteenth Amendment had been duly proposed and ratified.

Federal Judge Faris, of St. Louis, grants a temporary injunction to distillers of whisky, restraining the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue from enforcing the Volstead Law, as it relates to whisky and wines.

December 6.—A compromise proposed by President Wilson for the termination of the soft-coal strike will be submitted to a meeting of the executive committee of the mine-workers at Indianapolis December 9, under an agreement reached in Washington between government officials and John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, acting treasurer of the United Mine-Workers.

Great quantities of wine, gin, whisky, brandy, and rum are sold over the bars in St. Louis, following the Federal injunction restraining officers from acting under the Volstead Act.

Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, announces that President Wilson does not intend to withdraw the Peace

RED CROSS
6 cts. per BOX
COUGH DROPS
RED CROSS
TRADE MARK
COUGH DROPS

I'll say it's good

Get a Box Today

Put a Red Cross Cough Drop in your mouth and let it melt. It's a flavor you'll like. They are good for kids or grown-ups.

Nothing like them for relieving a cough. Smokers and speakers use them to take the scratch and tickle from their throats.

Made of chemically pure ingredients. Famous for 30 years. Sold by drug, candy and cigar stores everywhere.

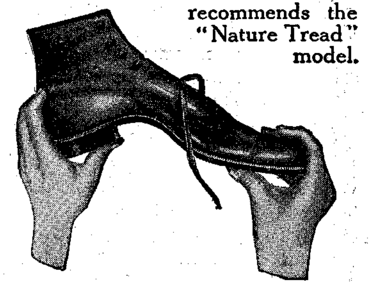
*Handy Box—Packed Full—6 Cents*

Made by
CANDY BROS. MFG. CO., St. Louis

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

Nature as a Model

In order to give free action to each bone and muscle of the foot, Coward recommends the "Nature Tread" model.



The outstanding features of this shoe are the flexible shank and the straight inner line, allowing the fore-foot to bend naturally at each step.

The straight inner line places the foot in the same plane with the leg, giving a graceful poise to the body and permitting proper walking.

These decidedly natural features are not to be found in ordinary rigid shank shoes. "Nature Tread" is the choice of many thousands who have worn this model for years. *In ordering address Dept. F.*

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., New York City
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**Note:** This announcement was featured by us several weeks ago, but its importance and the wide field of buyers interested, have led us to repeat it. *Federal Adding Machine Corp'n.*

# A National Experiment to Reduce Sales Expense—

## In Which You May Participate

Do YOU realize that it has been costing you up to 45% of the price of every adding machine you buy, just to be induced to buy it?

For years the established price of a 9-column adding and listing machine has been $300 or more. Nearly half of this represents selling expense, but the Federal Adding Machine Company is seeking to determine by means of a national economic experiment, whether this price cannot be greatly *reduced.*

We believe a great number of business men are convinced that adding machines are a necessity and are now ready to *buy* without having adding machines *sold* to them by expensive sales organizations.

Every business and financial house east of the Mississippi will receive through the mails within the next two weeks, an announcement of the Federal experimental selling plan—*an offer of 1000 standard $300 Federal Adding Machines at $222.50.*

We are doing this in order to determine the actual selling cost, and to establish the future selling policy of this company.

The "serve-self" idea is gaining recognition in all lines of business. That is, the wise economy of cutting out all expensive "frills" in getting merchandise into the consumer's hands.

By being your own salesman, you can save in selling cost. When that cost in the past has run as high as 45% it means a *real* saving to you. This is the idea behind this experiment, which we believe meets the new conditions and business needs of the present time.

We would have no trouble marketing the Federal along the old sales lines for $300. It is the "last word" in adding machines, designed by the veteran adding machine designer and builder, Charles Wales, as the crowning result of his genius and experience. It is backed by a well-financed corporation, and is manufactured by one of the finest mechanical and engineering organizations in the country—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

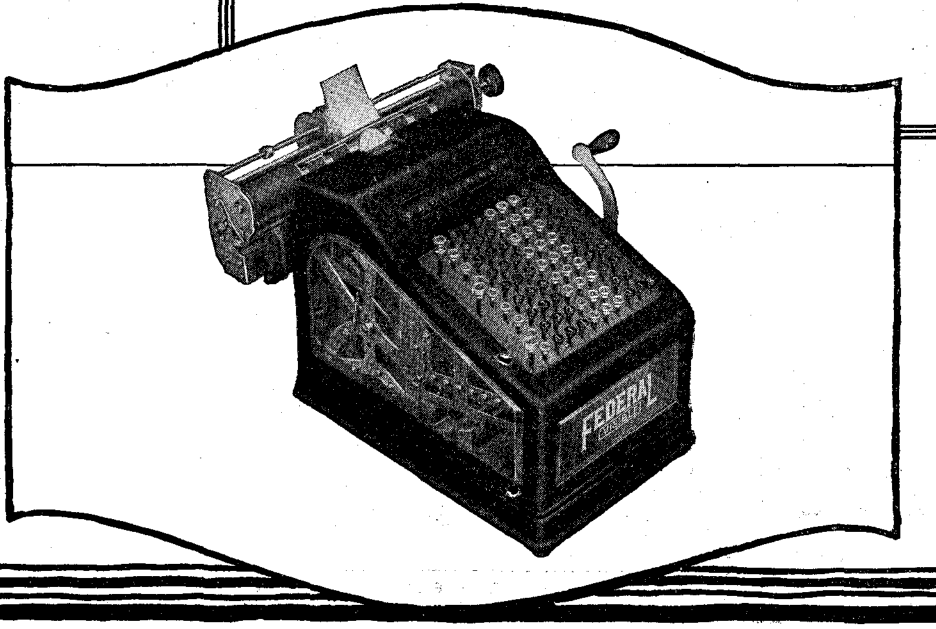
But we know that right now American business men are demanding that needless waste be eliminated in merchandising methods just as truly as in factory methods.

*Are we right? You, who use and need adding machines—would you rather BUY one for $222.50 or BE SOLD one for $300?*

**FEDERAL ADDING MACHINE CORP'N**
**251 Fourth Avenue New York**

***In constant use for five years by some of the largest corporations in the east, including the Federal Government. Exacting tasks have proved its merit finally.***

***The Standard Federal "A" Adding and Listing Machine has nine-column capacity, eighty-one keys; 13-inch carriage; roll paper holder; flexible keyboard; easy handle pull, (motor equipment if desired). Only half as many parts in the Federal as in other standard machines. Stronger construction, standardized interchangeable parts. Every item visible. Adding machine service guaranteed.***

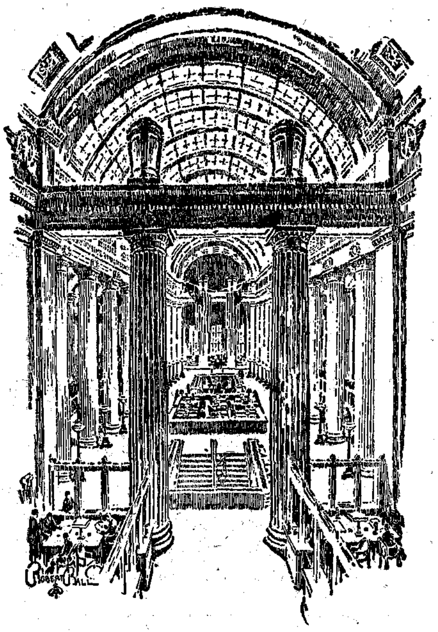


THOUSANDS *of* SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN *and* CONCERNS

*in all parts of the United States are doing commercial banking business with*

*The* CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

CHICAGO



*BECAUSE:*

Practical business men of vision control and manage these banks—men who know the banking requirements of modern business and who daily are applying that knowledge constructively in rendering the best banking service.

Co-operation with their customers is regarded as a paramount duty by the officers and staff.

RESOURCES MORE THAN $450,000,000

Continental and Commercial National Bank
*of Chicago*

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

208 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Treaty from the Senate and then resubmit it.

A vote on a proposition to end the strike will be taken at a meeting of the national strike committee of the steel-workers to be held in Washington December 13.

The aggregate value of all crops this year in the United States is placed at $15,873,000,000 in the annual report of Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture.

December 7.—The actual war-cost of the United States Navy was $2,982,000,000, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy submitted to the President December 1, and now made public.

December 8.—Senator Fall makes public the memorandum he submitted to President Wilson giving the basis for his insistence on a break with Mexico. It presents evidence tending to prove that radicals in Mexico, with the knowledge and support of President Carranza, plotted to instigate a revolution in the United States and to seize the border states which the United States acquired in 1848.

A peace-time Regular Army of 300,000 men and 18,000 officers is decided on by the House military subcommittee.

Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, recently refused a seat in the House, is again nominated for Congress by his district, to fill the vacancy.

In order to conserve coal, more than 549 trains are eliminated from the schedules of railroads in the Eastern region, under what is said to be the most drastic order restricting the use of bituminous coal that ever went out to the nation. Fuel Administrator Garfield limits the operation of manufacturing and industrial plants to three days a week, and also provides that electric street-railways must reduce schedules to minimum requirements. Office lights must be cut off at 4 P.M. and all places of amusement are barred from using lights except between the hours of 7 and 11 P.M.

America's exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 exceeded her imports by $3,978,134,947, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce. This is said to be "a figure never approached in the commerce of any nation in the history of the world."

United States Senator Truman H. Newberry and twenty-four other principal defendants to the indictment of the grand jury which investigated the Senator's campaign expenses are arraigned in the United States District Court at Grand Rapids and stand mute, instead of pleading. A plea of not guilty is entered in behalf of each under direction of the Court.

December 9.—The general committee of the United Mine-Workers meet in Indianapolis to consider President Wilson's proposal for ending the coal strike, which provides for resumption of work by the miners at a fourteen per cent. increase, pending final settlement of the wage controversy by a commission to be appointed by the President.

The House passes the Fordney Bill, designed to prevent foreign manufactures from flooding American markets with products sold at a lower price in the United States than in the country of manufacture.

Republican Senate and House leaders agree tentatively for a recess of Congress for two weeks, from December 20 to January 5.

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**Conservation Measure.**—It is about time to use all that rope we gave Carranza.—*Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.*

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Soon Cured.**—Yudenitch was evidently not of the seven years variety.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

**Passing Parties.**—Having failed to pass the Treaty, the two political parties are now busy passing the buck.—*Paterson Press Guardian.*

**Where They Stick.**—When Columbus discovered America he didn't land on Ellis Island. He wanted to go back to Europe. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

**Police Power.**—Mr. Peck—" Would you mind compelling me to move on, officer? I've been waiting on this corner three hours for my wife."—*Puck.*

**Still on the Job.**—The girls who used to knit socks for the soldiers now seem to be darning them for the same parties.—*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

**Too Often 'Tis So.**—Ed—" Have you forgotten you owe me five dollars? "

Ned—" No, not yet. Give me time, and I will."—*De Jonge Monthly.*

**Page Portia.**—After paying our meat bill, we know just how *Shylock* felt when he demanded his pound of flesh after paying for it.—*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

**Encore !**—Mrs. Thricewedd — " Well, Elsie, how do you like your new papa? "

Elsie—" Oh, mama, do go on marrying men like that; he's given me a whole dollar."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Picking the Cargo.**—We favor an early opening of trade with Germany and Russia, but hold that the first hundred ship-loads of freight sent to those countries should be composed of former residents of said countries.—*Capper's Weekly (Topeka).*

**A Left-Over.**—Mistress (to newly installed cook)—" Matthews ! What does this mean? How did this policeman get here? "

Cook (equal to the occasion)—" Dunno, mum. 'E must 'ave bin left over by the last cook."—*London Opinion.*

**Thoughtless of Him.**—Life-Guard (rushing up excitedly)—" Madam, your poor husband has just been drowned."

The Widow (in bathing costume)—" And have they found his body? "

Life-Guard—" No, it's lost."

Widow—" Now, isn't that just too provoking—he had the key to our bath-house around his neck."—*Tiger.*

**Wasn't Hissing.**—There was a commotion in the rear of the theater, and the usher was seen ejecting a man. The man was spluttering angrily when the manager of the theater came into the lobby.

" Why did you eject this man? " asked the manager.

" He was hissing the performance," replied the usher.

" Why did you hiss the performance? " asked the manager.

" I d-d-d-didn't h-h-h-hiss," spluttered the man. " I m-m-m-merely s-s-s-said t-t-to m-m-my f-f-f-friend beside me: ' S-S-S-S-Sammy, is-s-s-n't the s-s-s-s-s-inging s-s-s-s-s-uperb ! ' " — *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS 1918

Sunny South-Southwest Outings

Texas and its Gulf Coast-
Louisiana-
Hot Springs National Park-

These favored resort regions attract those who seek winter away from winter

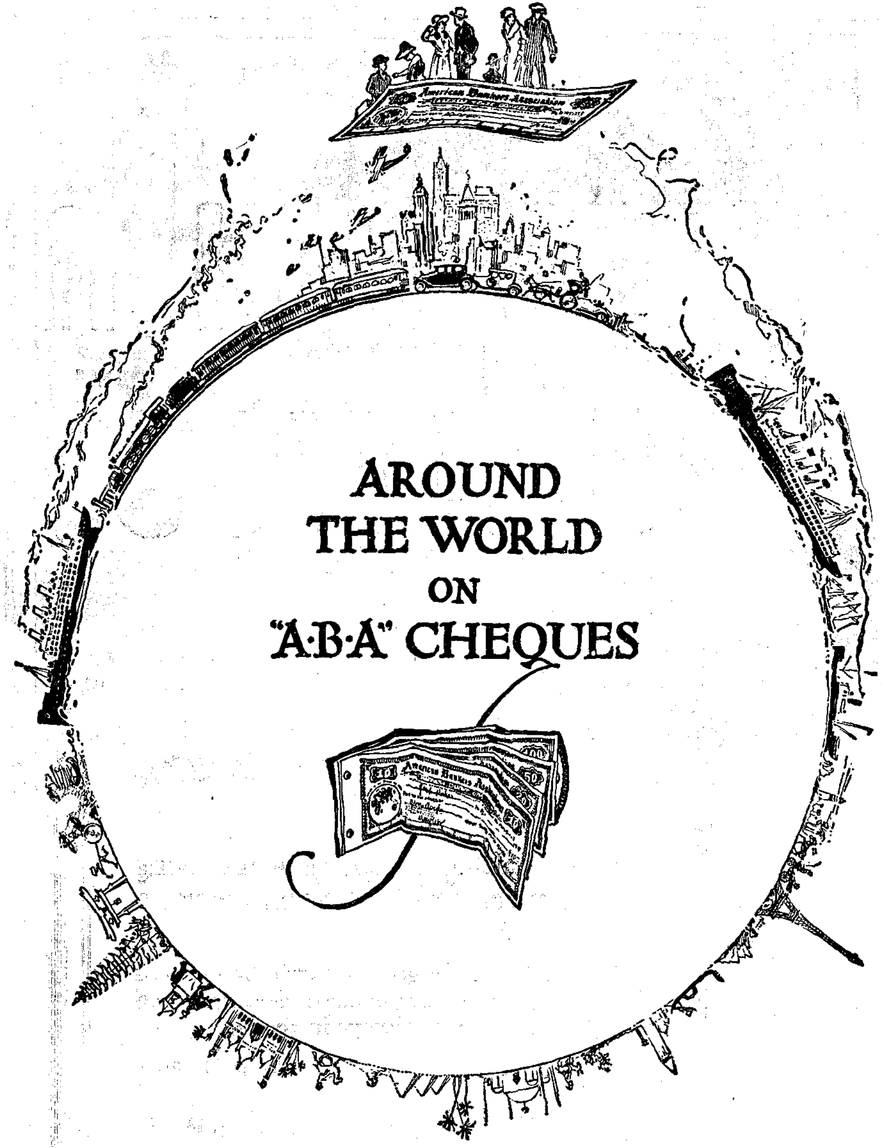
There you may enjoy out-door sports

There you may golf; and motor along drives bordered by magnolias and pines

There you will find luxurious resort hotels

Ask for booklets, "Hot Springs National Park," "Texas Winter Resorts" and "Florida and the South." Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip — or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office — or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty St., New York City; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

·United States Railroad Administration·


AROUND THE WORLD ON "A·B·A" CHEQUES
American Bankers Association

On your trip around the world or any part of it MONEY is the most important item of your equipment.

On the KIND of FUNDS you take may depend the KIND of a TIME you will have. You can not have the best time if your funds are not of the best kind.

"A.B.A." Cheques are BETTER THAN MONEY for the traveler for several reasons: They are more convenient to carry—less bulky. They are *safer.* They do not have to be changed into another kind of money when you go from one country into another. They are like dollars in the United States and Canada; like pounds, shillings and pence in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies; like francs in France, lire in Italy, and so on. In other words they are accepted internationally for payment of goods and services—"The safest, handiest travel funds."

If you wish to have the best time possible, take with you "the BEST FUNDS for tourists":

"A·B·A" American Bankers Association Cheques

Obtain "A.B.A." Cheques at most any bank in the United States and Canada. For full information write to Bankers Trust Co., New York.

**Before We Get " Red " Hot.**—Keep the home fires burning—but mind the dampers!—*Atlanta Constitution.*

**More Reservationists.**—Mexico seems willing to accept civilization with certain reservations.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

**Even Low Shoes Are High.**—If the old woman who lived in a shoe were alive to-day she wouldn't be able to pay the rent.—*Albany Journal.*

**Awful Warning.**—The Indians once owned this country, but since they became reservationists just look what has happened to them.—*Columbia Record.*

**Just So.**—Somebody has invented the Talking Film, which, we suppose, is the direct descendant of the Speaking Likeness.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

**Plenty on Hand.**—Peanuts are being imported from China by Texas oil-mills, but we see no need of this in view of the surplus of peanuts in our political world.—*Columbia Record.*

**Cause or Effect.**—" Pigs caused the war," declares an Austrian count. Don't know about that, but we do know that the well-known war produced a lot of hogs.—*Columbia Record.*

**No Spirits Desired.**—Lady Astor says the prohibitionists are " still out of touch with the spirit of the times." That's what keeps them sober.—*Peoria Transcript.*

**Let 'Em Flicker?**—There is a discussion going on as to whether the pictures are bad for the sight. The general experience is that they bring a film before the eyes.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

**The Perennial Issue.**—Whatever the issues spouted about on the stump next year, underlying it all will be the same old inability of two sets of patriots to occupy one set of offices at the same time.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

**The Penalty of Impartiality.**—Here are excerpts from two letters which reached THE DIGEST in the same mail:

" Your pro-Wilson sheet. . . . Discontinue my subscription. . . . You have to scour the South and West for obscure newspapers from which to quote editorials to bolster up the position of the 'Idol of the World.' "—HUGH H——, New Haven.

" As your magazine is so cruel to Wilson's Administration, please discontinue. I don't care to read your articles against as great a man as Wilson."—A. C. F——, M.D., Owensboro, Ky.

### Peace in Zion City

(Special to the New York *World.*)

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Alvin Buesch started to work this morning in Zion City with a cigaret between his lips. It is against spiritual and city law to smoke in Zion City. Faye Clark, one of the faithful, saw the butt burning through the gloom. He stept up to Alvin.

" Peace to thee," he whispered and batted the cigaret into the street. " Sinner, dost thou not know "—

" Peace to thee," shouted Alvin and landed two wicked punches on the other's jaw. A passing motorist found him unconscious. At a hospital it was said he had a compound fracture of the jaw and a cracked head. Alvin fled Zion.

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"E. T. G.," Washington, D. C.—"Please give me the difference in meaning between the words *pupil* and *scholar*."

The primary sense of a *scholar* is one who is being schooled; thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school-work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach, an erudite, accomplished person; when used without qualification, the word is generally understood in this latter sense; as, he is manifestly a *scholar*. Pupil signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic grade are technically and officially termed *pupils*. The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense; as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday. Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars*. *Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc. *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning, the *scholar* one who has learned. On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil;* thus, the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies.

"A. C. S.," Passaic, N. J.—"Please tell me how to divide the word *product*, as some dictionaries give it as *pro-duct*, and others *prod-uct*."

The word *product* is divided *prod-uct*.

"J. B.," Virginia, Minn.—"Is it true that when a flag is no longer in condition to be used it is to be burned? Kindly state just what the rule or custom is regarding this."

Old, worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country. It should be borne in mind that the views set forth in this circular are merely suggestive and that it is not the intention of the department to give them out as authoritative.—*The Adjutant-General of* the *War Department*, as quoted by the *World Almanac.*

"H. P. O'B.," Raymond, Cal.—The author of "A Child's Dream of a Star" is Charles Dickens.

"R. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is correct, *you* or *your* in the sentence, 'I venture to suggest the desirability of *you* (*your*) sending him there'?"

A participle used as a noun may be preceded by the possessive case of a noun or pronoun; as, The *man's* leaving home was a surprize; *His* buying the property was a mistake; *My* going there was necessary. This is the regular construction, and any other would ordinarily be inaccurate. The same rule holds in the predicate. Do not say, "What do you think of *him* selling the property?" but of "*his* selling the property." Therefore, *your* should be used in the sentence which you give—"I venture to suggest the desirability of *your* sending him there."

"E. V. McC.," Baltimore, Md.—"What is a *journey-cake?* Is *johnny-cake* a corruption of the other?"

A *journey-cake* is the same as a *johnny-cake.* A *johnny-cake* is a flat cake made of Indian cornmeal, mixed with milk or water, salted, and baked on a griddle or toasted. When baked upon a shingle and placed before the coals, it was termed *journey-cake*, so called because it could be so speedily prepared. This name has been corrupted in modern times to *johnny cake.* See J. S. C. Abbott's *Daniel Boone*, 287.

"B. M.," Epworth, Iowa.—A *Raemakers' cartoon* is one drawn by Louis Raemakers, the living Dutch cartoonist.

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# *Do you want legislation based on "facts" like these?*

The Federal Trade Commission, it seems, would like to show that the packers are getting control of the food supply of the nation.

If it were true, the commission ought to have no trouble in proving it. Every detail of the packing business has been open to them.

But the idea is absurd—and an absurdity cannot be proved.

* * *

The commission has published a list of some 640 articles said to be sold by the packers.

This list is a gross exaggeration.

90 of the items listed are not sold to the outside trade by Swift & Company but are supply and repair materials, such as brick, cement, etc., used in construction and maintenance.

Glaring duplications appear also. Sausage was listed 37 times under different varieties. Strictly beef products and by-products were classified as over 60 different items.

* * *

As a matter of real fact—

Aside from meat and meat by-products, Swift & Company regularly handles only butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, canned goods, lard substitutes, soap, and, to a very small extent, dried and salt fish. And it handles only a small percentage of the volume of these sold to the trade.

It is natural and logical, of course, that Swift & Company should handle these auxiliary articles.

Practically all of them are sold to retail shops. And plus this is the matter of plain economy. Swift & Company, by handling these auxiliary products, reduces overhead costs all down the line and gives cheaper meat and better service to the public.

That Swift & Company can serve the public at a profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound from all sources, is possible in large part because of these products.

* * *

We do not believe that intelligent, fair-minded American citizens want legislation based on the kind of "facts" the Federal Trade Commission is using to fight the packers.

Such "facts" are vicious and grossly unfair and can do nothing but harm to everybody concerned.

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